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A

TYPOGRAPHICAL GAZETTEER

ATTEMPTED

BY

THE REV. HENRY COTTON, D.C.L.

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PREFACE.

A FEW words of Introduction appear necessary, in order to account for the appearance of this volume.

Fifty-two years ago, I was appointed one of the two Sub-librarians of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, an office which at once brought me into immediate contact with more than 200,000 volumes of printed books, besides several thousand manuscripts, in many languages and of almost every age.

Of course I was bewildered with the vast mass before me; possessed by a dim and misty notion of the immense value of the literary treasures partly committed to my care, but without any distinct idea of the actual contents of the great repository, or of its strength in any particular department of literature.

But light broke in upon me by degrees. Through the daily work of arranging and cataloguing books, and of making searches for the use of persons who came to consult the library for various branches of study, I began to acquire some general acquaintance with its contents.

In the prosecution of those official duties, I could not but be forcibly struck with the remarkable beauty of some of the earliest Specimens of Typography,—of which the Bodleian even then possessed a very large and rich assortment;—and my feeling of admiration led me to make some enquiries into the *History of Printing*. I felt a desire to trace those beautiful specimens to

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their birthplaces; to find out what countries and towns had honourably distinguished themselves by an early adoption of the newly-discovered important Art;—and to observe what sorts of books those early presses had been the means of putting into the hands of the reading Public. So that I made short notes of all those particulars from time to time, as they chanced to come in my way.

After leaving the Bodleian, in the year 1822, and being transferred to a small country town in the south of Ireland, where no living bibliographer, and scarcely a bibliographical work, was to be found within fifty miles, I collected those notes of former years, and published such of them as related to the earlier and more rare and curious printed books, in a volume entitled "A Typographical Gazetteer attempted," Oxford, 1825, 8vo. An enlarged edition of this was printed in 1832.

Although, from the time of my quitting Oxford, I was cut off from opportunities of going on with the work which I had designed, except by means of occasional visits to England, or to Dublin, and had important duties of a different kind to attend to,—"*servabat odorem Testa*"—the habit still clung to me of remarking and noting down particulars of any place at which I found that a Printing-press had been established (if that place had not been mentioned in my former volume): and in the course of years those detached notes had accumulated to a very considerable number.

In every instance where it was practicable, I described the books from personal inspection; but, as my secluded situation would not always afford an opportunity of doing this, I have had to rely upon the trustworthy statements of eminent Bibliographers, such as Brunet, Barbier, Peignot, Upcott, Lowndes, Martin, &c., and upon some approved Catalogues of public and private Libraries, as those of the British Museum, the Bodleian, the British and Foreign Bible Society, Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, Miss Currer, &c. (a List of which Authorities is subjoined

to this Preface.) And, more recently, I have been largely indebted to the very curious and valuable "Catalogue of the Philological Library of Sir George Grey," printed at Capetown in South Africa, in 1858–9, which contains highly interesting notices of books and tracts in numerous languages and dialects of Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Polynesia, &c.; most of which have been printed within the last few years by Missionaries of the Gospel, at presses erected by themselves, and often worked by their own hands, in various villages or 'Stations,' many of whose names had never before been heard by European ears; presses, which were continually transferred from place to place, as soon as the chief object of their establishment appeared to have been sufficiently attained in their former locations, by an adequate supply of books for the instruction of the natives.

I may remark here, in passing, that this occasional *Itinerancy of the Press* presents a curious feature in its history. The readers of English Church History must remember that, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, while the "Martin Mar-Prelate" controversy was going on, its fugitive leaders carried their secret press from one place to another, as is briefly related in my first Series under the head of *Moulsey*, p. 184. Again, King Charles I., during his wars with the Parliament, carried his own printer, Robert Barker, with him to York, Newcastle, and other towns where he found it necessary to pitch his camp. Many other sovereigns and leaders of armies have done the same, down to our own times.

During the late fierce Civil war in the United States of America, printers were often forced to fly with their presses &c. from one town or village to the next, as the troops of the enemy advanced upon them; a curious instance of which is given at p. 137 of this volume, under the article *Memphis*.

Another form of Itinerancy of the Press is to be seen in numerous recorded instances of *Ships*, when preparing for some

long cruise or voyage, taking on board a press and all necessary materials, for the use or amusement of the officers and crews. One such instance I mentioned in Series I. under the word *Mediterranean*, as having occurred in the year 1812: a second took place in 1819, on Captain Parry's voyage to the Arctic Regions; when a press set up on board of his ship, the *Hecla*, which was then ice-bound off the coast of Melville Island, was employed in working off a *Newspaper*, entitled "The North Georgia Gazette." See the article *Winter Harbour*, in the same work.

A third instance is mentioned in the present volume, p. 157, under *Noordsee:* where a *Dutch Bible* is cited, printed on board a ship then cruising in the German Ocean. This occurred so long ago as the year 1564.

And in the interesting narrative of the American Commodore Perry's expedition to China and Japan, printed at New York in 1856, it is stated that, while the squadron was stationed in the Bay of Hakodadi, off the coast of Jesson, the most northerly of the islands of Japan, a ship's crew got up a *Concert of Ethiopian Minstrels*, for the amusement of the natives, and *bills of the performance* were printed on board the vessel. This took place in the year 1854.

But the recent movements of the *Missionary* press, of which I spoke above, arose from a very different cause, and had a far higher and holier object in view. They were undertaken, not to spread abroad schism and disaffection; not merely to record the acts and ordinances of contending armies: still less, to while away the time of ships' crews long compelled to idleness, or to amuse the minds of untaught islanders by novel exhibitions:— but to disseminate the blessings of Civilization and true Religion through countries in which both of them were equally unknown; and to carry the Word of Life to millions of our fellow creatures, who never had heard the name of the Redeemer, nor had any idea of His existence.

Perhaps I owe an apology to my readers, for the introduction of so extended a list of villages and small stations in the United States of America, in which *Newspapers*—and often nothing else—have been printed. Eight hundred of these places are here mentioned (p. 243 to 289). But almost everything connected with those States has been of so surprisingly rapid and vigorous growth, as to challenge and deserve attention; and the strongly-marked political feeling of the people has been developed to a wonderful degree by means of the wide diffusion of their Periodical Press.

During the last century, the Newspapers in the States were but few. In the year 1820 it was calculated that they amounted to about 500; while in 1850 I have found no less than 2,662 specified by name, and doubtless many others have escaped notice and record.

Voluminous as the list was in 1850, its numbers are progressively increasing. We are now informed, that "since the late Civil war nearly 300 new daily and weekly Journals have been started in various parts of the United States."

I trust that no person will fall into the mistake of supposing that this little work presumes to call itself a "History of Printing." It is nothing of the kind; and lays no claim to such a title. That large and important branch of the history of Literature remains yet to be written. This is merely a collection of rude materials, the miscellaneous gatherings of a single individual placed in circumstances by no means favourable to the execution of a task which obviously would require the writer to reside where he might have continual access to large libraries, such as those of the British Museum, of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the great Religious Societies; and where also he might enjoy the advantage of the earliest and best information from distant countries, together with constant intercourse with literary friends. For, simple as many of these

details may appear, and easy to be obtained, it is in fact more difficult than some persons may be willing to believe, to ascertain with exactness the time when the Art of Printing was first introduced even into the towns of our own country. I have found this particularly so with respect to the small towns of *Ireland;* although in most cases its introduction took place at very recent periods; so recent indeed that, with the exceptions of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Belfast, I do not know of any printing here before the middle of the eighteenth century, and scarcely anything before the year 1770. Many of our towns produced nothing beyond posting-bills, law notices, and other broadsides, until the beginning of the present century.

The following statement relating to the Newspaper Press of Ireland has appeared in a weekly Journal, since the pages of this work were printed off; namely, in *The Cashel Gazette* of June 23rd, 1866.—

"*The Irish Provincial Press.*

"Some curious particulars regarding the Press in Ireland are worthy of note. There are thirty Newspapers published in Dublin, and seventy four in the provinces. Thus the total is one hundred and four.

"It is, however, of the Provincial Press, of which we are an humble member, we mean to speak. Of these seventy four newspapers, eleven are published in Belfast, seven in Waterford, four in each of the towns of Cork, Limerick, Wexford, Sligo, and Londonderry; three each in Drogheda, Enniskillen, and Dundalk; while there are two published in each of the following places:—Armagh, Boyle, Carlow, Castlebar, Clonmel, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Galway, Kilkenny, Nenagh, Omagh, Roscommon, Tralee, and Tuam; while Athlone, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballyshannon, Bray, Carrick-on-Shannon, Cashel, Cavan, Coleraine, Downpatrick, Gorey, Kells, Kilrush, Longford, Lurgan, Maryborough, Mohill, Monaghan, Mullingar, Naas, Newry, Parsonstown, Portadown, Roscrea, Skibbereen, Tullamore, and Wicklow, have one each.

"The names by which they are called are also curious. There

are eight *Journals*, eight *Chronicles*, seven *Gazettes*, seven *News*, six *Heralds*, five *Reporters*, five *Expresses*, four *Constitutions*, four *Guardians*, three *Standards*, three *Independents*, two *News Letters*, three *Advertisers*; while there are two *Free Presses*, *Whigs*, *Posts*, *Sentinels*, *Telegraphs*, *Examiners*, *Watchmen*, and *Mails*; while there is a *Star*, a *Banner*, a *Circular*, a *Press*, a *Recorder*, an *Argus*, a *Conservative*, a *Democrat*, a *Freeman*, a *Vindicator*, a *Correspondent*, a *Moderator*, an *Eagle*, a *Champion*, a *Patriot*, a *Citizen*, and a *People*.

"The days upon which these papers are published present a strange variety. Six publish daily; forty seven on Saturday; eight on Friday; nine on Thursday; two on Wednesday; two on Tuesday; and one on Monday:—five publish on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; two on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; sixteen on Wednesday and Saturday; three on Tuesday and Friday; and two on Monday and Thursday."

Those who may have occasion to make use of this volume, will please to take notice:—

1. That, when a *simple date* is appended to the name of any place, it does not imply that the Art of Printing was *then* first introduced; but merely, that I have not chanced to meet with, or ascertain, any earlier specimen of its press.

2. An *asterisk* is prefixed to the names of towns which have been mentioned already in my First Series, but respecting which some correction has been found necessary, or some additional information has been obtained.

3. In the Appendix I have given a Table of *Pseudonyms*, i. e. fictitious or falsely-assumed imprints. The present list contains more than double the number of names which were mentioned in my former volume, namely 526 instead of 201; and I still hold to the reasons, there assigned, for not entering into a particular description of any of the works which bear those disguised imprints.

Well knowing how incomplete and incorrect this compilation is, my only answer to any one who may not unreasonably ask on what grounds I venture to offer it to the public, is this:—I

feel that I have no prospect of ever being able to put it into a more presentable shape; and I see no sign that any other person, better qualified and more favourably circumstanced than myself, is coming forward to supply this kind of information; which, even in its present scanty measure and imperfect state, many persons may be glad to gain.

Therefore, being now in my seventy-seventh year, and while deafness, defective sight, and other infirmities materially impede my discharge of the duties belonging to my profession; I have busied myself in putting together these scattered memoranda of past years, and have endeavoured to supplement them with whatever more recent information I have been able to collect. And in this crude state, and with all its faults upon its head, I request the literary public to accept this little volume, as my last "attempt," my farewell contribution to Bibliography.

HENRY COTTON.

THURLES, IRELAND,
July 13th, 1866.

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AUTHORITIES CITED IN THIS WORK.

Andrews (Alex.)—The History of British Journalism; 2 vols. 8°. *London*, 1859.

Bandke (George Samuel, Librarian of the University of Cracow, and author of a History of the Library of the University, 8°. *Cracow*, 1821.)—List of Printing-offices in Poland before the Year 1850, (given in Krasinski's History of the Reformation in Poland, 8°. 1838, ii. p. 347.)

Barbier (A. A.)—Dictionnaire des Œuvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes, en François et en Latin; 4 Tom. 8°. *Paris*, 1822–27.

Beaupré (M.)—Recherches sur les Commencemens de l'Imprimerie en Lorraine, 8°. *S. Nicholas du Port*, 1845.

Bibliophile Belge (Le), 11 Tom. *Bruxelles*, 1843–56, 8°.

Bodleian, or Bodl., denotes that the book is in the Bodleian Library.

Brit. Mus.—The work is in the British Museum.

Brunet (J. C.)—Manuel de Bibliographie, &c.; fifth edition; 5 Tom. 8°. *Paris*, 1860–64.

Davidson (J.)—Bibliotheca Devoniensis, 4°. *Exeter*, 1852.

Feverlin (J. G.)—Bibliotheca Symbolica Lutherana, 8°. *Norimb.* 1768.

Fisher (R. S.)—Gazetteer of the United States of America, 8°. *New York*, 1852.

Fürst (J.)—Bibliotheca Judaica, Bibliographisches-handbuch der gesammten Judischen litteratur; 3 Tom. 8°. *Leipzig*, 1849.

Gough (R.)—Catalogue of Books relating to British Topography, &c. presented to the Bodleian Library, 4°. *Oxford*, 1814.

Grey (Sir George).—His Library (Philology); 2 vols. 8°. *Capetown*, 1858–59.

Hotten (J. C.)—Handbook of Topography &c. of England and Wales, 8°. *London*, 1863.

[H. C.] denotes that the book is in the Author's possession.

[J. L. E.]—Journal de la Littérature Etrangère, 8°. *Paris*, 1801, &c.

Lowndes (W. T.)—The Bibliographer's Manual; second edition, by Bohn, 6 vols. 12°. *London*, 1857–64.

Martin (J.)—Catalogue of Privately-printed Books; second edition, 8°. *London*, 1854.

Moffat (R.)—Missionary Labours in South Africa, 8°. *London*, 1842.

N. Q.—Notes and Queries; a literary weekly periodical, 4°. *London*, 1850–66, &c.

O'Callaghan (E. B.)—Editions of the Holy Scriptures, and parts thereof, printed in America, 8°. *Albany*, 1861.

Reid (Jo.)—Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica, 8°. *Glasgow*, 1852.

Renouard (A. A.)—Annales de l'Imprimerie des Aldes; 2 Tom. 8°. *Paris*, 1803.

Ribeiro (A.)—Several papers contained in the "Memorias de Litteratura Portugueza," published by the Royal Academy of Lisbon; 8 vols. 4°. *Lisboa*, 1792–1812.

Szecheny (F.)—Catalogus Bibliothecæ Hungaricæ Francisci Comitis Szechenyi. 8°. 7 voll. *Sopronii*, 1799–1803.

Ternaux Compans [or T. C.] H.—Notice sur les Imprimeries qui existent ou ont existé hors de l'Europe, 8°. *Paris*, 1842.

Thomas (Is.)—History of Printing in America; 2 vols. 8°. *Worcester* (*Massachusetts*), 1810.

Thornton (E.)—A Gazetteer of British India, *London*, 1857.

Trübner (N.)—Bibliographical Guide to American Literature. 8°. *London*, 1859.

———— American and Oriental Record, 8°. *London*, 1865.

Upcott (W.)—Bibliographical Account of the Principal Works relating to British Topography; 3 vols. 8°. *London*, 1818.

Wurtemberg.—Bibliotheca Biblica S. Ducis Wurtenbergensis, olim Lorckiana. 4°. *Altonæ*, 1787.

TYPOGRAPHICAL GAZETTEER.

SECOND SERIES.

N.B. *The places to which an asterisk is prefixed are to be found in the first series of this work: but they are repeated here on account of some corrections or additional information obtained since the publication of that volume.*

A.

Aachen, is the German name of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Abbeokutu, a large town on the west coast of Africa, in the kingdom of Yorruba, near to the Bight of Benin. It has greatly increased in population and prosperity since the year 1817. It is a station of the British Church Missionary Society. A *Newspaper*, in English and the native language, is published here twice a month.—1862.

Aberdar, a village of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, distant five miles from the town of Merthyr Tydfil. It contains extensive ironworks. W. Lloyd has erected a most creditable printing-establishment in this little place.

Aberfeldy, a village of Scotland, in the county of Perth, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Tay. In "Notes and Queries" (Dec. 24, 1864) is an account of a curious little work on the beauties of the local scenery, written by an uneducated peasant named *Angus M^c^Diarmid*; which bears *Aberfeldy*, published by D. Cameron, printer and bookseller, 1841. (2nd Edition, 8°. 27 pp.)

Abergavenny, a pleasant and thriving market town of England, in Monmouthshire.—1827.

Abertawy, the Welsh name of Swansea, a seaport town of South Wales, in Glamorganshire. A *Welsh and English Bible* printed here in 1823 bears this imprint.

Aberystwith, a seaport town of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, pleasantly situated on Cardigan Bay, and of late years become a fashionable watering-place.—1820.

Abingdon, a market town of England, in Berkshire, which in ancient times possessed a considerable abbey. Antony à Wood, the Oxford historian, states in his Annals (vol. i. p. 623), that a press was set up in the Abbey. He specifies no time, but names "*Abbentin*" with *Worcester*, at which latter city printing was introduced about the year 1548. Brunet, in the last edition of his "Manuel," cites a *Breviarium Abingtoniense*, printed by Jo. Scholar, (who printed at *Oxford* in 1512 to 1518,) of which the "Pars Æstivalis" is in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. No date is given. It may be that Scholar set up his press at Abingdon for some short time; but, with this exception, I have not heard of any specimen of this ancient Abingdon press; nor indeed of any book executed there before the very recent date of 1831.

**Abo.* Peignot, in his "Dictionnaire des livres condamnès au feu," citing De Bure as his authority, mentions that printing was carried on at Abo so early as the year 1560, by Petrus Bald.

**Abredonia.* Another of Edward Raban's early productions is *Jo. Lud. Vives, introductio ad sapientiam;* "Aberdoniæ, excudebat Edvardus Rabanus, impensis Davidis Melvil," 1623, 16°. Raban appears to have printed at Edinburgh and St. Andrews before he settled in Aberdeen. (See a notice of him in "Notes and Queries," 2nd Ser. XII. p. 21.)

Achill, a small island, lying off the west coast of Ireland, and forming part of the county of Mayo. The Rev. Edward Nangle introduced a printing-press into the island, at the Mission-house at Dugarth, and established a religious periodical, entitled *The Achill Missionary Herald;* the first number of which appeared on July 31st, 1837, printed at the Mission Press, by William Pugh.

Adelaide, a rapidly-rising town of South Australia, capital of the county of Adelaide. It stands at the distance of about six miles from Port Adelaide, a seaport on the Gulf of St. Vincent. The town was laid out by the British in the year 1837. A press was speedily introduced. In 1839 *Williams' Vocabulary of the Language of the Aborigines* was printed here.

Aemona Pannoniorum is one of the ancient names of Laybach. See under *Labacum*, in Series I.

Agra, a large and famed city of India, seated on the river Jumna; it is the capital of the province of Agra, and formerly

was the seat of empire. Since it came into possession of the British the art of printing has been introduced. *An English Newspaper* is now published there.

**Agria*, Egar or Erlau, a large ancient town of Hungary, lying on a river of the same name, 38 miles N.E. of Buda. It is an archbishop's see. Typography was carried on in 1687, 1689, &c.

Aigle (*L'*), a considerable town of France, in the Department of Orne. It has various manufactures, more especially of needles and pins.—1841.

Aire, a town of France, in the Department of Pas de Calais, 13 miles distant from St. Omer's. A work in English, *B. Bomard's Christian Duty*, (probably translated by a Jesuit of the college of St. Omer,) was printed here in 1684, 4°.

Aitchson, is the name of a county in the State of Missouri, North America. Its nominal capital is a small town named Linden. A newspaper, called *The Aitchson Champion*, is now in course of publication. Probably it is printed at *Linden*. I have not seen it.

Alais, a large trading town of France, in the Department of Gard, lying between Orange and Montpelier.—1816.

**Alba Carolina* probably designates Karlsburg, a very ancient and considerable town of Transylvania, chief of the Palatinate of Karlsburg. It is a bishop's see, and contains a magnificent cathedral.—1757.

**Alba Julia*. In Hungarian books this town is named *Fejer-vár*, or *Giula Fejer-vár*. Typography is said to have been introduced so early as 1567. (Bodl.)

**Alba Regalis*, in Hungarian books, is *Szeches Fejer-vár*.

**Albani* (*S.*) *Villa*. The fourth early St. Alban's book, named in my first series, is entitled *Johannis Canonici questiones super octo libros phisicorum Aristotelis*, 1481. The volume is in folio, (*not* quarto). The only known copy of it is now in the Bodleian Library. A very fine copy of No. 6, *The Book of St. Alban's*, is in the Public Library at Cambridge; but unfortunately it wants the first three leaves.

That Library however possesses another book of the XVth century from this press, which I believe is hitherto undescribed; viz. *Augustini Dathi Scribe super Tullianis eloganciis* (sic) *& verbis exoticis in sua facundissima Rethorica incipit pornate*

libellus. The tract consists of 18 leaves in quarto, unnumbered, and without signatures, each containing 32 lines of very small print. At the foot of the last is, "Impressum fuit opus hoc apud Scm̄ Albann. (Ab. ...)."

**Albany*, New York. In 1795, Charles and George Webster printed *Bishop Lowth's version of Isaiah*. In 1813, H. Smithwick was printing; in 1816, E. F. Backus; in 1833 a *Version of the New Testament in the Chippawa language* was printed.

Aldenburg, a town of Germany, in the Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, about 20 miles S. of Magdeburg. Feverlin (tom. ii. p. 42) names a German book printed here in 1524.

Aldershott, a village of England, in Hampshire, distant 3 miles from Farnham. It has recently become well known as the site of an extensive military camp. *Viner's Abridgment*, a law-book of great repute, in ten vols. folio, was printed here by the compiler, in his own dwelling-house, in 1742–1753. (Notes and Queries.)

Alenquez, quære, a town or village of Portugal? Ribeiro states that a temporary press existed here in 1612; at which the *Arte Militar* of *L. Mendez de Vasconcelles* was printed.

Alessandria, a large and strongly-fortified city of Italy, in Piedmont. It is the chief town of a government, and a bishop's see. *A History of the Church and Diocese of Alessandria* is dated 1785.

Alestadium, Allstadt or Allstedt, an old town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, on the Rhone. Feverlin (Bibl. Symb. Luth. p. 346) mentions some remains of its early typography; viz. three pieces by *Munster* and his Anabaptist followers, dated "Alstedt M.D.XXIIII." But one of them adds to that colophon, "gedrucht zu Eylenburch durch Nicolaum Widemor." Quære, at which place were they printed? Those early tracts are very rare. Feverlin names two or three others. I have *seen* no book earlier than 1732.

**Alexandria*. The first work in *English* executed in this town was *Mr. Salt's Egypt, a Descriptive Poem*, "printed by Alexander Dragi, at the European press," 1824, 8°. Only fifty copies were printed. (Martin.)

Alexandria Statiella, Alexandria della paglia, a large town of Italy, on the river Tessino, between Turin and Milan. It is a bishop's see. Books were printed here very respectably, by

Hercules Quintianus, in 1598. Two specimens of that year are in the Bodleian. One of 1591 was in Mr. Heber's Library.

Alexnitz, a small town of Russia, in the province of Volhynia. *A Commentary on the Pentateuch*, by *Aaron ben Nathan*, was printed here in 1768, in 4°. Probably *Olexnitz* (q. v.) is the same place.

Algiers, a large seaport city, on the north coast of Africa, seated on a bay opening to the Mediterranean. Formerly the capital of a Pachalik under the Sultan, it is now the capital of the French colony of Algeria. When the French army first obtained possession of the town in 1831, they erected a lithographic press, at which the first two numbers of a newspaper, *Moniteur Algerien*, were struck off in January and February 1832. Soon afterwards they were reprinted with moveable types at a press sent from France, which at first was called "The Army Press," and in April of that year "The Government Press." In 1834 a second press was introduced, but this was closed by authority in 1838. (T. C.) The art is now carried on extensively at Algiers. An archæological journal, the *Revue Africaine*, has been published there since the year 1857.

Alicante, a seaport town of Spain, in Valencia, capital of the province of Alicante.—1813.

Allahabad, a large ancient city of Hindostan, capital of the province, situated at the confluence of the rivers Ganges and Jumna. It came into possession of the British in 1803, and has been made an important military depot. The American Missionaries established a "Presbyterian Mission Press" in or before the year 1841.

Almeirin, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. Ribeiro states that a portable press was set up here in 1516, from which proceeded *The Rules and Statutes of the Order of Aviz*, fol. A second work was begun here, the *Cancionero* of *Garcia de Rizende*, but this was finished at Lisbon. Again, in 1580, a temporary press was erected, from which we have a single book by F. Teixera and A. de Lucene, in folio.

Alnwick, a pleasant market town of England, in Northumberland, chiefly remarkable for a magnificent castle, the residence of the Duke of Northumberland. It possessed a press in 1800. John Scarfe, Esq., printed here private impressions of several

small pieces, for his own amusement and the use of his friends; among them are "Poems, iv parts, 12°. 1815, *only six copies.*" "Poems, the second part, 1816, *only two copies.*" "King Coal's Levee," 8°. 1818, *only 25 copies.* The same, 2d edition, 181–. The same, 3d edition, 12°. 1819, &c., &c.

Alshowie (?) A monastery of St. John, situated in this place, contained a press in 1810, from which issued *Collectio Antiochena Canonum.* (Bodl.)

Also - Sclavonia-ban. Also - Borgo? or Also - Sebes? both towns of Transylvania; or Also-Saio, a small town of Hungary? Books were printed here in 1769. (Szecheny Cat.)

Alston, or *Alstone*, a market town of England, in Cumberland, having in its immediate neighbourhood extensive and valuable mines of lead and copper. John Harrop printed here in 1808 a *History of the Irish Rebellion of* 1798.

Altdorfium ad Vineas denotes Weingarten, a small town in the Grand Duchy of Baden, where formerly was a large monastery of Benedictines. A work by *P. Crez*, one of the monks, was printed here in 1696.

Altena, an ancient town of Prussia, the capital of a Circle.

Mr. Abercon, a German, who had failed in London as a printer, removed to Altena in 1773, and there commenced publishing a *Newspaper* on the plan of those in England. But having inserted an account of the revolution at Copenhagen, copied from some English paper, he was imprisoned for high treason, and his property was confiscated. (Timperley, p. 728.)

Altomunster, a market town of Bavaria, 20 miles from Munich. Quære, whether printing was carried on here so early as 1523? (See Panzer.)

Alton, a town of the United States of America, capital of Madison county, in the State of Illinois. It is seated on the Mississippi, a little above its junction with the Missouri. In 1837 a *Newspaper* issued here was destroyed, the printing-office burned, and the editor, the Rev. Mr. Livejoy, murdered by a mob, for the crime of having advocated the abolition of Negro Slavery! The town has now three printing-offices.

Altorfium, Altorf, a market town of Hungary, 18 miles N. from Leutschau. Printing was carried on in 1736.

Amacao, see *Macao.*

* *Amacusa.* Ribeiro cites a *Latin-Japanese Grammar*, by

P. Manuel Alvarez, printed in 1593; a copy of which rare book was in the Biblioteca Angelica at Rome.

Ambalacata, a Missionary Settlement or village, on the coast of Malabar. A *Tamul-Portuguese Vocabulary* by *A. de Provinza* bears for imprint "Ambalacata, 1679." But see earlier specimens under *Malabar*, in Series I. of this work.

* *Ambiani.* A work by Car. Bovillus, *De septem mundi ætatibus*, bears the false imprint, "editi in Samarobrinâ, anno 1520," but was really printed at Paris, by J. B. Ascensius. (Bodl.)

Amherst, a town of the United States, in Hampshire, Massachusetts. It contains a flourishing educational College. J. and S. Adams were printers here in 1828.

Amsterdam (*New*), a small seaport town of British Guiana, near the mouth of the Berbice river. It was begun in the year 1796, and is chief town of the colony of Berbice. A newspaper, the *Berbice Royal Gazette*, was published in 1816.

* *Amstelædamum.* In Malay books it is called *Amanisterdam.* Early in the seventeenth century a Hebrew printing-office was established here by R. Menasses Ben Israel, a Portuguese Jew, which continued for a long time in great activity.

Amythig, see *Mythig*, i. e. Shrewsbury.

Anclamia, Anklam, a large and flourishing town of Prussian Pomerania, capital of a Circle in the Government of Stettin.—1838.

Andover, a market and borough town of England, in Hampshire, 12 miles N.W. of Winchester. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the Silk manufacture. *Dr. E. Robinson's Historical View of the Slavic Language* was published here in 1834.

**Andover*, Massachusetts. Flagg and Gould printed *Newcome's Harmony of the Gospels* in 1814.

Andrew's (*St.*), a seaport and trading town of New Brunswick, situated on Passamaquoddy Bay.—1849.

**Andreapolis*, St. Andrew's, called in some early specimens *Sanctandrois.* Robert Lekpreuick of Edinburgh printed here a volume of the *Acts of a Parliament holden at Stirling in* 1571, (fol. 1573). In 1621 Edward Raban was at work here, and printed R. Baron's treatise *Philosophia Theologiæ ancillans*, 8°. Soon afterwards he removed to Aberdeen.

Angely (*St. Jean d'*), a trading town of France, in the Department of Charente Inferieure. Printing was carried on in 1671.

Annan, a small seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries.—1833.

**Annecium*, or *Annesiacum*, Annecy, formerly capital of the duchy of Geneva. The earliest known specimen of its typography is *Breviarium Ecclesiæ Gebennensis*, executed by Franciscus Pomaras, "impressor et librarius," 1556, 12°. A copy of this rare book is in the Bodleian.

Antigua, see *St. John's*.

**Antwerpia* is sometimes printed *Andoverpa*, sometimes *T'Antwerpen*, or *T'Hantwerpen;* in some French books, *Enveres;* in Spanish, *Emberes;* in German, *Antorf;* in Danish, *Andorp*. A glowing eulogy of Plantin and his magnificent establishment in this city is given by Baillet, in his *Jugement des Savans*, ii. pp. 67–73. Evelyn, in his Diary, at the year 1641, notes, "Returning by the shop of Plantin, I bought some books, for the namesake only of that famous printer." I possess a copy of Plantin's first production, *La Institutione, &c.*, of which precious volume a long description is given by Brunet in vol. i. of the last edition of the "Manuel" &c., art. Bryto. His second book appeared in the same year, 1555, entitled *Les Observations de plusieurs singularitez et choses memorables trouvées en Grèce, Asie, Indie, Egypte, Arabie, & autres pays estrangeres, redigées en trois livres par Pierre Belon du Mans. En Anvers, de l'imprimerie de Christofle Plantin*, &c., 1555, 12°. ff. 375, besides the dedication and tables. The volume is well executed, and contains several woodcuts; among them a folding one, of Mount Sinai, at p. 225. A good copy of this rare book is in the Diocesan library of Cashel. Plantin's third book is *Barthol. Facius de vitæ felicitate*, 12°. 1556. A copy is in the Bodleian. His fourth is a work by *Giles Corrozet*, 12°. 1557. (Bodl.) His fifth, of the same year, a work by Jean Vincent. (Bodl.) And the next which I have met with is a small tract in 24mo., entitled *Theologia Germanica* &c. *auctore Jac. Theophilo* (*i. e.* Jacob Boehmen the mystic), dated 1558.

Aosta, an ancient town of the Sardinian States, 50 miles N.W. of Turin. It is the capital of a Duchy, and the see of a bishop.—1711.

Apea, or *Hapee*, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Several elementary books for instruction of the natives have been printed here by Missionaries from

Europe in 1847, 1848, &c., copies of which may be seen in the Bodleian Library.

Apt, an ancient town of the South of France, in Provence, 30 miles E. of Avignon. It contains a remarkably fine Roman bridge, and an old Gothic Cathedral.—1811.

Aquæ Matthiacæ, Wiesbaden, a large and beautiful city, capital of the duchy of Nassau. Its warm springs, which were prized by the ancient Romans, still attract thousands of strangers in search of either health or pleasure.—1855.

**Aquæ Sextiæ*. Two Aix books of the year 1598 are in the Bodleian; viz., some *Provincial Statutes*, and *The Genealogies of the Courts of Provence*. Both were executed by Jean Tholozan, "printer to the King and the Town."

Arad, a large market town of Hungary, 27 miles N. of Temeswar. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and a place of very extensive trade.—1846.

Aranzazu, a large and magnificent Convent of Franciscans in Spain, beautifully seated in the mountainous parts of Guipuscoa, at the distance of a league and a half from the town of Onate. These Religious Fathers are stated to have provided themselves superabundantly with all those worldly comforts which such persons are generally supposed to have resigned. "Many were the wonders," it is said, "performed by these "saints. At their nod, contributions of wine, meat, bread, "and every necessary and luxury of life were poured into "the cellars of these holy men. The Convent was a complete "palace: it contained every comfort that could make a retired "life agreeable, and every enjoyment that man could desire. "They had a magnificent library, and an excellent orchestra. "The chapel of the convent was most magnificent; the cells "of the monks elegant apartments. These holy men, whose "profession is that of self-denial and poverty, wallowed in "luxury and idleness. At the commencement of the rebel-"lion, they took an active and decided part. Their cellars "furnished wine, and their stores bread and meat, to the "rebels. They formed magazines of arms and powder within "the walls of the convent. *They established and directed a* "PRESS for the printing of official bulletins and proclamations. "They even had forges in subterraneous vaults for making "muskets. There were held all the councils of war. In fact,

" it was the focus of revolt, from whence the spirit of rebellion " was kept alive and nourished."

But this flagrant perversion and abuse of the name and privileges of *Religion* did not fail to draw down upon the community the vengeance which it justly deserved.

The Spanish authorities could no longer brook such audacious interference in political affairs; and on the 17th of August, 1834, a body of troops was dispatched to burn and raze to the ground the obnoxious convent, and commit its rebellious inmates to prison. The task was effectually accomplished. And a writer on the spot adds to this account, " I hope this may " prove a salutary lesson to the clergy of Spain, and convince " them that, although they have hitherto committed crimes with " impunity, the day of retribution has at length come, when " they will be judged and punished according to the enormity of " their offences."

Arbois, a town of France, in the Department of Jura, 45 miles S.E. of Dijon. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in the manufacture of wines.—1845.

Arbroath, or *Aberbrothwick*, a seaport and manufacturing town of Scotland, in the county of Forfar and Angus. John Finlay printed here in 1805.

Ardmacha, Armagh, an ancient city of Ireland, capital of a county, the see of the Primate of all Ireland. I have not ascertained the period at which typography was introduced. William Dickie was established as a printer in 1751, and T. Walsh in 1786.

Ardnagles, quære a pseudonym? It appears as imprint of a pamphlet, entitled *The Scots Rogue; or, the Life of Donald Macdonald*, 1819, 8°.

Arcennum, see *Braccianum*.

**Arelatæ*, add. Yet the Catalogue of the Royal library at Paris (i. p. 234) names a *Breviarium Arelatense*, dated *Arelati*, 1501, in 8°. This was printed at the expense of the Dean and Chapter, probably at a press temporarily set up for that particular purpose.

Arequipa, a flourishing city of Peru, the capital of a Department, beautifully situated on the elevated plain of Quilca. It was founded by Pizarro in 1536. In 1826 a " Government Press " was established here.

Aresdorfium, quære if Arensdorf, a village in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, belonging to the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder? A small edition of *Dialogues of Sebastian Castalio*, dated 1578, bears for imprint, "Aresdorfii, per Theophilum Philadelphum." (Bodl.)

* *Arctium*, add. Printing was exercised here in 1632, by Hercules Gori.

Argentan, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, situated on the river Orne.—1807.

* *Arhusium*, add. A copy of this rare book is in the library of the University of Abo. It is an octavo, printed at the expense of the Chapter of Arhusen. (Portham, Hist. biblioth. Aboensis, p. 232.)

Arlon, a small but ancient trading town of Belgium, in the province of Luxembourg. A newspaper, *L'Echo de Luxembourg*, was published here in 1837.

Arovia, Aarau or Arau, a trading town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Aargau: it has generally been chosen as the place of Assembly of the Protestant Cantons.—1812.

Aro (*Villa de*), probably a village or country seat in Spain, on the river Aro, in the province of Catalonia, near the town of Palamos. A work on the patron Saint of Spain, by *M. Martinez*, dated 1632, bears this imprint.

Arramatilla, quære in Spain? M. Rivadenegar has a printing-establishment at this place, at which he has recently executed a sumptuous edition of *Don Quixote*.

Arrivour, a religious house, belonging to the Benedictine abbey of Ivry, in Normandy. An edition of *Budæus' Institutio Principis* was printed here, by Nic. Paris, in 1547. (Brunet.)

Ascherleben, a large town of Prussia, on the river Elbe, capital of a Circle in the Government of Magdeburg. The Jews have a synagogue here.—1791.

Ashbourn, a town of England, situated among picturesque scenery in the county of Derby. Wm. Horn was a printer here in 1828. (Martin.)

Ashburton, a small market town of England, in Devonshire, 15 miles S.W. of Exeter.—1825.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, an ancient and thriving market town of England, in the county of Leicester.—1831.

Ashton-under-Lyne, a large ancient market town of England,

in Lancashire, one of the chief seats of the cotton manufacture.—1822.

**Assisium*, add. The earliest Assisi book which I have met with is *Bibliotheca Benedictino-Casinensis*, compiled by the Abbat *Mariano Armellini*, folio. Part I, dated 1731, bears "typis Feliciani et Philippi Campitelli, fratrum." Part II, "typis Andreæ Sguriglia, impressoris episcopalis et publici," 1732. Part III, the Appendix, was printed by the Campitelli in 1732, but not at Assisi, but Foligno; where also some additions to the work were executed in 1735 and 1736. (Bodl.)

**Asturica*, Astorga. Petrus Cosin printed here, in 1577, two tracts of *Fr. Sarmiento*, bishop of Astorga. (Bodl.)

Athanatum, Aisnay, an ancient Benedictine abbey in France, situated in the immediate vicinity of Lyons.

Typography was formerly exercised in the secluded recess of this religious house. P. de Colonia mentions, in his "Histoire litteraire de la Ville de Lyon" (i. p. 196. ii. p. 25), a singular and rare *Breviary*, "impressum in monasterio Athanatensi anno 1520;" and a no less rare *Missal* from the same press, in 1531. I have not met with either of those books, and can give no particular description of them.

Athlone, a considerable town of Ireland, lying on both banks of the river Shannon, in the counties of Roscommon and Westmeath. It is strongly fortified, and is one of the chief stations for troops and military stores.

It is believed that the first printer in this town was Denis Daly, who commenced business about the year 1785. In 1789 he set up a newspaper, called *The Athlone Herald*, printed on a small folio sheet. A copy now before me, dated 16th June, 1802, records the interesting fact, that the House of Commons granted to Dr. Jenner ten thousand pounds for the discovery of *Vaccine Inoculation;* and to Mr. Greathead twelve hundred pounds for the invention of the *Life-boat*. It is also somewhat remarkable, that this provincial paper does not contain a single advertisement of any kind.

**Atrebatum*. Thorpe's London Catalogue of 1833, Part IV, announced an Arras book of the year 1567, *Richardot sur les matières controversés entre les Catholiques et les Sectaires*. Brunet and Renouard mention a *Homer*, in two vols. 12°, printed here in 1559-67.

Aubusson, a small manufacturing town of France, in the department of Creuse.—18—.

Auch, a large ancient city of the South of France, capital of the Department of Gers. It contains a very magnificent cathedral.—1818.

* *Auchinlech House*, near the town of Cumnock, in Ayrshire, Scotland, was the seat of the late Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart., who, in 1815, erected there a press for his amusement, at which he struck off limited impressions of several pieces during that and the three following years. The first-fruit of this press was a small tract, of five pages 8°, by Sir Alexander, entitled *The Tyrant's Fall.* "Auchinlech, printed by A. and J. Boswell, 1815." In the next year, James Sutherland appears as the printer. The latest and most full account of the productions of this press is given in *Bohn's Appendix to Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual*, 1864.

Auckland, the chief town of a province, and capital of the British colony of New Zealand. The art of printing quickly found its way into this young but thriving colony. In 1842, an *Almanac* and other books were printed; and a *Newspaper* in the Maori (native) language was begun. In 1844, a *Grammar and Dictionary of the Maori Tongue* appeared. In 1848, St. John's College had a press of its own, and published *Bishop Selwyn's Itinerary*, *W. Cotton's Bee-keeper*, *Almanacs*, &c. There were then four newspapers.

**Audomaropolis*. The Jesuits had set up a press in St. Omer's so early as 1591, in which year they printed *The Life and Death of Edward Geninges, Priest*, in 4°.

Avellino, a considerable town of Naples, the capital of a province, and a bishop's see. It possessed a press in 1727.

Augsburgum in Suevis. An early treatise on the Loadstone, by *Peter Peregrinus*, which has also been attributed to Roger Bacon, dated 1558, bears this imprint. (Bodl.)

**Augusta Eburonum*. Johannes Tournay printed here in 1622. (Bodl.)

Augusta Helvetica, quære, Augst in Switzerland? or Bâsle? A book of 1544 bears this imprint.

*AUGUSTA VINDELICORUM. The productions of the press erected in the monastery of SS. Ulric and Afra are few

and rare. The earliest now known are *S. Gregory's Dialogues*, in German; and *Tundalus visien*, both of 1473.

Aurich, a small manufacturing town of Hanover, capital of a Circle. It possessed a press in 1707.

Ausugium, Val Sugana, a small town of Austria, in the Tyrol. A press was worked here in 1750.

Auximum, see *Oxoma*.

Axminster, a small market town of England, in Devonshire, long famous for its manufacture of rich carpets.—1814.

Ayacucho, see *Paz de Ayacucho*.

Aylesbury, a market town of England, lying in a very fertile valley, the chief town of the county of Buckingham.—1778.

Ayosta, the *Augusta Prætoria* of the Romans, a town of Piedmont, beautifully situated in a valley of the same name, among the Pennine Alps. Two *Newspapers* were published here in 1857.

Ayr, or *Air*, a large seaport and trading town of Scotland, capital of the county of Ayr. A newspaper, *The Ayr Advertiser*, was printed in 1801 or 1802.

Azmir, *Ismir*, *Itzmir*, appear in Hebrew books for *Esmir*, the modern name of *Smyrna*, where the Jews have had a printing-office since the year 1615.

B.

Baccalor, a place in the Philippine Islands; where some monks from Spain established themselves, and set up a press. In 1619 they printed a work of *D. Gonzalez*, on the Martyrdom of two monks. (Ternaux Compans.)

Badense Oppidum, see *Thermæ Antoninæ*.

Bagnéres en Bigorre, a celebrated watering-place of the South of France, in the Department of Upper Pyrenees. Its situation is most delightful. Its medicinal springs were known to the ancient Romans.—1823.

Bahia, or *S. Salvador*, a large and important seaport city of Brazil, the capital of a province. It is beautifully situated on the bay of All Saints, and possesses an admirable harbour. It is the see of an archbishop, and its churches and monasteries are magnificent.—1835.

Bahua (?) A *Catechism* in the Malay language was printed here in 1826. (Bodl.)

Bakewell, a market town of England, in Derbyshire, situated between Matlock and Buxton.—1824.

Bala, a market and assize town of North Wales, in Merionethshire, seated on the Lake of Bala. It is said that printing was introduced at Bala about the middle of the last century. I have seen no specimen earlier than 1808.

Ballarat, a station, established in 1852 by British gold-diggers, in the colony of Victoria, Australia. A newspaper, *The Ballarat Star*, is now published at this place.

Ballinakill, a market town of Ireland, in the Queen's County. *Benj. Noble's Geodæsia Hibernica*, an essay on practical surveying, bears the imprint, "Dublin and Ballinakill, 1767."

Ballymena, a considerable market town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim.—1862.

Banbury, a market town of England, in Oxfordshire, long noted for a particular kind of cake. Printing was exercised in 1789, by Wm. Russher. In 1804 an edition of *Dr. Johnson's Rasselas* was printed here, "with patent types."

Bandon, or *Bandonbridge*, a large borough town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, pleasantly seated on the river Bandon. Printing is now carried on here by the firm of Muirhead and Atkins, who are believed to be the first who introduced the art.

Bangalore, a large and important town of Hindostan, in the province of Mysore, 70 miles N. E. of Seringapatam. The Wesleyans had a "Mission Press" here in 1849. *The Four Gospels and the Acts*, in the Canaree dialect, were printed in 1853; and a *Newspaper* in the same language is now published there by a Brahmin.

Bangkok, an extensive city of Siam, the present capital of that kingdom. It is seated at the mouth of a river, and a great number of its houses are floating. The European method of printing has found its way to this place. *A Siamese and English Spelling-Book*, and some *Reading Lessons*, compiled by the king's nephew, were executed "at the Royal Printing-Office" in 1856, "Anno Budhi 2394," in 12°. *A Siamese New Testament*, and a *Grammar*, had been previously printed in 1850.

Bangor, a seaport town of the United States of America, in Maine, capital of the county of Penobscot.—1846.

Bar-sur-Aube, an ancient town of France, in the Department of Aube, pleasantly situated on the river of that name.—1852.

Bar-sur-Seine, a small walled town of France, in the Department of Aube, 19 miles S.E. of Troyes.—1813.

Barbadoes, see *Bridgetown.*

Barbeyrach, a town of Spain, situated on the river Ebro. Printing was exercised here in 1776. (Bodleian.)

Barbime. A *Greenlandish Spelling-Book and Primer,* entitled *Kattitsiomarsut Attaaromarsullo Malliarkseit,* 12°. 1798, bears this imprint. Quære, what place does it denote? Other books occur with the same, in 1804, &c.

Barcellos, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Minho, 27 miles N. of Oporto. It is a place of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded by Hamilcar the father of Hannibal.—1863.

**Bardum,* Bardt. *The Saxon Gospels* were printed here, by Andreas Scitner, in 1586. (Duke of Wirtemberg.)

Barmen, a large manufacturing town of Rhenish Prussia, in the Circle of Elberfeld, 27 miles N.E. of Cologne. It is joined to, and may be said to form a part of, the town of Elberfeld.—1845.

Barnard, a small town of the United States of America, in Windsor county, Vermont.—1809.

J. H. Carpenter printed *A Bible abridged for Children* in 1813.

Barnard Castle, a manufacturing town of England, in the county of Durham.—1809.

Barnet, a market town of England, in Hertfordshire.—1816.

Barnsley, a large manufacturing town of England, in Yorkshire, 12 miles N. of Sheffield.—1809.

Barnstaple, a large ancient town and port of England, in Devonshire, situated on the river Taw. *Gribble's Memoirs of Barnstaple* was printed in 1830, 8°.

Barrie, a small town or village in the township of Barrie, in Frontenac county, West Canada. A weekly newspaper, called *The Spirit of the Age,* is published at this remote spot.

Barton, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, situated on the right bank of the river Humber.—1818.

Bartpha, Bartfeldt, an ancient free town of Hungary, in the county of Saros. Some medicinal springs of great repute are in its neighbourhood. A press was established here in the latter

part of the sixteenth century; at which some important works were executed, in the years 1590, &c., by David Gutgesel and Jacob Kloss. Some specimens of 1643 and 1650 are in the Bodleian. About the year 1710 the press was removed to Kaschau.

**Baruthum*, Bayreuth, add. Printing was carried on here, by John Gerard, in 1660, &c.

Basingstoke, a market town of England, in Hampshire.—1808.

**Basseterre*. The business was carried on by Howe and his son till 1801, when the latter emigrated to Sydney in Australia, and there erected the first press in that colony.

**Basta*. Printing was carried on at Baça more than fifty years before the date given by me in Series I. The Bodleian Library contains a book of the year 1558.

Bataan, a Franciscan convent, in an island of the same name [or in Luzon?], one of the Philippines. The monks set up a press for the use of their Missions; the earliest known specimen from which is, *A Grammar of the Tagela Dialect*, by Francisco de San Josef; printed "en el partido de Bataan, por T. Pimpin, Tagelo, 1610," 4°. (Bodleian.)

**Batavia*. Printing was certainly carried on here about the middle of the XVIIth century. Fabricius (in his Lux Salut. Evang., p. 615) names a work by *Jo. Ferreira d' Almeida*, dated 1668. A *Portuguese Version of Aesop's Fables*, by the same editor, printed here by Pedro Walberger in 1672, is in the Bodleian Library. Other works are noted, of the years 1677, 1679, 1685. In 1693 João de Uries styles himself "Printer to the East India Company."

Bathonia, Bath, a large and beautiful city of England, in Somersetshire, on the river Avon. Its warm springs were known to the Romans, who established a permanent colony, and were in fact the founders of the city. The earliest Bath book which I have heard of is *Jardine's Discourses*, 1702. In 1736 *Mary Chandler's Poems* were printed, for J. Leake. In 1746 T. Boddeley was established as a printer.

Battle, an ancient market town of England, in the county of Sussex, 7 miles N.W. of Hastings. It possesses the interesting remains of an abbey, founded by William the Conqueror. Battle has long been famous for its manufacture of gunpowder.—1821.

Bay of Islands, a British settlement on the bay of that name, lying on the north-east coast of the northern island of New Zealand. Two *Newspapers* were published here in 1842.

**Bayonne.* Printing is believed to have been in use here so early as 1636, when Juan Echeverri, a Biscayan poet, a doctor of divinity, possessed a press. In 1650 he published a *Life of Christ and some other Saints,* in Basque verse. (Reid, Bibl. Scoto-celt.)

Beaminster, a small town of England, in the county of Dorset, 14 miles N.W. of Dorchester.—1864.

Beaugency, a town of France, pleasantly situated on the river Loire, 16 miles S.W. of Orleans. It possesses a remarkable castle of great antiquity.—1856.

Beaujeu, a small town of France, in the Department of the Rhône. It is an ancient place, and formerly was of some importance. It possessed a printing-office in the year 1566.

Beaume, a large town of France, in the Department of Côte d'Or, 23 miles S.W. of Dijon. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of Burgundy wines.—1854.

Beaume (*La*), a large village of France, in the Department of Ardèche, 4 miles from Aubenas.—1839.

Beccles, a market town of England, in Suffolk, on the river Waveney. Read Crisp printed in 1853 *The Diary of Edmund Bohun, Esq.*

Bech-ben, Bats-ben, Bec-su, or *Pec-su,* imprints occurring in Hungarian and Polish books, denote *Vienna.*

Bedford, a large and flourishing borough of England, capital of the county of Bedford, pleasantly seated on the river Ouse. This town is richly endowed with public schools and charitable institutions of various kinds.—1785. *Abbot's Flora Bedfordiensis,* 4°, was printed by W. Smith, in 1798.

Belchertown, a township and post village of the United States of America, in Hampshire County, Massachusetts. A *New Testament* was printed here by S. Wilson in 1829.

Beldornie Tower, a country seat near the town of Ryde in the Isle of Wight, was the residence of Edward Vernon Utterson, Esq., well known as an ardent admirer and collector of ancient English poetry. He erected a press in his own house, and amused himself with striking off from time to time many curious and scarce pieces of our old poets, between the years 1840 and

1843. Those reprints for his private friends seldom exceeded twelve to twenty copies, and are highly valued by the possessors, not only for their rarity but also for their intrinsic value. A list of them is given in the Appendix to Bohn's edition of "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," 1864. The first proof-sheet from this press was pulled on June 21, 1840.

**Belfast.* In 1696 James Blow, a printer of Glasgow, arrived here with Patrick Neill his brother-in-law, and commenced work. Archbishop King, of Dublin, quotes editions of *The Scottish Catechism, with the Solemn League and Covenant*, of the dates 1694 and 1700, which he was assured were printed in Belfast. It is asserted, that in 1704 Blow put forth a *Bible*, the first printed in Ireland. In 1716 he issued another edition, respecting which the following account is given in "The Ulster Journal of Archæology," vol. ii. p. 76: "There is an anecdote "connected with the printing of this Bible, which I heard from "the grandson of the publisher. A passage occurs in chapter "— of *Isaiah*, [quære, in John viii. 11?] 'sin no more.' In "the hurry of printing, the compositor transposed the letters of "the word *no*, so that the passage read 'sin on more.' Nor "was the error discovered until a number of copies were issued "and bound; thereby causing a considerable expense, as the "sheets containing the mistake (upwards of 8000 in number) "had all to be cancelled and new ones printed.—John Hodson."

N. B. I have not *seen* either of these early Bibles.

On Sept. 1, 1728, *The Belfast Newsletter* began, supposed to be the first newspaper published in the province of Ulster. In 1748 the first *Paper mill* in Ulster was erected, at Randalstown near Antrim, by Francis Joy.

Belfort, a small modern town of France, in the Department of Haut Rhin.—1808.

Belize, a seaport town of British Honduras in Central America, situated on a river of the same name, in the Bay of Honduras. —1839.

Belley, or *Bellay*, an ancient small town of France, 38 miles S.W. from Geneva, not far from the banks of the Rhone.—1834.

Belna, Beaune, a large handsome town of France, in the Department of Côte d'Or. It is one of the chief seats of the manufacture of Burgundy wines.—1705.

Belper, a manufacturing town of England, in Derbyshire. *Davies' History of Derbyshire* was printed here, by S. Mason, in 1811.

Benavente, a small town of Portugal, 26 miles N.E. from Lisbon. Ribeiro states that a press was temporarily conveyed from Lisbon to this place, at which was printed a work by *Rodericus à Cunha*, with the imprint "Benavente, apud Mathæum Donatum, 1611," 4°. (Royal Lib., Lisbon.)

Beneschovium, Bemschau, a town of Bohemia.—1749.

Bennopolis, is an ancient name of Hildesheim, the native place of St. Benno. *Lauenstein's Specimen sive Inscriptio diocesis Hildesiensis* bears for imprint, "Bennopoli, 1745."

Berbice, see *Amsterdam* (*New*).

Berckenssel. Quære? Brunet mentions a small tract, giving an account of a brigand named Christemann, who confessed to assisting at the murders of 964 persons, and was executed here on June 19, 1590, (4°, printed by Jehann Gheben, 1590; two leaves only). It appears that this story is taken from a Dutch source. Lowndes cites an English translation, of the year 1584, printed at *Ipsw.* (Ipswich?) (Bibl. Man. p. 873.)

Berditschew, a large trading town of Russia, in the government of Volhynia. The Jews, who are very numerous, have a printing office.—1807.

**Bergerac*, add. According to Brunet, the art of printing was exercised at Bergerac so early as 1569.

Berkhampstead, a small market town of England, in Hertfordshire.—1794.

Berleburg, a small town of Prussia, in Westphalia. It had a press in 1739.

Bermuda, see *St. George*.

**Berolinum*, Berlin. Typography was practised here so early as 1539, when a work of *Geo. Wicelius* was printed. In 1540 (and 1542) Jo. Weisch printed a *Catechism of the Reformed Church*. And also the first edition of a celebrated work, the *Kirchen Ordnung*, or *Church Ordinances*, for the use of the Marquisate of Brandenburg. He continued printing till 1544; after which year there was a break until 1574. In 1578 M. Hentzske had a press; and in 1581, &c. Nicholas Bolkew had another. One of the Berlin presses being located within the monastery of the Grey Friars, its productions bear the imprint

"in Grawen Kloster," or "in Monasterio Leucophæo." (See Friedlander's "Buchdrucker-geschicht Berlins," 8°, 1834.)

Berwick-on-Tweed, a large ancient town on the border between England and Scotland, forming a county in itself. It has a considerable shipping trade. Printing was carried on here in 1759. *The Berwick Advertiser* first appeared on Jan. 2, 1808.

Bestertze-banya, in Hungarian books denotes the town of Neusohl (Neozolium), which see.

**Bethania.* Two works of *Caspar Dornavius* bear for imprint "Bethaniæ ad Oderam, 1617." (Bodleian.)

Bethany, a post-village of the United States of America, in Brook County, Virginia. A *New Testament* was printed here by Alexander Campbell in 1828; again in 1830.

Bethune, a large fortified town of France, in the Department of Pas de Calais, 19 miles N.W. of Arras. The town is furnished with abundance of water by several Artesian wells, which method of raising water is said to have been first discovered by a native of this place.—1848.

Bex, a large and beautiful village of Switzerland, in the Canton du Vaud, remarkable for its saline springs and mines of rock-salt.—1807.

Bhavanipore, or *Bhowanipore,* is one of the southern suburbs of the city of Calcutta. The London Missionary Society has a station here, and possesses a press.—1856.

Bialynice, is the imprint of books printed at Biala, a small town of Poland, in the government of Podlachia. The art was practised here before 1650.

Bialystok, a large handsome town of Russian Poland, capital of a province, distant 45 miles S.W. from Grodno. Many Hebrew works have been printed here since the year 1803.

Bicurgicorum Metropolis, meaning Erfurdt, occurs as the imprint of a work of *B. Carpzovius,* dated 1622.

Bideford, a market town of England, in Devonshire, situated near the mouth of the river Torridge. It has several kinds of manufacture, and a considerable shipping trade.—1820.

Bielfeldia, Bielefeld, a fortified and manufacturing town of Prussia, in Westphalia, capital of a Circle.—1835.

Biella, a considerable town of Piedmont, capital of a province, and the see of a bishop.—1778.

Bienna, Bienne, an ancient walled town of Switzerland,

situated on a lake of the same name, in the canton of Berne. It had a printing-office in the year 1667.

Bimbia, a Settlement or small town on the west coast of Africa, situated near the Bight of Biafra. The Baptist Missionaries have a station here, and have printed several portions of *Holy Scripture* in the language of the natives, in 1846, 1848, &c.

Bincha, a small town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault. It appears to have possessed a press so early as 1548. (Brunet.)

Binondoc, a place in the Philippine Isles. M. Ternaux Compans mentions a book, *Simbolo de la Fe, en Lengua y Lettra China,* by *T. Mayor,* 8°, 1607. I have met with no other notice of this press. Perhaps that work was a block-book, not printed from moveable types.

Birmingham, an ancient and well-known borough town of England, long celebrated as the centre of the manufacturing of iron in every variety. It stands on the borders of Warwickshire and Staffordshire; is adorned with numerous handsome public buildings, among which its Town-hall is eminently conspicuous; and has more than seventy places of religious worship, with literary and educational establishments of high character. Its population at the present time exceeds 300,000.

The earliest specimen of Birmingham printing known to me is a *Sermon by Rev. J. Southall,* dated 1716: and the next, *A Loyal Oration* by *J. Parkinson,* Head-master of the Free School; printed by Matthew Unwin in 1717, 4°. The third is a newspaper, *Aris' Birmingham Gazette,* which was commenced on Nov. 16, 1741. The celebrated John Baskerville executed his beautiful books here, from 1757 to about 177–. *J. Hammersley's Help against Sin* was printed by H. B. in 1719.

Bishop's Auckland, a market town of England, in the county of Durham, chiefly engaged in the coal trade.—1819.

Bishop's Stortford, a market town of England, in Hertfordshire. It had a press in 1818, when *The Disconcerted Hypocrite* (a single leaf), by the notorious William Hone, was struck off. In 1826 *Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire* was reprinted here.

Bishopstone, a village of England, in the county of Sussex. The Rev. Mr. Hurdis, author of *Lectures on the Pleasure derived from Poetry,* had a private press here in 1797.

Bishop Wearmouth, a large and populous seaport town of England, in the county of Durham; situated at the mouth of the river Wear, and, with Monk Wearmouth and Sunderland, forming one parliamentary borough. Its shipping is principally employed in the coal trade. George Garbett printed here, for Sir Charles Sharpe in 1825–27, thirty copies only of a work entitled *Chronicon Mirabile, seu Excerpta memorabilia e registris provincialibus Com. Pal. Dunelm.* 8°. (Martin.)

Bistrewitz, Bistritz, a royal free town of Transylvania, capital of a district. The *Jews* still retain the printing-office which they possessed in this town in the year 1597.

**Blabyria*, Blaubeuern. (See Series I.)—1849, 1853, &c.

Blackburn, a large manufacturing town of England, in Lancashire, chiefly engaged in the working of cotton. The valuable machine called the *Spinning Jenny* was invented here, by James Hargrave, a carpenter.—1795. *Whitaker's History of Whalley and Clitheroe* was printed here in 1801.

Bladon, quære, a village of England, in Oxfordshire?—1796.

Blandford, a small market town of England, in Dorsetshire. 1819.

**Blasii Monasterium*. The earliest dates which I have observed on books printed here are 1758 to 1779.

Blithfield, a village of England, in the county of Stafford. A book, entitled *Memorials of the Bagot Family*, compiled by William second Lord Bagot, was privately printed here by W. Hodgetts, in 1824, 4°. (Martin.)

Blyth, a small seaport town of England, in Northumberland. *The Life of James Allen, the Northumberland Piper*, was printed here in 1818.

Bockenheim, a small town of Hesse Cassel, in the Circle of Hanau.—1845.

Bocking, a small town of England, in the county of Essex, chiefly engaged in the weaving of silk. Fenno and Shearcroft were established as printers about 1785–90.

Bodedeyrn, a village in the Isle of Anglesey, N. Wales. In the year 1734 a press was temporarily set up here by Lewis Morris; before which time not a single one existed in the entire principality of Wales. (Gent. Mag., 1821.)

Bodmin, an ancient market town of England, in the county of Cornwall. This town had a press in 1793. James Liddel was

a printer in 1816. *Michell's History of St. Neot's* was printed here in 1833.

**Bogota.* A literary journal, *Il Semanario erudisto*, was commenced here before the Declaration of Independence. Baron Humboldt mentions it in his "Personal Narrative:" complete copies are very rare. During the Revolution in 1816, &c., the press swarmed with pamphlets, but produced no work of importance. (T. C.)

Boizenburg, a walled town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, lying on the river Elbe, in the Circle of Wendisch.—1717.

Bojanowa, a small manufacturing town of Prussia, in the government of Posen. *A German-Polish Grammar* was printed here in 1770. (Bodleian.)

**Bolacco*, add. "From this office there has issued, up to this time (1832), nine grammatical works, three dictionaries, three historical works, four on the Mahometan religion (of which one bears the title of 'The Shortest Way to the Rendezvous of Lovers, and the Messenger of Passion to the Abode of Peace, or a treatise on the Merits and the Duties of the Holy War, that is to say, of the War which the Mussulmen are bound to wage with Nations that are not of their Faith: in the year of the Hegira 1242'), four poetical, three rhetorical, six mathematical, two medical, three commercial, eleven military and naval, one of which is in the Turkish language, from the French of the present Admiral Truguet, who wrote it at Constantinople by order of Louis XVI.

"The printing-office at Bulah was organised according to the directions of Don Raphael, formerly professor of Vulgar Arabic in the school of the living Oriental languages at Paris, in the Royal Library. The superintendent of the establishment is an Egyptian, who studied in 1819, at the same time with Osman Bey, now Major-general in the Egyptian service. The works we have mentioned have many defects, as is usual in the infancy of any institution. None of them has a titlepage; many are even without any title or the name of the author; and the pages are badly numbered. It is likely, however, that the Bulah press will soon receive a beneficial impulse through the mission of those Egyptians who have been studying since 1826 under the direction of M. Jomard; for this mission will furnish persons capable of translating the most useful works from

French into Arabic. The Sheik Refaa, one of those at Paris who have acquired skill in translating, has arrived at Cairo, and is already at work. So rapid is the advance of time, that scarcely have we heard of the *Arabic and Turkish Gazette* at Cairo, and of the *Turkish and French Journal* at Constantinople, when we are informed of a similar journal at *Canea*, in the island of *Candia*. This journal is published in the Turkish and modern Greek languages; the Turkish title is *Events in Crete;* and the Greek title *Cretan Ephemeris*. The Egyptian government had hardly established itself in Candia, when it introduced this means of public communication. One of the latest numbers of this journal contains some ordinances of the government relative to the sanitary police. It is well known that the cholera and other similar disorders have afflicted the East, and particularly Egypt, as well as Europe; the government takes care to have all that is done in Europe on this subject printed, and posted up in the most public places. What new ideas must such measures awaken in the minds of the people!" — (*Literary Gazette*, Jan. 21, 1832.)

Bolsanum, Bolsena (the ancient Volsinium), a small town of Italy, in the Papal States, near Orvieto. Printing was carried on in 1678.

Bolswaard, or *Boalsert*, a small town of Holland, in Friesland, formerly a place of importance. It had a press in 1660.

Bolton, a very large manufacturing town of England, in Lancashire. The chief business of the town is in spinning, weaving, and printing cotton; but it also contains extensive iron-foundries, saw-mills, paper-mills, &c. B. Jackson printed here in 1787; and John Gardner from 1786 to 1835. The art is said to have been practised in 1761.

Bomelia, Zalt-Bommel, a small trading town of Holland, in Guelderland, seated on the river Waal. A printer named J. Noman called himself "Civitatis Typographus" in 1806.

Bondorff, a small town of Germany, in the Black Forest, formerly belonging to the Abbey of St. Blaise, but now to the Grand Duke of Baden. *A History of the University of Saltzburg* was printed here in 1728.

Bonmahon, a village on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Waterford; its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring copper-mines of Knockmahon. A press was intro-

duced into this secluded spot in the year 1851 by the curate, the Rev. D. A. Doudney, who in early life had been employed in the printing business, and afterwards for many years was editor of "The Gospel Magazine." Upon first reaching Bonmahon from his former residence in the county of Kent, he found great numbers of poor children without employment and in much distress; and with the praiseworthy desire of giving present relief, and also of enabling those young persons to support themselves permanently by their own exertions, he established in the village a *Printing School*, an *Embroidery School* for girls, an *Infant School*, and an *Agricultural School*. The first of these was opened in October of the year 1851; and the work was to be done by the school-boys. Mr. Doudney writes, in his interesting little tract, "A Pictorial Outline of the Rise and Progress of the Bonmahon Industrial, Infant, and Agricultural Schools," 18°, printed at the Bonmahon Industrial Printing School,—"On Wednesday morning, Oct. 15th, "1851, the first portion of copy was given out. It was an Hercu- "lean task in prospect. The principal actors were complete "novices. They had never seen type nor press before." The work on which the press was first employed was *Dr. Gill's Exposition of the Bible;* and this was finished by the boys in January 1853, consisting of six thick volumes in royal octavo. 2250 copies were struck off, amounting to 13,500 vols., and consuming 25 tons of paper. Besides this voluminous commentary, the same presses put forth several other works by Gill, Searl, Hawker, &c., and two editions of *Keach's Key to Open Scripture Metaphors;* also *The Gospel Magazine* was printed here from Nov. 1852, to May 1858, and a monthly pictorial sheet called *Old Jonathan*. It is gratifying to add, that many of the boys employed at this school have turned their education to good account, and are now filling situations of respectability and profit in several printing establishments in Ireland, England, and America.

After Mr. Doudney quitted the curacy of Bonmahon in March 1858, and returned to England, the establishment was broken up; and the presses, types, and other materials were removed to London, to the offices of Messrs. Collingridge in Long Lane; where they are at this present time employed in the publication of *Old Jonathan*, &c. &c.

Bonsidelia (German *Wonsiedel* or *Wunsiedel*), a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Bayreuth. *Pertschii Origines*

Voitlandiæ, et celebris in hâc urbis Bonsideliæ, bears for imprint "Bonsideliæ, 1677." (Bibl. Bruhl. ii. p. 292.)

Borgo Novo del Marquesato di Rocca Forte. This is the imprint of a work on *The Statutes of the Order of the Knights of Malta*, fol. 1674. Quære, if it denotes Villa Nuova de Mondovi in the Sardinian States? Roccaforte is a town in the province of Mondovi. The above-named *Statutes* were reprinted at the same place in 1718.

Borgo San Domino, a small city of Italy, in the State of Parma. It is a bishop's see, and contains a college and other literary institutions.—1856.

Bosphorus, Ochsenfurth (=Oxford), a small trading town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the river Maine. A neat little volume, entitled *De Naturæ aliquot arcanis medicamentis*, 12°, 1622, bears for imprint "Bosphori, apud Christophorum Justinum." (Bodleian.)

Boston, a large and ancient town of England, on the sea-coast of Lincolnshire. It has considerable shipping trade. The town is adorned with a magnificent church, and has very valuable public institutions. B. Jackson printed here in 1787.

Bosworth, a market-town of England, in Leicestershire. It was the scene of an important battle in the year 1483, which transferred the crown of England from Richard III to Henry VII. Printing was carried on at Bosworth by Robert Grimley in 1775.

Botzen, or *Bozen*, (Italian *Bolzano*). A large trading town of Austria, in the Tyrol, situated at the junction of the main roads leading from Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. It possessed a press in 1678.

Boulogne, a large ancient seaport town of France, lying directly opposite the English coast of Kent. The earliest specimen of its typography which I have seen is *Theodulus Philadelphus' True Portraiture of the Church of Christ*, printed by Peter Battut in 1670. (Bodleian.) But Peignot cites a *Daphnis and Chloe* of the year 1643. For the last half century Boulogne has had numerous English inhabitants, and books in the English language are constantly printed there.

**Bourbon, Isle of.* A government press was established here in, or soon after, the year 1815. (T. C.)

**Braccianum*, or *Arcennum.* An astronomical work by

Christopher Scheiner, containing numerous engravings, was printed by A. Phæus in 1626–30. (Bodleian.)

*BRACLARA, or *Brageracum*. A copy of the *Breviary* of 1491, 4°, is in the Imperial Library at Paris.

Bradford, a large manufacturing town of England, in Yorkshire.—1788.

Bragerne is another name of *Bergerac*, a town of France (which see in Series I). Probably one of the earliest productions of its press was *The Statutes and Customs of the Town*, executed by Gabriel Decourtaneve in 1598. (Brunet.)

Braintree, a thriving market town of England, in Essex, 40 miles N.E. of London.—1843.

Brassowie is the *Hungarian* name of Kronstadt, or Cronstadt, in Transylvania.

Brattleborough, a flourishing manufacturing town of the United States of America, in Windham County, Vermont. A *Newspaper* was published in 1810. J. Holbrook printed a *Bible* here in 1818. In 1850 it issued three *Newspapers*.

Brecon, or Brecknock, an ancient town of South Wales, capital of Brecknockshire. *Jones' History of the County* was printed here in 1805.

Brega, see *Briga*.

Bregentz, an ancient town of the Austrian empire, in the government of Innspruck, beautifully situated on the banks of the Lake of Constance. It had a press in 1711.

Brentford, a market town of England, in the county of Middlesex. B. Norbury printed here in 1794.

Bridgenorth, a market and borough town of England, in Shropshire.—1811.

Bridgeport, a seaport town of the United States of America, in Fairfield County, Connecticut. A newspaper, *The Advertiser*, was published in 1810. Josiah B. Baldwin printed a *New Testament* here in 1824. The town issued two *Newspapers* in 1850.

Bridgewater, a large ancient borough town of England, in Somersetshire.—1826.

Bridlington, a small market town of England, in Yorkshire, near the sea coast.—1821.

Bridport, a seaport town of England, in Dorsetshire.—1850.

**Briga*. Brieg is named *Brzegn* in Polish books. A work of *J. A. Comenius* was printed here in 1661. (Bodleian.)

Brigg, or *Glanford Brigg*, a small town of England, in the north of Lincolnshire. J. Clarke printed here in 1804.

Brighthelmstone, or *Brighton*, a large borough town and fashionable watering-place of England, on the coast of Sussex.—1817.

Brilon, an ancient town of Prussia, capital of a Circle in the province of Westphalia. It contains a cathedral, said to have been erected by the emperor Charlemagne.—1834.

Briocum, St. Brieux, an ancient seaport town of France, chief of the Department Côtes du Nord. It is a bishop's see.—1812.

**Bristol*, add. The press was certainly at work in the year 1642. *Mercurius Hibernicus* was printed here in 1664. The first Bristol newspaper, *Felix Farley's Journal*, began in the year 1715.

Brives, a small town of France, in the Department of Corrèze, 15 miles S.W. of Tulle.—1767.

Brixham, a seaport and market town of England, in the county of Devon. It has a considerable coasting and fishing trade.—1834.

Brixima, Brixen, or Bressone, a small town of Austria, in the Tyrol. It is, or was, a bishop's see. Brixen possessed a printing-press in 1777.

Brixton, a large village in the county of Surrey, now forming one of the suburbs of London.—1846. In a district of it called *Brixton Hill*, Mr. J. O. Halliwell erected a private press; from which he began to issue his literary productions in 1847. They were generally printed in small numbers, for the use of his own friends. A detailed list of these reprints of ancient rare books, amounting to 81 articles, executed at Brixton Hill and London, is given in the Appendix to "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," 1864.

Bromley, a small market town of England, in the county of Kent. It contains a large endowed Hospital or College for the widows of clergymen.—1815.

Brompton (*West*), a large village in the county of Middlesex, now forming part of the south-western suburbs of London.—1862.

Bromsgrove, a market town of England, in Worcestershire. It contains an ancient and flourishing endowed school.—17—.

Bromwich (*West*), a small town of England, in Staffordshire. 1843. Mr. N. Bagnall reprinted here *R. Dudley's* work, *Metallum Maris*, in 1851.

Brooklyn, a large flourishing town of the United States of America, capital of King's County, New York; situated on Long Island, a spot of great natural beauty. It is richly adorned with churches and other public buildings; and has many educational establishments. It likewise contains the United States Navy Yard. T. Kirle printed here a *New Testament* in 1805. Six *Newspapers* were issued in 1850; but, as Brooklyn is in fact a suburb of New York, most of the printing business is done in that city.

Broxbourne, a small town of England, in Hertfordshire.—1811. An edition of *The Gospels in Syriac* was printed here, by the Bible Society, in 1815.

Brucellas, or *Bruselas*, in Spanish books, and *Bruesel* in Flemish, denotes *Brussels*.

**Brunonia*, Brunswick (in German books Braunschweig). *A Saxon Bible* in 4º was executed here in 1506, by Hans Dorne. (Duke of Wurtemberg.)

**Bruntrutum*. Joannes Faber printed here in 1595. In that year he put forth a *Sacerdotale Basileense*, beautifully executed in black and red, with musical notes. A copy of it is in the Bodleian Library.

Bruyères, a small town of France, in the Department of Vosges, 14 miles N.E. of Epinal.—1783.

Buccuresck is *Bucharest*.

Bucellas, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, extensively known by the wine produced in its immediate neighbourhood. Ribeiro informs us, that in the middle of the XVIIth century a press was set up at this place for a few months only, at which a work of *Antonio Carvalho de Parada*, prior of the church of Bucellas, was struck off, in the year 1644, in folio.

Buchra, quære, if Bucharest? Christopher Enoch printed a book with this imprint in 1678. (Count Szecheny.)

Buckingham, a borough town of England, capital of the county. J. Seeley was a printer here in 1777. The important work of the learned Dr. Charles O'Conor, the librarian at Stowe, entitled *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, was very hand-

somely printed by Seeley in four volumes, 4°, in 1812, &c., at the expense of the duke of Buckingham, who distributed all the copies to public libraries and his private friends.

Buckland is the name of no fewer than seven villages in Devonshire. Davidson cites *A Sermon by R. Harrison*, printed at Buckland in 1765.

*BUDA. It does not appear how long that early press continued its operations; but in the year 1518 a bookseller of Buda caused a *Missale Strigoniense* to be printed for him, not in his own city, but at Venice. Stereotype printing was carried on here in 1801.

**Budinga.* A *German New Testament* was executed here in 1717.

Budinsch Gradsch, quære, if Budin, a town of Bohemia, in the Circle of Rakonitz? A *Slavonic Grammar* by *Abraham Mrazobicha*, 1800, has this imprint.

**Buenos Ayres.* An earlier work appeared in Rivington and Cochrane's Catalogue for 1821, namely, *Nicolas Ier, Jesuite et Roi de Paraguay*, dated 1761, 8°.

Buffalo. A large and flourishing commercial city of the United States of America, capital of the county of Erie, New York. It is situated at the outlet of lake Erie and the head of the Niagara river. It contains a university, several fine hospitals, and other public buildings, a Roman catholic cathedral, and about forty other churches. Its population is above 45,000. It issues about 16 newspapers and periodicals, three of which are in the German language. T. and H. Butler printed a *Bible* here in 1836.

Bungay, a considerable market town of England, in the county of Suffolk. It had a press in 1804; and at present contains an extensive printing-office and stereotype foundry.

Burdeous, in Spanish books, denotes Bordeaux.

**Burdigala.* The Bodleian Library contains two Bordeaux books of a date earlier by nine years than the only one noticed by Panzer; viz. *Gabriel de Taregua, Summa quæstionum medicalium*, a folio volume of 360 pages in black letter, excellently printed; and *Burdegale, decimo octavo die mensis decembris anno cristi millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo. Per Gaspardum Philippum, calcographum.* Red printing occurs as well as black. Subjoined to it is another specimen of the same press, *Textus principis*

Avicennæ. This latter piece, translated by G. Taregua, has no date. Gaspar Philippe is mentioned by Panzer as carrying on his business in Paris in the year 1505.

Burgfriedberg. Many towns of Germany bear the name of *Friedberg.* I do not know which of them takes this prefix.—1788.

Burghausen, a small town of Bavaria, on the river Salzbach, 27 miles from Salzburg. It had a press in 1738.

Burnham is the name of a small town, and of several villages, in the county of Norfolk.—1817.

Burnt-Island, a small seaport town of Scotland, on the Frith of Forth, near Leith. The Rev. Mr. Forbes, incumbent of the parish, established here *The Pittsligo Press;* at which he has executed some liturgical and theological works, including portions of *The Greek Fathers.* A magazine, entitled *The Panoply,* is now in course of publication here.

Burslem, a considerable market town of England, in the county of Stafford. It possessed a press towards the close of the last century.

Burton-on-Trent, a considerable market town of England, on the borders of Staffordshire and Derbyshire. Its chief business is the brewing of ale, for which it has long been famous.—1828.

Bury-St.-Edmunds, a large ancient borough town of England, in the county of Suffolk. It is adorned by the majestic ruins of a very fine and extensive abbey. Printing was exercised in 1720. The earliest newspaper, *The Bury and Norwich Post*, began to be published, by Peter Gedge, on July 11, 1782. John Wm. Pasham printed here *The Bury Flying Weekly Journal.* He afterwards removed to London, where he published a beautiful pocket edition of the *Bible.*

C.

**Cabillonium*, Chalons. Printing was carried on here by Julien Bausson so early as 1614.

*CADOMUM. An early Caen book, not mentioned by Panzer, is in the Bodleian Library, *Georgii Bruxellensis Logica,* 4°, 1512.

Caerleon, an ancient town of England, in Monmouthshire, formerly the metropolis of Wales, a place of great wealth and importance, and the see of the chief bishop. Some venerable Roman remains are in its vicinity, but the town is falling to decay. William Cooke was settled as a printer here in 1723, and Roger Adams in 1731. In some Welsh books the name is written *Ghaer-Lleon.*

Caermarthen, a large town of South Wales, on the river Towy, and the capital of a county. *Gambold's Welsh Grammar* was printed here in 1727, &c. In *Welsh* books it is called *Caer-fyrddin.*

Caernarvon, in Welsh books *Caernarfon,* a large and ancient seaport town of North Wales, capital of a county, pleasantly situated on the Menai Strait. It contains a noble castle, erected by King Edward I. *Bishop Griffith's Sermons on the Lord's Prayer.*—1806.

Cæsareoforum, or *Cæsareopolis,* Kesmark or Kaysersmark, an ancient manufacturing town of Hungary, in the county of Zips. A printing-press was worked here in the year 1706.

Cairum, see *Kahira.*

**Calaris.* The Catalogue of the Marquess de San Philippe (part I, p. 206) mentions a work, *Jo. F. Fara de rebus Sardois,* dated *Calari,* 1510. But Fabricius, in his "Lux Evangelii," states that probably 1510 is a mistake for 1580.

Calatayud, 1775. See *Bilbilis* in Series I.

**Calciata* is sometimes called *Dominicopolis,* or *Urbs Divi Dominici de Calciatâ.* This last imprint occurs in *Francisci Onnezii Pancorvini Observationes,* a folio volume of 350 well-printed pages, dated 1601. (Bodleian.)

**Calcutta.* On January 29, 1781, the first *Newspaper* published within the British dominions in India was commenced at Calcutta, under the title of *Hickling's Gazette.*

Caldogno. Quære, Caldonazzo, a small town of Austria, in the Tyrol, situated near the lake Caldonazzo? *Macca's Storia Vicentina* bears the imprint *Caldogno.*—1812.

**Caldoriana Societas.* This firm, of printers &c., was established at *Geneva,* in or before the year 1606, by P. Caldorœus, a learned native of Frejus, who appears to have been an editor as well as printer. The first volume of *Lectius' Collection of the Greek Poets,* fol. 1606, bears this imprint. *A Latin Bible* of

1607 has "Sancti Gervasii, Sumptibus Caldorianæ Societatis." See also under *Ebrodunum*.

Calne, a small market and borough town of England, in Wiltshire.—1832.

Calveley Hall, the seat of Wm. Davenport, Esq., near the village of Barbridge, in Cheshire. Mr. Davenport printed here a work of *Annibal Caro* in 1821. (Martin.)

Camberwell, an extensive and populous village of England, in the county of Surrey, forming one of the southern suburbs of London.—1841.

**Cambridge*, Massachusetts. See minute and interesting accounts of the publication of Eliot's *New Testament and Bible*, in "Brown's History of the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathens," vol. i. p. 61, and in "Murphy's American Bibles," 8°, New York, 1861.

**Cameracum*. Printing certainly was carried on here about the middle of the XVIth century. *Jac. Schoepperus de ceremoniis ecclesiasticis* was printed "Cameraci, apud N. Lombardum," 1562. (Bodleian.)

**Camerinum*. A press was at work here so early as 1553. (Bodleian.)

Cameroons, a modern Missionary settlement on the bank of the large river Cameroons, which discharges itself into the Bight of Biafra, on the west coast of Africa. The Baptist Missionaries erected a press here, and have executed some portions of *Holy Scripture* in the dialect of the natives, in 1852; also, the entire *Bible* in the same language (the *Dualla*); and a *Grammar* and *Vocabulary*, in 1855, &c.

Campania, Campagna, a town of Naples, in the province of Principato Citra. It is a bishop's see. The art was exercised here, in a very creditable manner, in the XVIIth century. Some works of *Joannes Caramuel* bear "Campaniæ in Officinâ Episcopali, 1670." (Bodleian.)

Campazas, or *Zotes-del-Paramo*, a village of Spain, in the Province of Leon. A work by *J. F. de Isla*, of the year 1787, bears this imprint; but perhaps it was executed at *Madrid*.

Campbelton. The chief town of Cantire, in the Western Highlands of Scotland. It was anciently called *Cean Loch*; and was for a long period the seat of the Scottish Monarchy.

It is now a royal burgh. A Newspaper, called *The Argyleshire Herald*, is printed and published here.

**Campi.* Printing was in use in the year 1562.

Canandaigua, a flourishing town of the United States of America, capital of Ontario County, New York; pleasantly seated on a lake of the same name. James D. Bemis printed here in 1819.

Canary (*Great*); see *Palmas*.

Canea, or *Khania*, a seaport town of the island of Crete, or Candia. It is a place of considerable trade, and the see of a Greek bishop. When Crete was ceded by the Sultan to Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, about the year 1830, that prince introduced a press into his new dominion, and established a *Journal* or *Newspaper*, printed in Turkish and modern Greek, in 1831. (See the article *Bolacco*, supra.)

**Cantabrigia.* Nine other early Cambridge books are known; seven of the year 1521, and two of 1522: after which some sudden interruption took place here, as well as at Oxford; and there is an utter blank till the year 1584. At that time John Legate was appointed printer to the University, and continued in that office till his death in 1636, when his son John succeeded him. The present University 'Pitt Press' was opened on 30th April, 1834.

**Canterbury.* Herbert thinks that Mychell began to print much earlier than 1549; and that his undated books preceded those which bear a date; and he cites a tract translated by John Lydgate, *A Narrative how St. Augustin raised two dead bodies, &c., printed at St. Austin's in Canterbury*. It has no date, but Lewis judged it to be of about the year 1525. (Life of Caxton.)

The art does not appear to have been carried on very extensively in this town. Peter Abree, the publisher of *The Canterbury News Letter*, who died in 1768, was the only printer during many years. He was succeeded by James Simmons, who commenced *The Kentish Gazette*. In 1743 *Packe's Hills and Valleys of East Kent* appeared: and in the same year a Catalogue of the books in Christ Church, Canterbury.

Canterbury, a British settlement and town, now the capital of the province of Canterbury, situated on the eastern coast of the middle island of New Zealand. In 1858 a *Newspaper* was published here.

Canton, see *Quam-cheu* in Series I.

**Cape François.* M. Ternaux Compans states that a press was established by M. de Clogny, in 1764; and a Newspaper, called *Affiches Americaines*, was immediately commenced, which continued until the Revolution.

Cape Henry is the new name given to *Cape François* by the emperor Henry I, after the Revolution. This imprint appears in 1811. In 1816 P. Roux styled himself "Imprimeur du Roi."

Capella. Quære, Capelle, a large village of South Holland, within 4 miles of Rotterdam? or La Chapelle, now one of the northern suburbs of Paris? or La Chapelle, a large village in the Department of the Vosges?—1835.

**Capetown.* In 1821, *A Catalogue of the Dessinian Collection in the Public Library* was very creditably executed "at the Cape of Good Hope." The first number of *The South African Commercial Advertiser* appeared on Jan. 7, 1834, being the earliest Newspaper printed in the colony.

Capolago, a town or village of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino. The earliest specimen of its printing which I have met with is a tract entitled *La Verité rendue sensible*, 1831. In 1835 the *Marquess Sorra's History of Liguria and Genoa* was published, "at the Helvetic Press." (Bodleian.)

Caraglio, or *Carali*, a considerable town of the Sardinian States, 7 miles W. of Coni.—1773.

**Carantonus.* In the year 1606 the king of France granted Charenton to the Protestants, as a spot licensed for the free and public exercise of their religion. They established a press for themselves. Peter du Moulin printed at it, in 1617, his bold *Defence of the Confession of the Reformed Churches*. The friends of Rome quickly procured the suppression of that work. Several controversial pieces of that period bear for imprint, "Se vendent a Charenton."

**Carcassona.* It would seem that the art did not obtain any permanent settlement here: for I have noticed that in 1645 a book was printed at *Bezières* for a bookseller of Carcassonne. Yet one press at least was working in the year 1658.

Cardiff, a large borough and seaport town of south Wales, in Glamorganshire. It contains an ancient castle.—1809.

Carlisle, a city of England, capital of the county of Cumberland. It is a very ancient place, having been occupied by the

Romans. It has a venerable cathedral, an ancient castle, and several public institutions. Printing was carried on in 1746; and, by F. Jolly, in 1786.

Carlow, a large and thriving borough town of Ireland, capital of the county. I have met with no Carlow *book* of the last century. A newspaper, *The Carlow Chronicle*, was published for some years prior to 1786, when its printer, Wm. Kinnear, died. It was succeeded by *The Carlow Mercury*, printed by — Eustace, in 1789, &c.

Carlsbad, a town of Bohemia, containing warm baths, celebrated from the most ancient times. Its springs are believed to be the hottest in Europe. It is a place of great and fashionable resort.—1829.

Carlscrona, a large seaport town of Sweden, on the island of Trottsoe. It is the capital of a county, is well built, and, having an excellent harbour, has been made the marine station and arsenal of Sweden. Printing was carried on in 1656; and in 1687 Vitus Haberger removed his press from Malmoe to this town.

Carlshamn, a seaport town of Sweden, in the county of Carlscrona.—1850.

**Carnota* is the name of a place in Portugal, where a convent of Capuchins possessed a temporary press for their own use. Ribeiro states, that the prior caused Antonio Alvarez, a printer of Lisbon, to set up a press in the convent, and to print a work by *Fr. Damasus de Præsentatione*, in 1627, 8°. A copy of it is in the Library of Enxobregas. The same book is mentioned by Antonio, tom. i. p. 201.

*CARNOTUM, or CARNUTUM. Brunet informs us that the art of printing was practised at Chartres during the XVth century. He adduces a *Breviarium Carnotense*, executed in the house of one of the canons, named Peter Plume, in the year 1483. In 1553 *Philip Hotot* was established as a printer in the town.

Carouge, a small town of Switzerland, situated within one mile of Geneva. It possessed a press in 1789.

*CARPENTORATVM. Two works by *Cardinal Sadoletus*, of the date 1538, are the only early specimens from this town which I have seen noticed.

Carrick-on-Suir, a large trading town of the south of Ireland.

in the county of Tipperary, situated on the river Suir. The art of printing was introduced in the latter part of the last century. The earliest specimen of a Carrick *book* which I have seen is a small volume entitled, "The Polyglot Preceptor, or Elementary "Institutes of the English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Irish "languages. Vol. I. containing a complete Grammar of the Eng- "lish tongue, for the use of Schools, and peculiarly calculated for "the instruction of such Ladies and Gentlemen as may wish to "learn without the help of a Master. By Patrick Lynch. Carrick, "printed by John Stacy, MDCCXCVI." (18°. 122 pp.) On the back of the titlepage it is announced, that the other four volumes will be published with all convenient speed. This however, I believe, never took place. In 1805 Lynch reissued copies with a new title, "*A Plain, Easy, and Comprehensive* GRAMMAR "of the ENGLISH TONGUE; in which the Definitions and "Rules necessary to be committed to Memory, are composed in "Familiar Verse; with a Preliminary Essay, and a Critical Re- "view of the most celebrated English Grammars, hitherto pub- "lished. By PATRICK LYNCH, *Schoolmaster*. Carrick, Printed "by John Stacy, 1805." The additions to this last issue are, A list of Subscribers, 4 pages, and A Preliminary Discourse, addressed to the Schoolmasters of Ireland, 16 pp., dated May 1, 1802.

This book of Lynch is altogether a curious production. Some portions of it were printed with *wooden* types, cut for the occasion by Stacy himself. It is very seldom met with. (H.C.)

The following anecdote respecting the author may fitly be added here:—"The following facts are recorded as a proof of the thirst of the Irish for knowledge, and the difficulties which are overcome by perseverance.

"Children have been known to acquire the first elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, without a book, without a pen, without a slate! And, indeed, the place of meeting was no other than a grave-yard. The long flat stones with their inscriptions were used instead of books; while a bit of chalk, and the grave-stones together, served for all the rest. Take the following as a specimen of what has been acquired, without the intervention of the English language, and when it could not be attained. Mr. Patrick Lynch, with whom the writer once had an opportunity of conversing, was, it appears, born near Quin, in the

county of Clare, in the year 1757. He was educated near Ennis, by Donough an Charrain, i. e. Dennis of the Heap. His master knew no English, and young Lynch learned the classics through the medium of the Irish language. After acquiring in this way an excellent knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, he was compelled, by family misfortunes, to turn farmer, and for five years held a plough. From this employment he was happily relieved, and was subsequently able to better his condition. Six years he passed as a tutor in a gentleman's family, and after sundry experiments of the same kind, he settled at Carrick-on-Suir. Here he commenced author. He had written a Chronoscope, but had no means of publishing it. In concert with a barber in the town, he procured some types, and by means of a bellows-press, he actually set and printed his first work with his own hands, and established the first printing-press ever seen in that place. He next wrote and published at that place, a Pentaglot Grammar, in which he instituted a comparison between English, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Irish; correcting several errors in the Saxon etymologies of Johnson. From Carrick he removed to Dublin, where his abilities were soon recognised. He was one of the first persons employed under the Record Commission, and was afterwards engaged in investigating the records of Ireland. He was secretary to the Gaelic Society of Dublin, and among various publications, before his death, was employed in a geographical and statistical history of Ireland."—*Anderson's Sketches of Ancient Native Irish.*

I believe that an *English* Grammar *in verse* was a novelty; though we know that the Old Westminster Grammars, both *Greek* and *Latin*, were in what is called verse. But Pat. Lynch has added a new attractive feature, namely *Rhyme!* As might be expected, some of his lines are rather odd than melodious. Take one specimen, from his "Rules on the Etymology of Participles:"—

"Swim *makes* swam, swum: *but* Blow *makes* blew, *and* blown:
Writhe, writhed, writhen *states;* and Grow, grew, grown.
Stank, stunk, from Stink: *we* rived and riven, from Rive,
From Cling, clang, clung: drank, drunk, *from* Drink derive."

Verily there is no accounting for tastes. One man has turned an *Act of Parliament* into verse. Another, *The Code Napoleon.*

A third designed an *Encyclopædia*, of which he actually printed one volume. I have never yet seen *The first Six Books of Euclid* in metre; but why may we not expect it?

After John Stacy left Carrick for Dublin, the press of the former town fell into decline.

Caserta, a handsome town of Naples, capital of the province of Terra di Lavoro. It contains a large and elegant royal palace, with beautiful gardens and park.—1778.

Cashel, an ancient city of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, formerly the residence of the kings of Munster, and the see of an archbishop. It is now fallen greatly to decay; but is still remarkable for the majestic assemblage of ruins on its "Rock," consisting of a Cathedral, Cormac's chapel, and a perfect Round Tower. Typography was very slow in introducing itself to Cashel. Its first printer is believed to have been Thomas Lord, who transferred his press from Youghal about the year 1786. He was succeeded by — Reeves; Reeves was followed by Wm. Price; and Price's son-in-law, J. Quirke, has been the Cashel printer during the last forty years, and is so at this day. The earliest specimen of Cashel printing which I have seen (exclusive of placards, notices, &c., &c.) is, *A Programme of an Oratorio performed in the Roman Catholic Chapel of Thurles, in the year* 1827; consisting of only five pages in small quarto; on the last of which is, "Printed by William Price, Friar Street, Cashel." (H.C.)

**Cassellæ*. This town is sometimes named *Castellum Cattorum*.

Castellodunum, Chateaudun, a small ancient town of France, seated on an eminence near the bank of the river Loire. There was a press here in 1610. (Bodleian.)

**Castelnaudary*. Printing was carried on in this French town nearly a hundred and fifty years earlier than was stated in Series I; viz. in 1682.

Castlebar, a considerable trading town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. A newspaper, called *The Mayo Constitution*, was printed here in 1852.

Castleton, a large village of England, in Derbyshire, situated near the entrance of the remarkable natural hollow called "The Peak Cavern." A little book, *Hedinger's History of Castleton and its Natural Curiosities*, is said to have been printed here.

Castries, a town in Santa Lucia, one of the British West India islands. In 1839 a printing establishment was existing here, under the name of "The Free Press."

**Catalaunum*, or *Cathalaunum*, Chalons-sur-Marne, a large trading and manufacturing town of France, in Champagne, chief of the Department of the Marne. It is pleasantly situated, possesses several fine public buildings, and an Academy of literature and science.

Formerly I knew of no Chalons book earlier than the year 1601. But a specimen lately came into the Bodleian Library, which proves that the art was exercised here at the beginning of the sixteenth, if not in the fifteenth, century. This is a small volume in 16°, *Diurnale ad usum Ecclesiæ Cathalaunensis*, which on its last leaf states, "Hoc presens Diurnale impressum fuit Cathalauni per Arnulphum Bocquillom. Impressorem Anno Domini Millesimo quadrigentesimo tercio. Vicesima quarta mēsis Julii." Here is evidently a mistake, either for 1483, 1493, or 1503. The letter is a Gothic, much resembling some of the *Horæ* printed at Paris by G. Hardouin about the beginning of the XVIth century; but the name of A. Bocquillom does not appear among the printers of Paris, nor of any other town. The signatures run in eights (after ten leaves of Title and Calendar) a—z, &c. 9, A—C, the colophon being on the recto of the last. The sheets are signed *only on the first leaf*. The initial letters are all painted by hand. Sign. a 1 has a woodcut of the Salutation, filling the page: and there are three others bordered, on l. 2, q. 1, and r. 7. At the back of the title is a prayer to St. Geraldus, and another to St. Quintin.

I notice among the vellum books of the Imperial Library at Paris two *Chalons Missals;* one of the year 1489, the other of 1543: but both those were printed at *Paris:* so that at present the little Bodleian volume appears to be the only observed specimen of the ancient typography of Chalons.

**Catana*. In 1642 the bishop Brancifortius had a press within his own palace. One of his works bears, "In nostro Catanæ palatio, per A. Disagnam, typographum Cameralem." (Bodleian.)

Cavan, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan. Lord Farnham printed here for his private friends, in 1860, *The Royal Descents of the Farnham Family*.

Cawnpore, a large town and important military station of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, situated on the river Ganges.—1833.

Cayenne, a seaport town of French Guiana, capital of the island of Cayenne. A "Royal Press" was established here in 1788.

Cayes, a town and port of the island of St. Domingo. Its population was greatly reduced by a destructive hurricane in the year 1831. It had a press in 1797.

Cazzuza, see *Tacacum* in Series I.

**Cella*. Feverlin (Bibl. Symb. Luth. i. p. 370) seems to say that printing took place here so early as 1541; citing a *Catechism* by *Urbanus Regius*, bearing "Cellæ Saxonum." Quære, whether the book was *printed*, or only *written*, at Zell?

Ceneta, Cineda, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice. It is a bishop's see. Marcus Claserius printed here in 1609.

Centum Cellæ, Civita Vecchia (the ancient *Portus Trajanus*), a seaport town of the Papal States, on the Mediterranean. It is a bishop's see.—1742.

Cervimontium, quære, Hartzgerode, a town of Anhalt-Bernburgh, in the district of the Hartz mountains? or Hirschberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Silesia, capital of the Circle of Liegnitz? Some works of *Hariri*, translated by *Petrus Diaconus, Eccl. Evangel. Cervimontanæ*, were printed here in 1831.

Cetigne, or *Cettigne*, a small town of European Turkey, in Montenegro, 20 miles E. of Cattaro. It consists chiefly of a large fortified convent and a few scattered houses. The Bodleian Library contains a Cetigne book of 1779. But Brunet states, that a *Dalmatian Psalter* and some other pieces were printed here so early as 1493 and 1495, by a printer named Macario. That press must have been within the convent.

Chamogascko? Brunet cites *An Apology for Michael Angelo*, 1552, bearing this imprint.

Chard, a small market town of England, in Somersetshire. It has considerable trade, and the manufacture of Lace is carried on.—1815.

Charlotte, or *Charlottetown*, a town of British North America, the capital of Prince Edward's Island. A newspaper, *The*

St. John's Mercury, was printed here in 1795. Also, *The Gospel according to St. Matthew, in the Language of the Micmac Indians,* in 1853, for the British and Foreign Bible Society, by G. T. Haszard, 12°.

Charlottenburg, a considerable town of Prussia, within five miles of Berlin. It contains a royal palace and beautiful gardens, which are a favourite resort of the inhabitants of the metropolis. —1845.

Chateauroux, a large town of France, capital of the Department of Indre, seated on the river of that name.—1804.

Chateau-Thierry, a town of France, in the Department of Aisne, situated on the river Marne. It is the birthplace of La Fontaine.—1839.

Chatellerault, a considerable town of France, in the Department of Vienne, 20 miles N.E. of Poitiers. It has an extensive manufacture of cutlery.—1859.

Chatham, a seaport and borough town of England, in the county of Kent. It is situated on the river Medway, and contains extensive naval and military arsenals.—1820.

Chatham, a small town in the British colony of New Brunswick. —1807.

**Chatillon-sur-Seine.* The art of printing was exercised in this town so early as 1651.

Chelmsford, a considerable trading town of England, in the county of Essex. A newspaper, called *The Chelmsford Chronicle,* began to be published here about the year 1730. *The Elegiac Tears* of the Rev. J. D. Cotter was printed in 1766: and a *History of Essex,* in six octavo volumes, in 1769–72.

Chelsea, an ancient village of England, in the county of Middlesex, on the banks of the river Thames, now become one of the suburbs of all-absorbing London. Printing was carried on in 1772. The first *Gaelic New Testament* printed in England was executed here, in 1807.

Cheltenham, a large and handsome town of England, in the county of Gloucester; long celebrated for its mineral springs, and now become a fashionable watering-place. Henry Ruff printed here in 1803.

Chepstow, a seaport town of England, in the county of Monmouth. It is beautifully situated on the river Wye, and is adorned with the ruins of a magnificent ancient Castle.—1806.

Chertsey, a market town of England, in the county of Surrey, pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Thames.—1792.

Chesham, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire.—1818.

Chesterfield, a large town of England, in Derbyshire, containing several ancient schools, and other literary and charitable foundations.—1774.

Chèzy, a town of France, in the diocese of Soissons, situated on the river Marne, within one league of Chateau-Thierry. It contained a large and rich Abbey of Benedictines. *Poquet's History of the Town and Abbey* was printed here in 1844.

Chiavenna, a trading and manufacturing town of Italy, in the government of Milan, beautifully situated at the junction of two passes over the Alps.—1787.

Chicago, a large and flourishing city of the United States of America, capital of the State of Illinois. It is situated on Lake Michigan. It is a place of immense traffic of all kinds. Its increase has been astonishingly rapid; for whereas in the year 1840 it had only 4,500 inhabitants, it now numbers more than 120,000. In 1850 it possessed thirteen Newspapers and three monthly periodicals.

Chichester (in Latin books *Cicestria*), a large and ancient city of England, in the county of Sussex, the see of a bishop. It possessed a printing-office in the year 1724.

Chihuahua, a city of the Mexican territory, capital of a province. It was founded in the year 1691. It is an archbishop's see, and possesses a mint. The city was formerly much more populous than at present.—1827.

Chippenham, an ancient market town of England, in Wiltshire, 12 miles N.E. of Bath.—1795.

Chiswick, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex, a few miles W. of London. The Horticultural Society has beautiful and extensive gardens here. Charles Whittingham erected a printing-establishment in 1812? from which many works have been issued, with great elegance and correctness.

Christianopolis, Christianople, a fortified seaport town of Sweden, on the Baltic, capital of the province of Blekingen. It possessed a press in 1675.

**Christlinga*. The two books cited are editions of the same work, published under the feigned name of *Minus Celsus*. Schelhorn (Dissert. de Mino Celso) believes them to have been really

printed at *Basle*. Feverlin mentions a work by *Donatus Gotuisus* bearing this imprint, and dated 1573. Perhaps it is of the same stamp as the other two.

Christ Church, the chief town of the province of Canterbury, in New Zealand. It was settled in 1850. In 1861 it possessed a printing-office, and had two newspapers, *The Canterbury Standard*, and *The Press*.

Christopher's (*St.*), see *Basse Terre*.

Chudleigh, a small town of England, in Devonshire, 8 miles S.W. of Exeter.—1851.

Chuquisaca, a large city of Upper Peru or Bolivia, capital of a province. It was founded by the followers of Pizarro. It is an archbishop's see. This city had a press in 1830. The first work printed with types cast in Upper Peru by a native is *Codigo de procederez de Santa Cruz*, 4°, 1833. (H. Stevens' Catalogue.)

Chuquito, or *Chucuito*, a town of Peru, in the Department of Puño; formerly a place of greater importance than at the present day. Books were printed here in 1612. (H. Stevens.)

Chur, the *German* name of Coire, *Curia*, q. v. in Series I.

Cirencester, an ancient borough town of England, in the county of Gloucester. It has a remarkably fine Church. The art of printing was carried on in 1720. *Rudder's History of Gloucestershire* was printed here by Samuel Rudder in 1779.

Cisteaux, or *Citeaux*, a village of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, the site of a magnificent and celebrated Abbey, the head of the Cistercian order of monks. A printing-press was worked here, probably within the abbey, by Jean Savine, in 1602. (Brunet.)

Citta Rossa. Quære, a feigned name? or Rossano, an ancient town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, and a bishop's see? An ancient *Rappresentatione*, by *A. Benrisceireti da Prato*, professes to be printed "in inclytâ Monarchia de Citta Rossa." (Payne and Foss's Catalogue, 1830.)

Civitas Divini Vultûs, in a book of 1482, probably designates *Verona*. (Brunet.)

Clagenfurtum. See under *Klagenfurth* in Series I.

Clapham, a large and populous village of England, in the county of Surrey, within 5 miles of London.—1840.

Claremont, a small town of the United States of America, in Sullivan County, *New Hampshire*. It possesses some manufac-

tories; and issues a weekly Newspaper. A *Bible* was printed here in 1830, by "The Manufacturing Company."

Clarus Locus, Clairlieu, an abbey situated near the town of Nancy in France. This abbey possessed a press of its own in 1609. Two of its productions of that year are known: one, *A Poem on St. Bernard*, bears for imprint "Ex Officinâ Typographicâ Monasterii Clari Loci ad Nanceium, per Joannem Savine," who in 1602 was printing at *Cisteaux*.

**Claudiopolis*. The earliest Clausenburg book which I have found noticed is of the year 1550, *Ritus explicandæ Veritatis*, executed by a printer named Heltai. This, and two others, dated 1554 and 1565, are in the Szecheny Library at Pesth. Quære, whether the imprint also denotes *Koloswar?*

Clerkenwell, formerly a detached village on the north side of London, is now an integral part of the great metropolis.—1819.

Clifton, a large handsome town of England, forming one of the suburbs of the city of Bristol. It has long been noted for its medicinal springs.—1830.

Clinton, a town of the United States of America, in Ohio. It is a place of considerable trade.—1815.

Clipstone, a village of England, in Northamptonshire. In 1799 and 1800 J.W. Morris printed here the *Annual Accounts of the Baptist Missionaries;* but in 1801 he removed his establishment to *Dunstable*, in Bedfordshire.

Clonmel, a large borough town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, the assize town of the South Riding, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Suir. In Irish books it is called *Cluain Meala*.

The earliest Clonmel book which I have seen is a small volume of *Poems* by *Samuel Fennell*, printed by T. Gorman, bookseller and printer, in 1804. Some few years later another printing-office was established, by John Hackett. In 1819 he executed an edition of *Dr. Challoner's Think Well of It*, translated into Munster Irish by Patrick Den, of Cappoquin. This volume bears for imprint, CLOYVUAILTE, LE SEAYAN A'CAOY (i. e. Clonmel, by John Hacket). (H.C.)

Club Books. The best account of the interesting and valuable publications issued by the various book-clubs of England and Scotland is to be found in A. Hume's "Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom," 12°, London, 1853; and

in "Bohn's Appendix to Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," 12°, London, 1864.

**Cluniacum.* A copy of the *Clugni Missal*, of 1490 or 1493, is said to have been in the Jesuits' College at Lyons. (P. de Colonia, Hist. de Lyon.)

Cochabamba, a large and flourishing city of Bolivia, in South America, capital of a province. A printer named M. Carrasco was established here in 1832. (T. C.)

Cochin, a seaport town of Hindostan, on the Malabar coast, formerly the capital of a province. It has belonged successively to the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the British. A press was established here in the XVIth century, probably by the Portuguese clergy. A specimen, dated 1599, is in the Bodleian Library. (See M. Jorges.)

Cockermouth, a considerable trading town of England, in the county of Cumberland. It is the birthplace of the poet Wordsworth. Thomas Bailey printed in 1821.

Colchester, a large and ancient borough town of England, in the county of Essex. A press was at work here during the war between Charles I. and his Parliament, when the town was besieged by General Fairfax, in the year 1648. One of the pamphlets of that day, entitled *A Choke-pear for the Parliament*, was printed here in that year.

Coldstream, a small border-town between England and Scotland, on the river Tweed. The British regiment, called to this day 'The Coldstream Guards,' was originally raised in this town by General Monk.—1847.

Coleraine, a large well-built town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, situated on the river Bann. It has a considerable shipping trade, and is one of the chief seats of the Linen manufacture.—1852.

Coleshill, a small market town of England, in Warwickshire. —1816.

Collimbria, Quære? Some works of a monk named *Bernardus de Annuntiatione*, dated 1760, bear this imprint. (Bodleian.)

Columbia, a city of the United States of America, capital of the State of South Carolina. It was founded so recently as 1787. The South Carolina College was established here in 1804.—1826. It had five Newspapers in 1850. (H.C.)

Columbus, a very large and beautiful city of the United States,

in Ohio, the capital of that State. Although founded so recently as 1812, it is fast rising in population and prosperity. Its streets are handsome, and some of its public buildings splendid. A press was established in or before 1824. In 1850 ten Newspapers were published here.

Colyton, a small town of England, in Devonshire, 20 miles E. of Exeter. It has a manufacture of the beautiful Honiton lace.—1826.

**Comaromium.* A *Hungarian Bible*, dated 1685, is the earliest Komorn book which I have heard of. N. J. Schmidt printed here in 1740, &c.

Commercy, a small ancient town of France, situated on the banks of the river Meuse, in the Department of Meuse. H. Thomas was a printer in 1743.

**Concha.* A Cuença book, dated 1552, appears in the catalogue of D. J. A. Condé (N°. 874). Alonso de Tapia printed here, on most wretchedly bad paper, in 1592. (Bodleian.)

Concord, a thriving town of the United States, the capital of Merrimac County, New Hampshire. It was first settled in 1795. A *New Testament* was printed, by Luther Roby, in 1823. In 1850 five *Newspapers* were printed here.

Condé, a fortified town of the north of France, 7 miles N.E. of Valenciennes.—1833.

**Confluentes.* Coblentz had a press in the year 1711.

Congleton, a considerable manufacturing town of England, in Cheshire, the birthplace of the poet Parnell. John Dean printed here in 1800.

**Conimbrica.* In 1579 Antonio Maris styled himself "Architypographer to the University." Coimbra then possessed a good supply of *Hebrew* types. And it is thought, that the first *Greek* printing seen throughout Portugal was executed in this city, in the year 1534. (Mem. de Litt. Port. ii. 356, viii. 79.)

Constancia, Coutances, a large town of France, in the Department of Manche, 16 miles S.W. of St. Lo. It is a bishop's see, and a place of great antiquity. It had a press in 1604.

**Constantinopolis.* It is stated by Toderini (Litt. Turchesa) that the *first* Constantinople book was a *Hebrew Lexicon*, printed in 1488. A *Polyglott Pentateuch* was printed in 1546. The fact of the destruction of the *Armenian* press at the beginning

of the XVIIIth century may be doubted; for the Imperial Library at Paris and other repositories contain books of the dates 1705, 1712, 1714, 1719, 1722, 1723, 1726, 1728. The first of these is a *Missal*, bearing for imprint, "au Constantinople, de la nouvelle imprimerie du Sou Diacre Gregoire de Marsouan." Another, dated 1714, has "de l'imprimerie de Sieur Karobiet fils d'Astouadzateur."

Probably the first *English* book executed here is *Rycaut's Capitulations and Articles of Peace between the King of England and the Sultan*, printed by Abraham Gabai in 1663, 4o. The late George Chalmers had a copy. A press for printing works in *Modern Greek* was set up in the residence of the Patriarch, about the year 1814.

Cooperstown, a handsome post village of the United States of America, situated at the outlet of Otsego lake, in the State of *New York*. It had a weekly *Newspaper* in 1810. H. and E. Phinney printed *Bibles* with great care and correctness, from 1822 to 1848, when their establishment was destroyed by fire. In 1850 this village boasted of three *Newspapers*.

Corby Castle, the seat of a branch of the noble family of Howard, adjoins the village of Great Corby, in the county of Cumberland. Mr. Henry Howard printed privately in his castle a work comprising *Memorials of the Howard Family*, in 1834, fol.

**Corcagia*. In Gaelic and Irish books, *Corcuigh*. The Diocesan Library at Cashel contains two specimens of Cork printing earlier than those mentioned in my first Series. One is a broadside of the year 1648, entitled *A Speech made by the Lord Lieutenant Generall of the Kingdom of Ireland to the Generall Assembly of the Confederate Catholiques of the City of Kilkenny, at the conclusion of the Peace. Printed at Corcke, and are to be sold at Roche's building without South Gate*, 1648. The other is a quarto tract, *Scripture Evidence for Baptizing the Infants of Covenanters, produced at Cork in two Sermons* [by C. D. Worth, Dean of Cork]. *Printed for T. Taylor, widow, and are to be sold at her shop in Cork.* 148 pp.

Ware, in his "Writers of Ireland," mentions a *Sermon by Dean Worth*, preached at the funeral of Richard Boyle, Archbishop of Tuam, printed here in 1644. Stewart's Catalogue (London), 1863, contained *A Declaration of the Lord Lieutenant General of*

Ireland for the Settlement of the Protestant Religion, &c., printed at Cork in 1648. In 1679 Wm. Smith printed here *Archbishop Ussher's Prophecies concerning the Rebellion of* 1641, 4°.

Respecting the progress of typography in more recent times, the following notices supply minute and ample information. They are taken from Mr. Windele's interesting little work, "Notices of Cork and its Vicinity," 12°, 1848.

"Local publications have been few and far between. Maga-"zines have been repeatedly attempted, but all with the same "effect. Not one now exists. *The Monthly Miscellany* was tried "in 1795; it failed; and was followed by *The Casket,* or *Hesperion* "*Magazine,* which was edited by R. A. Milliken, jointly with his "sister. It commenced in 1797, and was discontinued after two "years. *Boyle's Magazine* and *The Patriotic Magazine* appeared "in 1806 and 1809. In 1814 appeared the only number of *The* "*Munster Olive-Branch,* a magazine intended to treat of 'every "branch of human knowledge.' Four numbers only of *The* "*Examiner* were published in 1818. *Something New* immediately "succeeded it; a little publication full of wit and pleasantry. "This also ran its brief career, and perished.

"About the same time appeared *The Cork Magazine,* a weekly "paper. Four numbers completed this also.

"Next came *Bolster's Quarterly Magazine,* in 1825. Irre-"gularity in the periods of its appearance destroyed it.

"*The Catholic Magazine,* a monthly publication, followed. "One volume only was published.

"A small weekly paper, called *The Bagatelle,* was next in "succession, but it belied its name. It was indeed a heavy, dull, "and prosing production, and it was soon numbered with the "departed.

Newspapers.

"It is not known when the first Cork Newspaper appeared. "*The Freeholder* circulated in 1716, a single sheet, 4°. The next "was *The Cork Newsletter,* small folio. It continued to 1725. "*The Medley,* a weekly quarto paper, commenced in 1738. And "in the same year *The Serio-jocular Medley* was published. In "1755 appeared *The Cork Evening Post,* folio. In 1768, *The* "*Hibernian Chronicle,* 4°, afterwards folio. It lasted till 1801. "*The Cork Journal* flourished in or about 1769. *The Cork* "*Herald* started in February, 1798. In January, 1799, it became

"*The Cork Advertiser*. In 1823 it was incorporated with *The* "*Morning Intelligencer*; and subsequently all merged in *The* "*Cork Constitution*, (still existing 1862). *The Harp of Erin*, "folio (Democratic), was first published in March, 1798, but did "not outlive that stormy year. *Knight's New Cork Evening Post* "was commenced in 1791, and was existing in 1810. *The Cork* "*Mercantile Chronicle* was established in 1801. It ceased in "1835. *The Mercury* was published for a short time. *The* "*Phœnix* expired in 1835. *The People's Press* (ultra-liberal) "flourished and fell about the same time. *The Standard and* "*Herald* commenced 'a few years back.' It ceased to appear "in 1841. At present three journals are published in Cork. "*The Southern Reporter* was established in 1807. *The Con-* "*stitution* commenced in 1821. *The Cork Examiner* (Roman "Catholic) was established in 1841. *The Freeholder*, conducted "for many years by John Boyle, expired with its editor, in 1832. "It was afterwards resumed by another hand, but finally ceased "in 1842.

" *The Cork Sentinel* has been in existence for the last ten years "(1848)."

**Corduba*. A press was worked here at an earlier period, viz. in 1566, within the monastery and college of St. Paul, by Juan Bapt. Escudero. A book *On Matrimony*, by *Vicente Mexio*, superior of the monastery, dated 1566, is in the Bodleian.

*CORIA. The rare Spanish work slightly mentioned in Series I. as supposed to have been printed here in 1489 (misprinted 1469) is entitled, *Blason general de todas las insignias del universo. Dedicado al serenissimo principe alto y muy poderoso rey de portogal: Hecho en la universidad de salamanca Por un gallego hijo del dicho estudio renombre Gracia dey*. 34 leaves, including one with the above title on the recto and the royal arms of Portugal on the verso. The volume contains numerous heraldic cuts. It is a small 4°.

On the recto of the last leaf is this colophon :—

" Este blason general de las insignias del universo dedicado " al serenissimo principe alto y muy poderoso rey de por to gal : " fue impresso y entallado en la cibdad de coria por maestro " bartolome de lila flamẽco año de mill cccclxxxix."

**Cortona*. Moreni, in his "Bibliografia Toscana" (i. p. 394), cites a work, *Annales Cortonenses*, by F. Francani, which bears

for imprint "Cortonæ, 1541:" but at the same time he doubts that printing was carried on here at so early a period.

Coschobusge, quære? An edition of *The Old Testament* in the Lower Wendisch dialect was printed here in 1796; and *The Whole Bible* in the same, in 1822. (Cat. Bible Society.)

Cottayam, probably *Cotym*, a Missionary settlement on the Malabar coast; which see in Series I.

**Cottbus*. A *Wendish New Testament* was printed here in 1728; again in 1759; again in 1775; and *The Old Testament* in the same dialect in 1796.

Coventry. An ancient, large, and beautiful city of England, in Warwickshire. It formerly had a magnificent Cathedral, and still possesses several fine and handsome churches, with numerous other places of worship, schools, and literary and charitable Institutions. For a long period Coventry has been famed for its Ribbon manufacture. It is said that printing was exercised here in the XVIIth century. A work is mentioned in "Notes and Queries" (13th April, 1861), *Flora Nobilissima*, believed to be printed in 1690, or 1692. William Raffen printed here in 1730. (Upcott.) *Dugdale's History of Warwickshire* was reprinted here in folio, in 1765. *The Coventry Mercury* newspaper began on Nov. 16th, 1741.

Council Bluffs, a post village of the United States of America, in Iowa. A Mormon newspaper, called *The Frontier Garden* [or *Guardian*], was printed here about the time when the Mormons were driven out of Nauvoo (1846).

Cowbridge, a small borough town of South Wales, in Glamorganshire.—1771.

**Cracovia*. The first *Polish* book, *Bonaventure's Life of St. Chrysostom*, was printed here in 1522. (Krasinski.) The first *Roman Catholic version of the Bible in Polish* was also printed at Cracow, by Andreas Petricorius, in the year 1599, in folio.

Cranbrook, a small market town of England, in the county of Kent; said to have been the place where the Woollen manufacture was first carried on in this island. *Waters' History of Cranbrook* was printed here in 1804.

Crediton, a considerable town of England, in the county of Devon. It possessed a press in 1775.

Crefeld, or *Krefeld*, a large manufacturing town of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a Circle, 12 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf.—1833.

Cremsium, Krems, a trading town of Lower Austria, situated at the junction of the river Krems with the Danube. Printing was in use here in 1713.

Crewkerne, a small town of England, in Somersetshire.—1788.

Crieff, a small but ancient town of Scotland, in the county of Perth. Its situation is eminently beautiful. *The Life and Adventures of Sir Wm. Wallace* was printed here in 1774, 12°.

Crocsoswalt, quære Oswestry, an ancient borough town of England, in Shropshire? This imprint appears in a Welsh book by *Dan. Jones*, in 1790.

Croydon, a large and populous town of England, in the county of Surrey, pleasantly situated, within 10 miles of London. It contains an ancient Palace belonging to the Archbishops of Canterbury; at which Queen Elizabeth and her court were more than once entertained.—1798.

Crucha, a town or village in the Isle of Candia. A Newspaper in Turkish and modern Greek, called *The Cretan Ephemerides*, was started at this place in the year 1837.

Cruciniacum, or *Crucenacum*, Kreutznach, a large town of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a Circle in the government of Coblentz. Near it are some salt-springs.—1852.

Crughywell, the Welsh name of *Crickhowell*, a small market town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, appears on the titles of *Welsh* books printed there.—1843.

Crumlin, a picturesque village of England, in Monmouthshire, 4 miles from the town of Pontypool. It has latterly attracted much notice, from the erection of a stupendous and elegant iron Viaduct across the valley in which the village lies. A description of this great work, by H. N. Maynard, 8°, 1862, bears "Crumlin, published by J. M. Wilson;" but was really printed in *London*.

**Cuba*. I have seen notice of a work printed at Cuba in 1787.

Cuelen, *Ceulen*, *Coellen*, *Keulen*, *Culne*, and *Koln*, are found in Dutch and other books, to denote the city of *Cologne*.

Culm, or *Kulm*, a walled town of Prussia, capital of a Circle in the government of Marienwerder.—1838.

Culmisciacum, Cormicy, a small town of France, situated 4 leagues N. W. of Rheims.—1847.

Cupar-Angus, a small burgh of Scotland, in the two counties

of Perth and Forfar. A newspaper, *The Strathmore Journal,* was published here before 1838.

Cupar-Fife, an ancient royal burgh of Scotland, capital of the county of Fife.—1803. An edition of *Virgil,* dated 1810, bears "Cupri Fifanorum." *The Fife Herald,* printed by Robert Tullis, was the first newspaper published in this county.

Curaçoa, a small island, belonging to the Dutch West Indies, lying off the coast of Venezuela, in the Caribbean Sea. It produces large quantities of the finest salt, and the well-known liqueur which bears its name. *The Gospel of St. Matthew,* translated into the language of the natives, was printed, probably at *Wilhelmstadt,* the capital, in 1844.

Cuttack, a large city, the capital of a maritime district of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal and province of Orissa. European Missionaries established a press at Cuttack, from which they sent forth *The New Testament* in the Oriya or Orissa dialect, in 1839–1840, and *The entire Bible* in 1842.

Cuzco, an ancient and celebrated city of Peru, formerly the capital of the whole empire, and the magnificent residence of the Incas. Under the Spaniards it became an Archbishop's see. I have met with no earlier specimen of its typography than a *Pastoral* of the Archbishop, dated 1825.

Czernowitz, or *Tzernowitz,* a city of Austrian Galicia, situated on the river Pruth. It is the capital of a Circle, and the see of a Greek bishop. The Jews, who are numerous, have a printing-office.—1836.

D.

Dalry, a large and populous village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, beautifully situated on the river Garnock, distant 19 miles from Glasgow. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in iron and coal works. The only specimen of its typography which I have seen is *Dutton's Treatise of Justification,* printed by John Gemmel, 1802. Martin mentions *The Life of J. L. Craufurd,* 1812, 8°.

Danbury, a considerable town of the United States of America, in Fairfield County, Connecticut. A *Newspaper* was printed here in 1810. Another, called *The Herald of Freedom,* was commenced on October 5th, 1831, by the notorious P. T. Barnum. (Barnum's Life.)

**Dantiscum.* In Polish books the imprint is "Gdansku." Printing had been introduced as early as the year 1540, and was carried on from 1565 to 1582 by Jacobus Rhodus. A work by *Daniel Herman*, on the defeat of the Russians by the Poles, dated 1582, shews considerable beauty of execution. A copy of it in the Bodleian Library contains a MS. dedication to Queen Elizabeth; and probably is the one which was presented to her by the author.

Daporia. R. Soloman Cohen's Hebrew Grammar, of the date 1807, bears this imprint. (Bodl.)

Darlington, see *Grange.*

Dartford, an ancient town of England, in the county of Kent, pleasantly situated on the river Darent, whose waters are made to do duty in the service of numerous mills of various kinds. At Dartford the first *Paper-mill* in England was erected; and near it the first mill for rolling and slitting iron was established. One of the largest manufactories of Gunpowder is here.—1832.

Dartmouth, a borough and seaport town of England, in Devonshire, beautifully situated on the bay formed by the river Dart.—1821. Davidson supposes that a tract, *A Letter from Sir T. Fairfax to both Houses of Parliament, concerning the Storming of Dartmouth in* $16\frac{4}{5}$, 4°, 1646, may have been printed here.

Daventry, a market and borough town of England, in the county of Northampton.—1843.

Dax, an ancient town of France, in the Department of Landes, situated on the river Adour. It is much frequented on account of its warm and saline Springs, which were known to the Romans. —1802.

Dayton, a large and rapidly increasing city of the United States of America, capital of Montgomery County, Ohio. At the beginning of this century it was a barren spot; but is now one of the most busy and thriving cities of the Republic. In 1853 it published five *Newspapers.* E. and T. More printed a 4° *Bible* here in 1857.

Deal, a considerable seaport town of England, on the coast of Kent. It has an ancient Castle, and a large Navy-yard and storehouse. Adjoining to it is a Royal Naval and Military Hospital.—1802.

Debartzch, quære, a village or station in some part of Lower

Canada? *Girod's Notes Sur le bas-Canada*, 1835, bears this imprint.

**Debrecinum*, in Hungarian books *Döbröczem*. The art of printing was introduced in 1562. The first specimen was a Latin version of *The Helvetic Confession*, as offered in that year to the Emperor Ferdinand by the Hungarian nobles, 4°, 184 fol., printed by Raphael Hoffhalter. A copy of it is in the Szecheny Library, where are also other early Debreczin books, of 1563, 1565, &c.

Deddington, a small ancient town of England, in Oxfordshire. —1825.

Dedekindus, a printer of the early part of the XVIIth century, often omitted the name of his town. The scene of his labours was *Erfurt*.

Deggendorf, a well-built manufacturing town of Lower Bavaria, capital of a district.

Deia, see *Dia*.

Delhi, a celebrated and venerable city of Hindostan, on the river Jumna; anciently the capital of the Mogul Empire, occupying a space of 20 square miles, and containing 2,000,000 of inhabitants. The modern city, shorn of its former greatness, still contains a population of 250,000, and is adorned with the remains of a magnificent Palace erected by Shah Jehan in 1631–7. For some years past Delhi has become a British possession. An English *Newspaper* is published here; and *Sturkey's Hindostanee Guide* was printed in 1845.

Delitzsch, a small, old, but well-built town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony. Printing was carried on in 1711.

Demerara, the chief town of a colony of Great Britain in South America, forming a part of British Guiana. A *Newspaper* of the year 1805 bears this imprint.

Denbigh, in Welsh *Dinbych*, a flourishing borough town of North Wales, capital of the county. It is beautifully situated in the rich vale of Clwyd, and is adorned with an ancient and strong Castle.—1818.

Denkstadt, quære Denstadt, or Tenstadt, a village in Prussian Saxony, near the town of Langensalza? This imprint occurs in a book dated 1688. (Bibl. Bruhl. II.)

**Deodati Fanum*, or *Deodata*. A very curious Latin work, *Cosmographiæ Introductio*, cited by Panzer under the year 1507,

contains, among other matters, a version of *Amerigo Vespucci's Four Voyages.* This book, and the *Grammatica Figurata* of *Philippus Vosgesigena,* dated 1509, are the only known early specimens from St. Diey. The former volume consists of 32 leaves 4°. It has woodcuts. On the last leaf (recto) is this colophon:—

"Est locus in Vogeso jam notus ubiq; per orbem
A Deodate tuo nomine nomen habens:
Hic Gualtherus Lud necnō Philesius ipse
Presserunt miris hec elementa typis.
Anno Domini M.D.IX.
Kalēn. Iunii."

Deptford, a large and busy town of England, in the county of Kent, containing a great Naval Arsenal and extensive Dockyards, &c. J. Delahov printed here in 1793.

Derbia, Derby, a large and ancient borough town of England, capital of the county, pleasantly situated on the river Derwent. Manufactures of silk, of porcelain, and of lace are extensively carried on here. S. Drewry was established as a printer in 1728. *The Derby Postman,* begun in 1727, was the first Newspaper in the county. At the present day its printing-offices are numerous.

Dereham, a small but handsome market town of England, in the county of Norfolk. It is a place of considerable trade.—1834.

Derman is named among the towns of Poland which possessed a printing press before the year 1650. (Bandke, quoted by Krasinski, ii. 348.)

Derry, see *Londonderry.*

Dessalines, see *Port au Prince.*

Desterro, a town of Brazil, capital of the small island Santa Catharina.—1840. (T. C.)

Detrckö, appears as an imprint in a Hungarian book of the year 1584. Perhaps it designates Blasenstein, or Blesendorf, a town of Transylvania.

Devizes, a considerable market and borough town of England, in Wiltshire. It possessed a press in 1775.

Devonport, formerly called Plymouth Dock, a large fortified town of England on the Devonshire coast, containing the largest Naval Arsenal and Dockyards of Great Britain.—1796.

Deutz, or *Deuz,* an ancient fortified town of Prussia, lying on

the Rhine, opposite to the city of Cologne. It had a press in 1623.

Dewsbury, a large market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in which the woollen manufacture is actively carried on. The parish contains the tomb of the celebrated forester and outlaw Robin Hood.—1828.

**Dia.* The Right Hon. T. Grenville possessed a much earlier specimen than the one named in Series I., viz. *Oweni Epigrammata, ex officinâ Jo. Rod. Fabri*, 1617, 12°. Faber was a Professor of Philosophy in the Academy of Die.

Dieppe, a large seaport town of France, in the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Arques. It has excellent manufactures, of ivory, horn, bone, lace, &c., and for some time past has become a fashionable watering-place. Thomas Etienne was a printer here in the year 1606; and Nicholas Archer in 1624.

Digne, a small town of the south of France, capital of a Department, and the see of a suffragan bishop. Near to it are some saline hot springs and baths.—1842. *A Provençal and French Dictionary* was printed here in 1846.

**Dilingia.* Sebaldus Mayer was printing here so early as the year 1551, when he executed *Compendium Doctrinæ Catholicæ*, in 12°: in 1553 he printed *Methodus confitendi*, by *P. de Soto*, 12°; and in 1555 put forth a splendid specimen of his art, in an *Augsburg Missal*, in large folio; a copy of which *upon vellum* is in the Royal Library of Munich, and a remarkably fine one on paper is in the Bodleian. This noble volume is printed in red and black types of various size, adorned with a profusion of spirited woodcuts. The *Canon of the Mass*, occupying 8 leaves including the usual engraving of the Crucifixion, is *on vellum*, with the initial letters painted. The book contains 471 numbered leaves, besides 28 of preliminary matter. At the back of the title is a large woodcut, filling the whole page: this is followed by an Address of the Archbishop to his flock, relating his great care and pains in providing a supply of ritual books for their use. The colophon is on the reverse of the last leaf.

The Bodleian Library also contains a *Confessio fidei* of 1557; with numerous specimens of 1558, 1559, 1560, and following years, when the art appears to have been carried on with great success at Dillingen.

Dillenburg, a small town of Nassau, capital of a bailywick, 41 miles N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. *A Description &c. de Pays Bas* was printed here so early as 1569.

Dinan, a large ancient town of France, in the Department of Côtes du Nord, 34 miles S.E. of St. Brieux. Julian Aubiniere was established as a printer here in 1595. (Brunet.)

Dingwall, a royal burgh and small seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Ross, situated at the head of Cromarty Frith. *The Genealogy of the Mackenzies* was printed here in 1843.

Dinkelsbühl, a town of Bavaria, capital of a district in Middle Franconia.—1834.

**Dionysium.* Panzer cites, from Maittaire, the only known early specimen, *Apollonius de Constructione; Dionysii,* 1535.

**Disentis.* Unfortunately this printing establishment, together with many very ancient manuscripts and the convent itself, were burned by French troops in the year 1799.

Dobrowno. Many Hebrew books occur with this imprint, from the year 1804. Quære if printed at *Dubrowna,* a town of Russia, in the province of Mahilew? at *Dobruschka,* a town of Bohemia, in the Circle of Königgratz? or at *Dobrzyn,* a town of Russian Poland? At each of these places the Jews possess a Synagogue.

Dock, quære *Plymouth Dock*?—1811.

Dokkum, Dockum, a fortified town of Holland, in the province of Friesland, 13 miles N. E. of Leeuwarden. Printing was carried on here in 1772. (Bodleian.) Bohn, in his elaborate account of the printed works of Shakspeare, inserted in "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," after enumerating hundreds of impressions of the English text, gives a list of above six hundred editions, either of the collected works, or of separate plays and poems, translated into foreign languages, namely, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, Wallachian, Modern Greek, and Bengalee: and to these he adds three plays in the dialect of *Friesland,* viz. *As You Like It, The Merchant of Venice,* and *Julius Cæsar;* the first printed at *Dockum* in 1842, and the two others at *Grinz*—wherever that may be—in 1829.

Dolgelly, or *Dolgellau,* a market town of North Wales, in Merionethshire. Printing was exercised here in 1809. In 1815 a considerable work, *Walter's English and Welsh Dictionary,* in 2 vols. 4°, was printed, "at the Gomerian press," by T. Jones.

Dombrowa, a small town of Russia, in the government of Grodno, possessed a printing-press before the year 1650. (Bandke.)

Donaueschinga, Donaueschingen, a small town of Baden, in the Lake Circle, on the river Brigach.—1825.

Doncaster, a large and handsome town of England, in the West Riding of the county of York. It once was a Roman station. In late years it has become most widely known by its annual horse-races. It possessed a printing-press in 1724.

Donjon du Chateau. This is given as the imprint of some pieces by *Frederick* II. King of Prussia, which were printed, for presents only, in the years 1750, 1751, &c., at a press erected in the lower storey of the royal palace at *Berlin*. One of these, dated 1770, is in the Bodleian Library.

Donostian. This seems to denote some town in Guipuscoa. Perhaps it is a name of San Sebastian. Some works of *Yztaeta*, of the years 1824, &c., and some Sermons by *P. Lizarragac*, 1844, with others in the Basque language, bear this imprint. (Bodleian.)

Dorchester, a considerable market and borough town of England, capital of Dorsetshire. It was a large and strongly fortified Roman station, ample traces of which are still visible. —1800.

Dorking, a small market town of England, in the county of Surrey. *Edwards' Tables of Distance in the County of Surrey*, 4°, was printed here in 1789. And in 1841 a considerable work, *Brayley and Britton's History of Surrey*, in five vols. 4°.

Dover, a large and ancient seaport town of England, in the county of Kent, lying on the Straits of Dover, nearly opposite the town of Calais in France. Its celebrated strong Castle was begun by the Romans.—1801.

Douglas, the chief town of the Isle of Man, had two printing-offices in 1798. The art was exercised *on the island* at least as early as 1769; but it does not appear on the titles of the books of that period that they were executed at Douglas. See *Isle of Man*. In the early part of the present century, *The Isle of Man Weekly Gazette* was published here.

Dranburgum, Dramburg, a small town of Prussia, capital of the Circle of Köslin. It is situated on the river Drage.—1854.

**Dresda.* Vogt, in his "Catalogue of Rare Books," relates that a *German Bible* was begun to be printed here in 1593; but

when it had proceeded as far as the Books of Chronicles, it was suddenly suppressed, and all the printed sheets were made into *cartridges!*

Drogheda, an ancient borough and seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, near the mouth of the river Boyne. It is a place of considerable trade. During the wars in the time of Charles I. and of Cromwell, Drogheda was a station of great importance. *Sir Henry Tichborn's account of the siege of the place* in 1641 was printed here in 1772. Charles Evans was a printer in 1791.

**Duacum.* The earliest specimen of Douay printing at present known appears to be *Dr. Richard Smyth's Refutation of Melancthon's Loci Communes Theologic*, 1563, 8vo.

**Dublinum.* A second perfect copy of the *Prayer-book* of 1551 is in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. It once belonged to Archbishop Sancroft, and bears his arms. I do not know where a second copy of *Kearney's Irish Catechism* is to be found; but one appeared in the Catalogue of President West's library, sold in 1773, (N°. 1415,) which perhaps can be traced to its present owner. Query, the British Museum?

In 1595, William Kearney, from London, printed for the lord deputy a *Proclamation*, "In the Cathedrall Church of the Blessed Trinitie, Dublin;" styling himself "Printer to the Queene's most excellent Majestie." A copy of that *Proclamation* is preserved in the State Paper Office, Dublin. It was reprinted in the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society for 1857.

Early in the next century John Francton appears. He printed the folio *Irish Prayer-book* in 1608. On May 8, 1609, he had a grant of the office of *Printer general in Ireland.* On May 21, 1618, the office of *King's Printer* was granted to Felix Kyngston, Matthew Lownes, and Bartholomew Downes.

The *Society of Stationers* was established in Dublin about the year 1617 or 1618.

Dubno, a large trading town of Russia, capital of a Circle in the government of Volhynia.—1794.

Dudley, a large and populous town of England, in Worcestershire and Staffordshire. It is situated in the midst of a district of coal and ironstone, and the inhabitants are almost entirely engaged in the smelting and manufacturing of iron. It is over-

looked by the ruins of an ancient Castle; a *Description* of which was printed here by J. Rann in 1794.

Dumbarton, an ancient seaport town of Scotland, chief of the county. It is situated near the mouth of the river Clyde. Adjoining to it is the lofty rock and strong Castle of Dumbarton, memorable in Scottish history.—1860.

Dumfries, a large and handsome town of Scotland, capital of the county. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Nith. It is a very ancient town, has a large export trade, and some manufactures. The poet Robert Burns resided and was buried here. In the year 1718 *Peter Rae's History of the Pretender and the Rebellion of* 1715 was printed, in quarto. The *Dumfries Journal* first appeared in 1750.

Duna-Partjan. Quære, in Hungary?—1791. (Szecheny.)

Dunbar, a seaport and royal burgh of Scotland, in the county of Haddington. It is graced by the fine ruins of an ancient Castle, well known in Scottish history. George Miller began to print here *The Cheap Magazine* in 1812.

Duncairn, a country seat near the town of Belfast, in Ireland, the residence of A. J. Macrory, Esq.; whose son Edmund, a barrister of the Middle Temple, London, has employed some of his spare hours during the intervals of professional labour in the praiseworthy occupation of working a private press in his own house; from which have issued several pieces, both of prose and poetry, executed in a most workmanlike manner, and with equal elegance and correctness.

The owner of the press has very kindly furnished me with the following memoranda of his proceedings, which cannot fail to be read with interest:—

"The printing press at Duncairn commenced in the year 1850. At first a very small foolscap folio Albion press was used, and in the year 1852 one of Clymer and Dixon's Columbian presses was added.

"The founts of types were supplied principally by Messrs. Robert Besley and Co., and Messrs. H. Caslon and Co., the eminent and well-known London type-founders; borders and ornaments were brought from Paris, and the woodcuts were executed by Mr. Robert Branston and Mr. H. Swain of London.

"As the press was worked only during the long vacation (about two months) in each year, the number of works issued by it is com-

paratively small; and the following may be taken as a correct list of those which have emanated from it. No notice is taken of single leaves, many of which were from time to time printed by it.

1. *The Widow of Nain; a Poem.*
   1851. Fcp. 8°. 8 pp. 50 copies.
2. *Catalogue of a Collection of Pictures at Duncairn.*
   1852. Fcp. 8°. 25 pp. 25 copies.
3. *Speeches of the Rev. T. R. Robinson, D.D., at the Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Belfast in September*, 1852.
   1852. 8°. 24 pp. 100 copies.
4. *The Private Diarie of Elizabeth Viscountess Mordaunt, from A.D. 1656 to A.D. 1678.*
   1856. Crown 8°. 239 pp., besides a Memoir of the Authoress, by the Earl of Roden, 8 pp. 100 copies*.
5. *Catalogue of a Collection of Pictures at Duncairn.*
   1856. Fcp. 4to. 46 pp. 50 copies†.
6. *The Missing Polar Navigators. A Prize Poem.*
   1856. Crown 4to. 46 pp. 50 copies.
7. *Chant de Marie;* par Æmilia Julia.
   1857. Roy. 16°. 8 pp. 50 copies.
8. *Appel à Dieu;* par Æmilia Julia.
   1857. Roy. 16°. 8 pp. 50 copies‡.
9. *Poems;* by Francis Davis. Part I.
   1857. Crown 8°. 40 pp. 100 copies.
10. *A Few Notes on the Temple Organ.*
    1859. Roy. 16°. 42 pp. 50 copies§.

* "This book, copied *ad literam* from the original MS. in the possession of the Earl of Roden, is printed on the finest plate paper, with portraits of the authoress and her husband.

"Only 100 copies were printed; which were sold at £1 1*s.* each; and the profits of the sale were given to the Protestant Orphan Society of Ireland.

"A copy, bound in morocco by Riviere, was presented to Her Majesty at Osborne, Isle of Wight, in April, 1856.

† "This is a complete Catalogue raisouné. It is printed on fine paper, with ornamental border in carmine round each page. On the title-page is a woodcut of Duncairn.

‡ "These were printed for the authoress, who was staying at the time at Duncairn. The border round each page is printed in red.

§ "This book, written by Edmund Macrory, was the result of an examination of some of the records in the Temple relating to this instrument, which was one of the competing organs in the celebrated "Battle of the Organs" at the Temple church in the reign of Charles II. Woodcuts of the organ &c. are inserted, and round each page is a rubricated border. An enlarged edition of this book was reprinted and published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy of London, in the year 1861, on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the Temple."

11. *Catalogue of a Collection of Pictures at Duncairn.* (2nd edit.) 1859. Fcp. 4°. 62 pp. 30 copies*."

I may add, that Mr. Macrory is still pursuing his favourite literary amusement; and at this time has more that one "iron in the fire," merely awaiting the leisure of the next "Long Vacation" to make its appearance in the world.

Dundalk, a considerable borough town of Ireland, in the county of Louth; situated on the Castledown river, near its entrance into the Bay of Dundalk. Among its public buildings is a very handsome Roman Catholic chapel. The exporting trade of Dundalk is large and increasing.—1815. T. Corry printed here in 1828.

Dundas, a manufacturing village of Upper Canada, situated near the west end of Lake Ontario.—1836.

Dundee, a large royal burgh and seaport of Scotland, in the county of Forfar, finely situated on the Firth of Tay. It is an ancient town, and of much note in Scottish history. It has a very remarkable group of Churches, and abounds with literary and charitable institutions.—1763.

Dunedin, a town of the middle island of New Zealand, capital of the British province of Otago. In 1862 several Newspapers were published here; *The Times, The Colonist, The Witness, The Daily Telegraph, The Masonic Journal,* and *The Saturday Review.*

Dunfermline, an ancient royal burgh of Scotland, in the county of Fife. It contains the ruins of a fine Abbey, and a royal Palace in which King Charles I. was born.—1811.

Dungannon, a borough town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone; anciently the seat of the O'Neills, hereditary chieftains of Ulster. *Poems,* by A. Duffy, was printed by L. Richardson, 1817.

Dungarvan, a seaport and borough town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford. The first printer, George Hill, commenced business about 1840.

Dunstable, a market and borough town of England, in Bedfordshire, formerly a Roman station. Its chief manufacture is Straw plait. J. W. Morris printed in 1801.

Dunstan, a modern town or settlement in the British province of Otago, New Zealand. A Newspaper, called *The Dunstan News,* was published here in 1863.

* "This is a reprint, with additions, of No. 5, and similar in all respects to that volume."

Durham (Latin, *Dunelmia*), an ancient and celebrated city of England, capital of the county. It is beautifully situated on the bank of the river Wear, and contains a magnificent Cathedral, and an ancient Castle, formerly the residence of the bishops, who were Lords Palatines of the county of Durham. It likewise possesses a University, founded out of the Church property in 1833. Printing was in use in 1733, when an *Account of Durham and its Cathedral* was published.

Durnovaria, quære? *Short Meditations on Oliver Cromwell, by J. D.*, 4°, Durnovariæ (1660). (Lowndes.)

Dusselthal Abbey, is seated in a delightful valley on the banks of the river Dussel, about half an hour's walk from the Rhine, and within 3 miles of the town of Dusseldorf. It was formerly a house of monks of La Trappe; and on their removal was purchased by a nobleman of high and ancient family in Prussia, Count Adelbert Von der Recke von Volmarstein. The count, animated by a strong feeling of religious duty, devoted all his fortune, his time, and his personal exertions to works of Christian charity. By unwearied exertions he erected here an Asylum for deserted *Orphans* of those who had fallen in the wars of Germany; to which subsequently was added an Institution for *converted Jews*.

Among other useful accompaniments of his establishment, he introduced in the year 1830 or 1831 a *printing-press;* and began to send forth from it periodical publications, one of which was named *The Children's Magazine;* another, *The Philanthropist;* a third, *The Deaconess;* some of which have had a widely extended circulation.

This praiseworthy Institution depends for support almost wholly on the subscriptions of the friends of religion in all parts; as the excellent founder has long since exhausted his own private resources, on its erection and maintenance*.

E.

Easingwold, a market town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. *Gill's Vallis Eboracensis* was printed here, in 1852.

* From an interesting little work, entitled *Dusselthal Abbey*, 12°, London, 1836.

**Ebersburgum.* The well-known reformer Ulrich Hutten had a private press within the castle here. Burehart, in his "Life of Hutten," informs us that many of his pieces, which appeared *sine loco*, were printed in the castles of Ebenburg, Stekelburg, and Landstein.

Ebersdorff, a small town of Upper Saxony, in the Circle of Zwickan?—or perhaps, Ebersdorff, a large village of Lower Austria, on the Danube, six miles from Vienna? *A Saxon Bible*, in 4°, was printed here in 1727.

Eberswalde, or *Neustadt Eberswalde*, a town of Prussia, in the Circle of Potsdam.—1832.

**Ebora.* Ribeiro mentions *Itinerario da Terra Santa*, by P. de Aveiro, printed at Evora in 1512.

**Eboracum.* The following are the real and supposed specimens of the early York press at present known:—

1. *Pica, seu Directorium Sacerdotum.* 1509. 8°.
   (A copy is in Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.)
2. *Missale Eboracense.* 1516. fol.
   (Copies are in the Bodleian, and the Public Library, Cambridge.)
3. *A Primer*, quoted by Herbert from "Scot's Discovery of Witchcraft." (doubtful.) 1516. 8°.
4. *Rob. Whittinton de concinnitate &c.* 1516. 4°.
   (A copy is in the King's Library.)
5. *Breviarium Eboracense.* 1526.
   (This was really printed at Paris. See the Saville Catalogue.)
6. *The same.* 1533. 24°.
   (Printed at Paris. See Cat. Savill.)
7. *Processionale ad usum Ebor.* 1530. 8°.
   (See Gough's "British Topography," ii. p. 425. The late Dr. Bandinel had a copy.)
8. The last leaf of a *Primer*, or *Breviary*, (said by Herbert to be in the collection of Thos. Rawlinson, Esq.) 8°.

To these I may add two others, which are in Archbishop Marsh's Library, at Dublin; viz.—

9. *Missale Eboracense.* 1530. 4°.
10. *Manuale Eboracense.* no date. 4°.

The former of these two is a small quarto volume, bearing the

following title in large black and red letters, with an elegant initial M :—"*Missale ad* usū celeberrime ecclie Eboracēsis optimis "caracteribus recēter *Impressū* cura pvigili maximaq̄ lucubratiōe "mēdis q̄ pluribus *emendatū*. Sumptibus et expensis Johānis "gachet mercatoris librarii benemeriti iuxta prefatam ecclesiā "cōmorantis. Anno dñi M.CCCCC. tringentesimo. Die vero "secunda Julii cōpletū atq; perfectum." (The *Italicised* words are in *red* ink.) This leaf is sign. A i. On reverse, "Con- "siderationes circa Missam celebrandam." The Calendar, six leaves (of which only the first and last remain). Regula, &c. 1 leaf, completing that sheet. The work, commencing "Dominica prima Adventûs," &c. Sign. a in eights, b in sixes, c to l, eights, m. iv, n. iv, including two woodcuts the size of the page. o—z &c. in eights. The volume ends on the reverse of q viii. "Cautele ad missam celebrandam," without any colophon. It has musical notes, both black and red. The type is small, but distinct. The pages are not numbered. The signatures are marked rather unusually; viz. the first leaf of a sheet is a i, the second is blank; the third is a ii, and all the others are blank. This is carried all through the volume.

The *Manuale* has the following title :—"Ad laudem dei et ho- "norem tuamque non immerito flos virgo Maria : ecce manuale "quoddam secundum usum matris ecclesie *Eboracēn* novis tan- "dem ex repetita preelectione bonaque maturitate elimatum "est. A mendis penitus (mea sententia) alienum vigiliis lugu- "brationibus que et industria bona ita nunc redactū corrētū "& emendatū. Impensis honesti viri Johannis Gachet in civitate "*Eboracēn* moram tenentis." All this is in red, except the words *Italicised;* and beneath is a woodcut of St. John writing his Gospel.

On the reverse begins "Exorcismus aque" &c. The volume is not paged. It contains signatures a—l in eights, and one leaf of table of contents, followed by the colophon, "Explicit manuale "ad usum insignis ecclesie eboracencis ad laudem et honorem "dei." The reverse is filled by a woodcut representing the genealogical tree of our Saviour; and it is remarkable that this same engraving is repeated on the reverse of another leaf the recto of which is blank.

The following MS. notes are on the leaf containing the colophon: "Vendebatur 4^{or} solidis & 4 denariis." "Iste liber

"ptinet ad ecclíam parochialem de Radclyffe super Soram, in "año dñi m.ccccliii° año marie primo cui donet deus methu- "saleos años & ultra."

"Syr John Drury, Vycar."

Radcliffe-on-Soar is a small village in the hundred and deanery of Bingham: and this note seems to prove that, although "the Use of Sarum" prevailed throughout most parts of England, yet that of York was followed in some churches beyond the bounds of its diocese and county.

We do not hear of York typography for the next hundred years. Thomas Broad printed (badly) "in Stonegate," in 1644. J. White had the courage in 1688 to print *The Prince of Orange's Proclamation* on his landing: for which he was imprisoned at Newcastle by the adherents of King James. Grace, his widow, first printed *The York Mercury*, about the year 1715. An edition of *Catullus*, dated 1579, bears "Eboraci, Jo. Mariantius." (Lowndes.) Quære this.

**Ebrodunum.* About the years 1609, &c., a printing firm, calling itself *The Caldorian Society of Switzerland*, issued several Greek and Latin works at Yverdon. It did not continue long.

Eburodunum, Embrun, or Ambrun, a small town of France, in the Department of Hautes Alpes, 20 miles E. of Gap. It possessed a printing-office in 1586.

Edenburg, quære? The imprint occurs in a book of the year 1684, in Bibl. Bruhl. ii. p. 262.

**Edinburgum.* The following names of Edinburgh occur in various *Gaelic* books:—*Dun-Edin, Dun-Eidean, Dun-Eidin, Dun-Eudain, Dun-Aodain, Dun-Eaduin, Duin-Eaduin, Edin-Bruaich, Nairn-Edin, Nain-Eduin.*

The earliest press of Edinburgh, like those of Oxford, Cambridge, St. Alban's, and others, was doomed to suffer an interruption for some years. G. Chalmers observes (Caledonia, ii. p. 606):—"As Chapman and Myllar had ceased to print "before 1530, I doubt whether there were a printing-press *at "that epoch* in Scotland." Robert Lekpreuik, the well-known printer of *The Black Acts* and other important works, carried on business here in 1561 to 1570.

"A post-office was first established here in 1635: and people "then began to take more interest in political affairs and to "desire a *Newspaper*. Accordingly, *Mercurius Scoticus* appeared

"in 1651, but was dropped next year." "The most ancient of "those really written and printed in Scotland, *The Caledonian "Mercury*, began on 31st Dec. 1661, by Thomas Tydserf, son of "the bishop of Orkney. After 1661 some others were com- "menced, but dropped again. *The Edinburgh Gazette* first ap- "peared in 1680, but soon ceased, and was restored again in "1699."—(*History and Progress of the Press in Scotland; in Frazer's Magazine, May, &c.* 1838.)

Edmunds (*St.*) *Bury*, see *Bury*.

Egham, a large village of England, in the county of Surrey. It lies on the river Thames. Near it is the meadow of Runnymeade, where Magna Charta was signed by King John in the year 1215.—1793.

**Egina*. This, the modern capital of the island, is built on the site of the ancient town. The earliest specimen of its printing which I hear of, is a tract of 13 pages, *Notes on the Schools established in the Greek Islands. Printed at the Gallo-Hellenic press*, 1828, 8°.

Eichstadium, 1720. See *Eustadium*.

Eilenburg, a considerable town of Prussian Saxony, in the Government of Merseberg, seated on an island in the river Mulda. J. F. Bergman printed here in 1724.

**Einsiedlin*. Thorpe's (London) Catalogue of 1836 contained a German version of *The Life of St. Meinrard*, bearing the imprint "Eionsydlen, 1567." If this date is correct, the Abbey had a press much earlier than was generally known, namely in the middle of the XVIth century. I have seen a *Breviary* of 1669; and books of 1670 and 1673.

Eisenberg, in *Hungarian* books Vas-Var, a small town of Germany, in Saxe Altenburg, 25 miles E. of Weimar. It possessed a press in 1730.

Eisenstadt, a small town of Hungary, in the county of Oedenburg. In Hungarian books it is named *Kis-marton*.—1802.

Eitelburga, quære if this denotes Heidelberg? A tract by L. Pithopæus, dated 1586, bears "Eitelburgæ, typis Jo. Mylii." (Bodleian.)

Elgin, a royal burgh and market town of Scotland, capital of the county of Elgin or Moray. It is now a small town; but contains the venerable ruins of a once magnificent Cathedral. At Elgin was printed in 1822 the following curiosity; *Russell's*

Natural History of the Bee, 12º, *Elgin*, 1822. "Only two "copies privately printed by the author from types cut by him- "self, with specimens of the types; also the following MS. note: "'Given me by the ingenious young man who executed every "part of it as detailed in his letter, with liberty to present it to "my respected friend, Sir Francis Freeling, to be added to his "invaluable collection of rare and curious books; this may be "considered unique, as it is the original and most complete "perfect copy he struck off.'"—Wm. Blackwood, Edinburgh, 1829. And in 1823, *The Antiquities and Curiosities of Moray*.

Elizabethtown, a small town of the United States of America, in Essex County, New Jersey. A *New Testament* was printed here, by Shepard Kollock, in 1788. In 1810 it had a weekly *Newspaper*.

Ellwangen, a small but well-built town of Würtemberg, capital of the Circle of Jaxt. This little place possessed a press in 1680.

Embs, or *Ems*, a small market town of Austria, in the Tyrol, 10 miles S.S.W. from Bregenz. A press was in use here in the years 1646, 1649, &c.

Emmerani Monasterium was a Benedictine Abbey situated within the town of Ratisbon, of which city St. Emmeran had been a bishop. The monks erected a press within their monastery, and their printer was Michael Engletth. (Brunet.)

Emtati, the Kafir name of *Newtondale*, a Missionary Settlement in British Kaffraria, q. v.

Enfield, a market town of England, in the county of Middlesex. *The Rules of the Enfield Amicable Society* were printed here in 1794.

**Engadi Vallis*. It is suggested in the "Tableau de la Suisse" (ii. p. 20), that the *Bible* and *Index* here mentioned were printed at *Engenthal*, a convent of Cistercians situated in that valley.

Ennis, a market and borough town of Ireland, in the county of Clare. M. Talbot printed in 1844.

Eperjessinum, Eperjes, a considerable trading town of Hungary, capital of the county of Szaros, distant 15 miles N. from Caschau. It formerly possessed an Academy, and is now a bishop's see. Typography was introduced in 1656, by Andreas Hervat, Rector of the Academy: and the first specimen was,

A Dissertation against the Romanists, printed in that year, by Thomas Scholtz. (Szecheny.)

Epernay, a well-built town of France, in the Department of Marne, 20 miles N.E. of Chalons.—1799.

**Epinal.* Its earliest known book is of the year 1617, *Les Roys et Ducs d'Austrasie*, by Nic. Clement, 4°. Pierre Houton was its printer. In 1632, a second printer, Ambrose Ambroise, settled at Epinal.

Epone, a village of France, in the Department of Seine et Oise.—1788.

Eppenhausen. Quære?—1828.

Epsom, a small market town of England, in the county of Surrey: formerly celebrated for a Saline Spring, and much used as a fashionable watering-place, but now chiefly known and resorted to at the time of its annual Races. M. Langham was a printer and publisher in 1746.

**Erfordia.* This town is sometimes called *Bicurgicorum Metropolis*, and *Hierœfordia.*

Erini, HRheni, Eghini, are Kafir names of *Grahamstown* in the Cape Colony, and are found in the books printed there in that language in 1834, &c., &c.

**Erlanga.* Printing was carried on as early as 1711, by D. Schutz.

Ἑρμούπολις, Hermopolis, quære? A *Modern Greek Lexicon*, by Polymeris, was printed here in 1854.

Essendia, Essen, a considerable trading town of Rhenish Prussia, in the Government of Dusseldorf. It had a press in 1730.

Eszek, or *Esseck*, a large town of Austria, in Sclavonia, on the river Drave. Under the Romans it was called *Mursa*, and was the capital of Pannonia. Printing was in use in 1776. In *Polish* books this town is called *Osike*, or *Ossiku.*

**Etona.* Evelyn, in his Diary (iv. p. 305, 8°), makes great lamentation over the wanton abuse and destruction of "those "elegant types of Sir H. Saville, which, after his decease, were "thrown about for children to play with."

Evesham, an ancient borough town of England, in Worcestershire, beautifully situated in a rich valley watered by the river Avon. It has some interesting ruins of ecclesiastical buildings. John Agg printed here in 1791. *Tindal's History of Evesham*

was printed in 1794. In 1818, Sir Thomas Phillips of Middlehill printed here one of the earliest of his antiquarian tracts—a few copies only, for private circulation.

Eupatoria, a large seaport town of Russia, situated in the Crimea, 45 miles N.W. of Simpheropol. It is also known by the name of Koslott.—1806.

Eusebius (*Sanctus*). Some books printed at Rome, in 1470 and following years, by George Lauer, omit the name of the city, and only give that of the Monastery in which his press was worked.

Eutin (Latin, *Otinum*), a small town of Germany, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. It is the capital of the Principality of Lubeck. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of a lake; is well built, and possesses a public Library containing 16,000 volumes. An edition of the celebrated Romance, *Reynard the Fox*, was printed here in 1798.

Ewood Hall, near Halifax, in Yorkshire. *Fawcett's Life of Dr. Oliver Heywood, with Sketches of his Times, and Anecdotes of Lancashire Ministers*, bears this imprint.

Exeter, a small manufacturing town of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. I. and B. Williams published a *New Testament* here in 1827.

Exmouth, a market town and small seaport of England, in Devonshire, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Exe. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing.—1824.

F.

Faberana. A Poem in praise of Maurice Count of Nassau, by *Albert Voetius*, dated 1595, bears this imprint; which probably is meant to designate Bremen, supposed to stand on the site of an ancient town called Phaberanum. (Bibl. Bruhl. iii. p. 37.)

Fakenham, a small market town of England, in the county of Norfolk.—1863.

Falaise, an ancient town of France, in the Department of Calvados, distant 23 miles from Caen. It was formerly the seat of the Dukes of Normandy, and its noble castle was the birthplace of William the Conqueror.—1816.

Falkirk, an ancient borough town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling. It was the scene of many important battles in days of yore: but is now most widely known by its great Trysts or cattle-fairs. The piece called *Robin Hood's Garland* was printed here in 1779. Patrick Mair printed in 1782, and in 1787, &c.

Falmouth, a seaport and borough town of England, in Cornwall. It has an excellent and capacious harbour, and is a place of very considerable trade. A *Sermon* by *S. Walker*, 1753, 12°, is the earliest Falmouth specimen which I have found. A Newspaper, *The Cornwall Gazette*, was printed here about 1795.

Falmouth, a seaport town of the Island of Jamaica —1839.

Fanechera. Quære, for *Franequera*? or a pseudonym? 1658. (Brunet.)

**Fanum*. It is sometimes called *Urbs Fanensis*. A copy of the rare *Horæ* of 1514 is in the Imperial Library at Paris, and another is in the Bodleian, among the manuscripts of Archbishop Laud. It is beautifully printed in large types, both black and red; each page within a border; and contains foll. 120, in octavo. [See Masch's Le Long's Bibl. Sacra, ii. p. 138.]

Faringdon, a market town of England, in the county of Berks. In 1798 L. Piggott printed a *History of Faringdon and the Neighbouring Towns*.

Farley Hill, the seat of C. Dickinson, Esq., distant 7 miles from the town of Reading, in Berkshire.

The late Charles Dickinson kept a private press in his house, and for some years amused himself with printing his own poetical compositions. He set the types himself, as the verses occurred to him, for his poems were not written. See some notice of him in "Martin's Catalogue of Privately-printed Books." One poem, called *Cyllenius*, bears the imprint "Farley Hill: printed by J. Magennis, 1820."

Farnham, a considerable market town of England, in the county of Surrey. Its chief trade is in hops. It is the birth-place of the well-known writer William Cobbett.—1820.

**Faventia*. Panzer did not include Faenza in his list of early-printing towns. But the Bodleian Library contains a book which gives it a right to insertion among them; viz. *Antonii*

Cittadini Faventini auscultationes in parvam artem Galeni (fol. 374 pp.), "Impressum Faventiæ per Io. Mariam de Simonettis Cremonensem, Anno Domini, MD.XXIII."

Faversham, or *Feversham*, a seaport and borough town of England, in the county of Kent. The old play, *The Tragedie of Arden of Feversham and Black Will*, first printed in 1592, was reprinted here in 1770.

Fayetteville, a considerable town of the United States of America, capital of Cumberland County, North Carolina. It has extensive manufactures. Thomas informs us, that printing was carried on before 1810. On May 29, 1831, the town suffered under a dreadful conflagration, which consumed the printing-offices and almost every other building; but providentially no lives were lost. In 1853 three *Newspapers* were published here.

Feltre, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Government of Venetia. It is the capital of a District, and a Bishop's see. Two editions of *Petrarch* were printed here in 1753.

Fermoy, a considerable market town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated on the river Blackwater. It has a very large and handsome Military Barrack. Its first printer was William Henry Creagh, who settled here in the year 1806.

Ferney, a village of France, on the borders of Switzerland, within 5 miles of Geneva. It is chiefly remembered as the residence of Voltaire; who erected a private press in his Chateau, for the more ready diffusion of his own unwholesome writings. The subsequent history of that press is somewhat remarkable.

The following anecdote respecting it deserves to be recorded. "Voltaire boasted, that with one hand he would overthrow "that edifice of Christianity which required the hands of "twelve Apostles to build up. At this day the press, which "he employed at Ferney to print his blasphemies, is actually "employed at Geneva in printing the Holy Scriptures. Thus "the self-same engine, which he set to work to destroy the "credit of the Bible, is engaged in disseminating its truths. "It may also be added as a remarkable circumstance, that the "first provisional meeting for the re-formation of an Auxiliary "Bible Society at Edinburgh, was held in the very room in "which Hume died."—(*Scottish Christian Herald.*)

Fersfield, a village of England, in the county of Norfolk. The valuable work, *Blomfield's History of Norfolk,* was printed in this place, in 1736–9. Mr. Blomfield was Rector of Fersfield.

Filey, a small seaport town of England, in Yorkshire, within 6 miles of Scarborough. *Cortis' Guide to Filey,* 1860.

Finsbury, a large borough, formerly a suburb, but now an integral part of the great metropolis, London, containing more than 260,000 inhabitants. A printing-press was at work in the year 1659; from which issued *Kilburne's Dangerous Errors in several late-printed Bibles,* 4°. (Bodleian.)

**Flessinga.* Flessinga denotes Flushing, a fortified seaport town of Holland, in the Isle of Walcheren. A copy of *The Exposition of the Revelation* (see Series I.), a duodecimo of more than 1000 pages, printed by Martin Abraham van der Noliick, is in the Bodleian.

Fleurus, a small town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 7 miles N. E. of Charleroi.—1848.

**Flexia.* Brunet proves that printing was carried on at La Flêche by René Trois Mailles so early as 1575. The following unpublished notice of a visit to the Jesuits' College here may not be unacceptable.

In a letter from Lord Dungarvan to his father, the first Earl of Cork, dated 2nd August, 1633, now preserved among the MSS. at Lismore Castle, Ireland, is the following account:—"I have seen La Flêche, which is held one of the "fairest Colleges the Jesuits have: it hath five great quad- "rangles, all built of free stone; the lodgings for the scholars be "all alike, except for the Noblemen, who have chambers by "themselves; all the rest lie together, as far as every side of "the quadrangle doth reach, having beds of both sides, where "every one adorns his own; at the end of these rooms is one of "the Jesuits, to keep them in order. The most remarkable "things there are—the Chapel, where the heart of Henry the "4th (who built this College) is hung up at the side of the altar; "the several classes, and schools, especially the Rhetoric; the "Theatre for plays, and the Garden, which is made in fashion "of a town. This College hath above a hundred Jesuits "residing there, 400 pensioners, and an infinite many scholars "which lie in the town."

N.B. That establishment has since been converted into a Military College.

Flumen, or *Fluvius*, Fiume, a large and important seaport town of Austria, on the shore of the Adriatic, 36 miles S. S. E. from Trieste. I believe that no notice of the early typography of this town is given by professed bibliographers. But the Vatican Library contains, among its treasures of Sclavonian literature, two volumes in Glagolitical characters, printed at *Fiume*, in the year 1521: one, an *Illyrian Missal*, in 4°; the other, *Lives of the Popes*, by *Simeon Coreichius*, in 4°. Both volumes are of great rarity. [I may note, incidentally, that the Vatican also possesses the *Illyrian Missal* of 1483, the first book printed with Glagolitic types, justly styled "liber stu- "pendæ raritatis." See "Collectio auctorum Vaticana," v. p. iii. 1831.] A modern printer of Fiume, A. Karletsky, styles himself "Typographer Royal of the whole maritime district of "Illyria."

Folkestone, an ancient seaport town and borough of England, on the coast of Kent. It was a Roman Station; and is the birthplace of William Harvey, the first discoverer of the circulation of the Blood.—1800.

In Sampson's catalogue (York, 1855) appeared the following article:—"Blake (William, the Eccentric Artist and Poet.) "A very curious collection of specimens of the extraordinary "works of this very singular painter and poet; among them, "portions of *The Book of Thel; Europe, a Prophecy*, the title "with his MS. alteration, and part of the Poem—a splendid "figure of *Fire that end in endless strife*, (pub. 1703). *The "Human Abstract*, a leaf of design and poetry; *The Garden "of Love*, ditto; *A Chimney Sweeper*, ditto; *The Clod and the "Pebble*, ditto; *A Divine Image*, ditto; *Vision of the Daughters "of Albion*, several leaves ditto; *The Song of Los*, three leaves, "block; *There is no Natural Religion*—design, an architectural "door; *On Homer's and Virgil's Poetry*, a leaf of poetry and "design; Leaves and designs from *Songs of Innocence;—Little "Tom the Sailor*, a Ballad, with two cuts, perfect. 'Printed "for and sold by the widow Spicer, of Folkestone, for the "benefit of her orphans, October 5, 1800.' Excessively "rare."

**Fontanetum.* An earlier Fontenai book is, G. Thompson's *Chasse de la Beste Romaine,* printed in 1607.

Fontarabia, a small seaport town of the North of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the river Bidassoa. It had a press in or about the year 1660.

Fort (*The*), the seat of James Dallaway, Esq., in Gloucestershire. Some *Poems* have been privately printed by him, at a press erected in his own house.

Fort Royal, a large seaport town of the French West Indies, capital of the Isle of Martinique.— 1791.

Fougères, an ancient town of France, in Brittany, 28 miles N.E. of Rennes.—1783.

Framlingham, a market town of England, in the county of Suffolk. It contains the remains of a very ancient and magnificent Saxon Castle.—1834.

Francisco (*San*), a seaport town of the United States of America, seated on a bay of the same name, in Upper California. It has become a large and populous place since the opening of the extensive goldfields in its neighbourhood. The printing-press has been introduced. In the year 1850 it had three Newspapers, two in *English,* and one in *Spanish;* and in 1853 one was commenced in *Chinese,* to meet the several wants of its varied and fluctuating population.

**Franciscopolis.* The art flourished in this town at a much earlier period than is named in Series I., viz. in 1676. Jacques Hubault was a printer and bookseller in 1691. (Bodleian.)

Francktalia, quære if Frankenthal, a small town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate?—1578.

Frauenfeld, a small town of Switzerland, capital of the Canton of Thurgau. It has the remains of an ancient Castle.—1838. A periodical is in course of publication here, entitled *Schweigheuscher Museum.*

Fredericksnagore, and in a Latin book *Fredericnagorum,* is the earlier name of the town of *Serampore. The History of King Krishnu Chundu Raya; Sepee Malu, or The Bracelet of Writing;* and *The Mahabharah,* a Hindu poem, were printed at the Mission Press, without date, but before 1820.

Fredericton, a large town of British North America, the capital of New Brunswick.—1840.

Freemantle, a town of Western Australia, in the county of

Perth, at the mouth of the Swan River. It was founded in 1826. A printing-press was at work here in the close of 1831, when a weekly Newspaper was started, under the name of *The Freemantle Observer.*

Freetown, a modern but large and populous town, situated on the West coast of Africa, the capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone. The Church Missionary Society established a Station here in 1827. The printing-press has been introduced into this settlement; and a Newspaper, *The Freetown Observer,* is regularly issued.

Freiberga Hermundurorum, Freiberg or Freyberg, a large manufacturing town of Saxony, situated in the centre of a rich mining district. Among its public buildings is a Mining Academy, where the celebrated Werner for some time presided. Printing was in use in 1605. In 1628 George Hoffman issued his books from "Freyberg in Meissen."

Freywalde, a town of Austrian Silesia, in the circle of Troppau. It had a press in 1663.

Friburgum Helvetiorum, Fribourg, a large and handsome town of Switzerland, capital of the Canton, and a Bishop's see. The art was established in this town about the year 1580. Abraham Gempertin printed in 1592; and Stephen Philot in 1609. (Bodl.) *N.B.* The Bodleian Catalogue notes a work of *I. Ulstadius* as printed here in 1525. But that date and place refer only to the Preface. I think the book is a *Strasburgh* edition of 1526, the last leaf being deficient in the Bodleian copy.

Frisdorf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, near the town of Bonn. A book of the year 1694 bears this imprint, which perhaps may be fictitious.

**Frogmore Lodge.* The Queen of George III. introduced a press previously to 1809. Miss Knight's *Abridgement of the History of Spain* is dated in that year; and others of her works in 1810, 1812, and 1817. (Martin.) See a list of the Frogmore Lodge books in the Appendix to Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual.

Frome, a large borough town of England, in the county of Somerset, situated on the river Frome. It carries on an extensive manufacture of woollen cloths.—1796. A work by *Sir R. Colt Hoare, Monastic Remains of Religious Houses, &c.,* was printed here in 1821. (Martin.)

Fulda, a large town of Hesse Cassel, situated on the river Fulda; it is the capital of the Province, and a Bishop's see. Its fine Castle, formerly the palace of its "Prince-Bishops," now belongs to the Elector. Printing was carried on here in 1670, and to 1707; but then seems to have declined: for in 1723, I. T. Schannot calls his *Vindemiæ Literariæ*, "specimen renascentis apud Fuldam typographiæ."

Funcialum, Funchal, a large town, the capital of the Island of Madeira. Walsh, in his "Notices of Brazil," vol. i. p. 66, makes the following statement:—"To keep alive the constitutional "spirit, the Revolutionists sent to England for a printing-press, "which was the first ever seen on the island: and the 1st of "July 1821 was made memorable by the publication of an in-"sular newspaper, called *The Patriota Funchalense*, a thing as "novel as it was extraordinary in the annals of Madeira."

But this statement is not correct; for we have a work by *Antonius Macedo*, bearing the imprint, "Funcalii Maderæ Insulæ, "1637." (Ternaux Compans.)

Furda, Fürth (*Furtum*), q. v. in Series I.

G.

Gaboon, a Missionary Settlement on the West Coast of Africa, seated on the Gaboon river. It was established by the American Board of Foreign Missions in 1842. A press was introduced in 1843, or 1844, and has been actively employed. *The Gospel of St. Matthew, in the Mpongwe Language*, bears for imprint, "Press "of the A. B. C. F. M. (American Board of Commissioners for "Foreign Missions.) Gaboon, Western Africa."—1850.

Gaddah, Gadatch, a trading town of Russia, in the Government of Poltowa; capital of a Circle. *A New Testament* in the Esthonian dialect was printed here in 1816.

Gadina, or *Engadina*. Books bearing this imprint were probably printed at *Schuol*, q. v.

Gadinum probably denotes some place within the Valley of the *Engadine*, in Switzerland, (which see in Series I.) *L. Baily's Practice of Piety*, translated into the dialect of the Grisons, was printed here in 1771. (Bodleian.)

Gaillon, a small town of France, in the Department of Eure,

13 miles N. E. of Evreux. It contained a magnificent Castle, belonging to the Archbishops of Rouen.—1644. (Quære if a false imprint?)

Gainsborough, a large busy town of England, in Lincolnshire, situated on the river Trent. It had a press in 1776. J. Mozley printed a *Prayer-book* in 1778. And *The Gainsborough Spectator* was begun in 1793.

**Galli Fanum* (*S.*). It is most probable, that typography was introduced into *the town* in the year 1582, by a printer named Leonard Strub: but that it was not carried on in *the Abbey* till about 1640 or 1641; a press having been first set up, in St. John's Abbey, in 1640, and soon afterwards transferred to St. Gallen. M. Van Praet indeed cites a voluminous collection of Documents, filling twenty-six volumes in folio, and comprising 9942 articles, which he declares to be even rarer than most Manuscripts; seeing that, although printed, they never were made public. To this work he assigns the date of 1512; but it is likely that this is a misprint for 1712. *Alexandreis,* a Latin Poem, by *Gualterus de Castelliona,* is in the Bodleian, bearing "In Monasterio S. Galli, formis ejusdem, 1659," 12º; also books of several later years. There are to be met with books of 1665, 1670, 1682, 1683, 1687, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1702, 1704, 1713, 1722, 1745, &c.

Galveston, a post city and port of the United States of America, the capital of Galveston County, Texas. Dr. A. Smith's account of the Yellow Fever in Texas was printed here in 1840. In 1850 Galveston had four Newspapers, one of which was in the German language.

Galway, a large and ancient seaport town on the West coast of Ireland, capital of the county. One of *the Queen's Colleges* is situated at Galway.—1806. Although this town does not compete in literary works with some others of the same size, yet it does not deserve the severe remarks, said to occur in "The Dublin Literary Gazette" of 1830, p. 478:—"Galway is now "comparatively an obscure town. It has but little wealth; but "little commercial spirit: no taste, and, we believe, no literature. "There is not a bookseller's shop within it, or in the seven "surrounding counties." Nor is there any ground for the sweeping assertion made in "Le Bibliophile Belge," tom. iv. p. 43, that in the year 1846 there were in Ireland from sixty to eighty

towns, of not fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, without one book-seller's shop: and, still more remarkable, that there are *six Counties*, in which there is not a single book-shop, nor a single reading-room. These are Donegal, Kildare, Leitrim, Queen's County, Westmeath, and Wicklow. The editor affirms that these statements are taken from English Newspapers. But, that he is too little careful about the accuracy of the intelligence which he circulates, may be seen by a curious passage in another part of his work, where he reports some proceedings at *Melbourne*, and the goldfields of *Ballarat*, under the head of *America*.

Every person acquainted with the place knows how false these sweeping accusations are. I reprint them in order to give them a full denial, for the benefit of persons who have never visited those interesting parts of Ireland.

Ganges, or *Ganche*, a small town of the south of France, distant 25 miles from Montpelier. It is noticeable for a very remarkable Natural Grotto.—1858.

Gap, a considerable town of France, capital of the Department Hautes Alpes. It is a Bishop's see. Two centuries ago its inhabitants were four times more numerous than at the present day.—1806.

Gateshead, a large borough town of England, in the county of Durham, situated on the river Tyne, opposite to Newcastle, of which it may be called a suburb, and is engaged in the same iron and coal works.—1824. A Newspaper, *The Gateshead Observer*, began on Nov. 18, 1837. A book, entitled *Astell's Newcastle Gratulations to King Charles II. on his happy Restoration*, dated 1660, bears the imprint of Gateshead. (Bodleian.)

Gateside, a large village of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, within 4 miles of Paisley. This little place appears to have possessed a press at an early period. A work of *James Weld*, printed here in 1654, is in the Bodleian Library.

Geldern, a town of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a Circle in the Government of Dusseldorf.—1771.

Gend, quære, *Genes*, i. e. *Genoa*; or *Gand*, i. e. *Ghent?*

Genf, *Gennes*, or *Geines*, in German; *Ginevra*, Ital., is *Geneva*.

Genois (*St.*), a small town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 9 miles S.E. of Courtrai.—1858.

Geoire (*St.*), a small town of France, in Dauphiny, situated near to Vienne.—1755.

**George* (*St.*), Bermuda. Printing was introduced by J. Stockdale; who in 1784 began to print *The Bermuda Gazette*. (T. C.)

**George* (*St.*) *Town*, Grenada. A Newspaper was printed at this town so early as 1742.

Georgetown, a large city of South America, the capital of British Guiana, situated at the mouth of the Demarara river.—1838.

Georgetown, a handsome town of the United States, in the district of Columbia, forming a suburb of the city of Washington. It has a Roman Catholic University, and other literary Institutions. In 1817 William Duffy printed a *Rhemish Testament* here in 12°.

Georgetown, a post village of the United States of America, the capital of Brown County, *Ohio*. *J. Logan's Journal of a Journey through some parts of Ohio*, under the quaint name of the *Western Woodpecker*, was printed here in 1818.

Gergovia Vocontiorum appears to be some place near Clermont, in the province of Auvergne. Barbier (vol. iii. p. 574) mentions a book bearing this imprint, printed about 1666.

**Germantown*. The types for Sauer's *first German Bible*, 1743, were imported from Europe. Of the *last* edition, 1776, the sheets of which were seized and made into cartridges (see Series I.), the editor with diffieulty saved ten copies.

GERMANUS (*S.*) *Vercellensis*. This is a Monastery at Vercelli, a town of Piedmont. Brunet notices a *Breviarium Cisterciense* of the year 1484, printed here by Jacobinus de Suico (probably one of the monks), whose name also appears as the printer of another *Vercelli* book of 1485. (See Series I.)

Gertruydemberg, an ancient fortified town of Holland, in the province of Brabant.—1802.

Gessen, quære if *Giessen?* q. v.

Ghazeepore, a town of Hindostan, in the Bengal Presidency, and province of Ghazeepor, seated on the river Ganges. Near it is a monument to Lord Cornwallis, who died here in 1805. A learned Mussulman, named Syud Ahmed, established a private press in his own house here; from which he began in 1862 to publish a work called *The Mahommedan Commentary on the*

Bible, in English and the Oordoo dialect. As might be expected, a Mohammedan commentary on the Christian Scriptures has excited no little sensation throughout the East. An interesting notice of the work will be found in "The Friend of India."

Ghislain (*St.*), a small town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault. It took its name and rise from an ancient monastery dedicated to that saint. A printer named Victor da Pape published a *Review* here in 1843, &c.

Gibraltar, a strongly fortified rock and town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, occupying a peninsula at the entrance of the Mediterranean. It has been in possession of Great Britain since 1704. The only specimen of its printing which I have seen is, *A Catalogue of the Garrison Library*, printed *at the Library* in 1793.

Gien-sur-Loire, a small town of France, in the Department of Loiret, 38 miles S.E. of Orleans. Q. Bouyere was a *bookseller* here (and perhaps a printer) so early as the year 1563. (Brunet.)

**Giessa*. Fürst (in *Bibl. Jud.* iii. p. 35) cites a work by *G. Nigrin*, printed at Giessen so early as 1570.

Gijon, a seaport town of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, 19 miles N.E. of Oviedo. A work of *Bustamente*, dated 1773, bears this imprint; but Brunet is of opinion that it was executed at *Lima*, in Peru.

Gill, a small town of the United States of America, in Franklin County, Massachusetts. The following curious account of the works of a self-taught printer in this little place is extracted from "The Boston Traveller" of 1832. "We have "amused ourselves for a moment with several numbers of a "weekly print, of about two and a half inches in length by two "in breadth, exhibiting the usual features of an agreeable "miscellaneous sheet, and proposing to advertise for customers "at the very moderate rate of two lines for a cent. It is "appellated the *Village Post*, and is the production of a lad of "the name of Cannan, ten years of age, who resides in the *Gill* "in this State. But the typography of this *petite Post* is not "the most remarkable fruit of the boy's ingenuity. There is no "printing-office in the town where he lives, and we have it from "one who knows the young Franklin well, that the types, of "lead, and the press, of wood, are entirely of his own manu-"facture, and the chief tool used in their construction was a

"common penknife. The press is large enough to receive an "ordinary duodecimo page. Besides his weekly issue, little "Cannan has printed and published *A Treatise on the Dog*, "twenty-seven pages, ornamented with a large cut, which he "carved out without any instructions, with the same instrument "of all-work mentioned above."

Gillingham, a large village of England, in Dorsetshire. E. Neave printed *West's History of Cranbourn Chase*, in 1816.

Gilly, a village of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 3 miles N. E. of Charleroi.—1851.

**Gippesvicum*. Brunet cites a work of *Juvencus*, a Spanish priest, entitled *Historia Evangelica*, as an Ipswich book of 1534; and remarks, that I had mentioned no specimen earlier than 1548. But that book, a copy of which was in the Heber Library, only bears for colophon "Veneunt Gypsvici per Regi- "naldum Oliverium." Now it is certain, that Cardinal Wolsey, for some years after the establishment of his school at Ipswich, got books for it printed *at foreign presses*. The Oliver family were settled as printers at Rouen, from the beginning of the XVIth century: and it is well known, that about that period books (especially Service-books) were constantly executed both at *Paris* and *Rouen*, for English booksellers and publishers. Oliver may have set up a temporary shop at Ipswich, on an invitation from the Cardinal. I have not seen the *Juvencus*, therefore can pronounce nothing certain about it.

One of the early Ipswich books printed by Oswen, *The Minde of Mr. Jhon Calvine*, &c., is in the Bodleian, and also in the Public Library at Cambridge. A specimen nearly forty years later is mentioned by Lowndes, under the heading *Gempertinga;* being an account of that cruel murderer, &c., translated from the Dutch (German?). This is dated 1584. The art continued in use at Ipswich. We find books of the dates 1636, 1717, 1720, 1727, &c. In 1735 John Bagnall was established as a printer. In 1739 *The Ipswich Journal* was commenced.

Givet, a fortified town of France, in the Department of Ardennes, situated on both banks of the river Meuse.—1816.

**Glascua*. In Gaelic books we find Glasgow written *Glaschow*, or *Anclasco*, *Glaschu*, *Glaschui*, *Glassachu*, *Glasachu*, *Glasdhow*, *Glassachadh*. The first Newspaper published here was *The Glasgow Courant*, which began on Nov. 14, 1715.

Glastonbury, an ancient market-town of England, in a very fertile vale in Somersetshire, chiefly known by the ruins of a magnificent Abbey. *The Avalonian Guide* was printed here in 1839.

Glaucha, Glauchau, a considerable suburb of the town of Halle, in Prussian Saxony, celebrated in ancient times for its Salt Springs, and more recently for its University and other Literary Institutions. The Bodleian Library contains a book, *Io. Rivii Loci communes philosophici*, bearing, "Glauchæ, sub-"urbio Salinarum Saxonicarum, anno 1579." "In this suburb "also was the Baron Von Canstein's establishment for printing "the Scriptures at cheap rates, erected in 1712, which is said to "have produced nearly one million of *Testaments*, and two "millions of *Bibles*."

See an account of this Institution in the work entitled "Pietas Hallensis."

Glivicium, quære if Gleiwitz, a small town of Silesia, in the Government of Oppeln?—1818. (Bodleian.)

Gloucester, a large and ancient city of England, capital of the county, situated on the river Severn. It was formerly a Roman Station, and is now a place of considerable importance as an inland port. A *Sermon*, by *Rev. John James*, 8°, 1720, is the earliest specimen which I have met with. A newspaper, *The Gloucester Journal* (or *Chronicle?*), was first published on April 9, 1722, printed by Richard Raikes, who died in 1757.

**Glucstadium*. Gluckstadt was anciently called *Tychopolis*. Andrew Koch printed there in 1639.

Gnadan, or *Gnadenhutten*, a village of the United States, in Ohio, on the river Tuscarawas. It is a Settlement of the Moravians, who introduced a press in the year 1821.

**Goa*. Ribeiro states, that the first known Goa book is, *Compendio espiritual da Vita Christãa*, by *Gaspar de Leno*, the first Archbishop, printed in 1561, 12°. A copy of this work appears in the Libri Catalogue, 1862. (N°. 157.) He notices thirteen Goa publications, from 1561 to 1655.

Göppingen, a manufacturing town of Wurtemberg, in the Circle of the Danube, 22 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. It possesses some mineral Springs, and a public bathing establishment.—1856.

**Gorinchenum*. The art was practised at Gorcum nearly fifty

years earlier than was stated in Series I. Ahasuerus Jones carried on the printing business in 1624.

**Gorlicium.* Ambrose Fritch printed here (for Jac. Apelius, a bookseller of Leipsic) *Scholia in Virgilium*, by *S. Riccius* (Bodleian); and a work of *B. Scultetus* (Bodleian); and a *Latin Psalter* (Wurtemb.), in 1572.

Goslow. Quære if *Koslow*, a considerable town of Russia, in the Government of Tambov?—1831.

Gosport, a seaport town of England, in Hampshire, at the entrance of Portsmouth harbour. It contains one of the chief Victualling-yards of the British Navy. A press was in use here in 1708, when some *Churchwardens' Accounts* were printed; and a Farce called *A Trip to Portsmouth, or The Wife's Election*, by Essex Waller, appeared in 1710. (Lowndes.)

GOUPILLIÈRES, a village of France, in the Department De l'Eure. A small volume, *Heures de l'Eglise du Goupillières*, 8°, was printed here by Michael Andrieu, a priest, in 1491. It is the only specimen of this press known: and even of this all which remains is a fragment, recently found in an old book-cover in the Imperial Library at Paris. (Brunet.)

Gournay-en-Bray, a small town of France, in the Department of Seine Inferieure, 28 miles E. of Rouen.—1842.

Gradczu, quære whether *Gradisca* (*Old*), a town of Sclavonia, on the river Save, near Peterwardein; or *Grodzisco* (*Grodiscum*), a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Posnan? A *Sclavonian Vocabulary*, of the year 1670, bears for imprint, "Memsken Gradczu." (Bibl. Heber.)

**Græcium.* In Hungarian books Gratz is written *Grecsz-be.* In 1592 Joannes Faber printed a *Dictionary*, in *Illyrian*, *German*, *Latin*, and *Italian*. (Bodleian.)

Græcomontium. Quære if Gratz? *P. Ritteri Vita et Martyrium B. Vladimeri*, 4°, 1705, bears this imprint.

Grahamstown, in the Kafir language *HRheni*, *Erini*, *Eghini*, a rising British town in Cape Colony, South Africa. It is the see of a bishop, and a Station of several Missionary Societies. A press was at work in 1832, when a *Catechism* in the Kafir dialect, compiled by the Wesleyan Missionaries, was printed by L. H. Meurant. In 1833 *The Gospel of St. Luke* was printed, followed by *The Book of Isaiah*. In 1834 *Boyce's Kafir Grammar*. In 1837 *Archbell's Grammar of the Bechuana Language*, &c., &c.

The town also had its Newspaper, *The Grahamstown Journal*, in 1836.

**Grange*, near the town of *Darlington*, in the county of Durham, was the seat of George Allan, Esq., who erected in it a printing-press for his own use about the year 1768, and for about thirty years sent from it limited impressions of works on Antiquarian subjects, which he distributed among his friends. The best account of this press and its productions is to be found in "Brockett's Catalogue of the Books printed at Grange," 4°, Newcastle, 1818. See also the "Appendix to Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," 8°, 1864.

Grantham, a large borough town of England, in Lincolnshire. Sir Isaac Newton received his early education at the Free Grammar School of this place. *The Trial of William Burder for Murder* was printed here in 1791.

Gravesend, a large ship-building town of England, in the county of Kent, on the river Thames. *Pocock's History of Gravesend and Milton* was printed *by the Author* here, in 1797.

Gravia, Grave, or Graaf, a small fortified town of Holland, in the province of North Brabant, 7 miles S.W. of Nimeguen. It had a press in 1645.

Gray, a town of France, in the Department of Haute Saône, beautifully situated on the bank of the river Saône, 27 miles N.W. of Besançon. It had a press in 1757.

Greenfield, a large and thriving post village of the United States, in Franklin County, Massachusetts. It has manufactures of various kinds. John Denio was a printer in 1805. *The Greenfield Gazette* was printed by him in 1810. Fisher (Gazetteer of the United States) informs us, that book-publishing is an ancient and valuable branch of business in Greenfield; and that many works of lasting merit, especially of Law, have issued from its press. In 1850 this village had three *Newspapers* of its own issue.

Greenland. A printing-office and Lithographic establishment has recently been formed for the first time in Greenland; and a work published by it has just made its appearance. It is called *The Kaladit Okalluktualliait*, and is a collection of Legends written and printed by the natives in the Greenland language, with a Danish translation. The work is embellished with twelve woodcut engravings, executed by a Greenland artist,

and contains eight national Songs, with words and music.—March, 1860. Perhaps this press is at *New Herrnhutt.*

Greenock, an extensive seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew. It is situated on the estuary of the river Clyde, about 20 miles below Glasgow. It has manufactures of many kinds, and carries on a large shipping trade. A Newspaper, *The Greenock Advertiser*, was printed here in 1802.

**Greenwich.* I do not remember to have seen any modern Greenwich book earlier than 1816.

Grignan, a small town of the South East of France, in Provence. The celebrated Madame de Sevigné died here. It had a press in 1756.

Grimsby, a considerable seaport and borough town of England, in Lincolnshire, situated near the mouth of the river Humber. —1810.

Grinz. Quære, a place in East Friesland? *Krasinski,* in his "History of the Reformation in Poland," mentions a press existing here.

Grodna, Grodno, a large ancient town of Russian Poland, situated on the river Niemen. It is the capital of a Government. The Jews have a Synagogue here, and a printing-office, from which Hebrew books have issued since 1753.

Grosiana Officina sometimes is found on title-pages of books without mention of the town. It is believed to have been at *Eisleben,* established by Henningus Grosius, a bookseller of Leipsic, about 1597.

Grossenhain, a small town of Saxony, capital of a bailiwick in the Circle of Dresden. It has several manufactures.—1848. A *Description of its Public Library* was printed in 1853.

Grunberg, a large walled town of Prussia, in Silesia, the capital of a Circle.—It possesses various important manufactures.—1842.

**Gryphiswaldia.* Printing was introduced at Griefswald as early as 1581, by Augustin Ferber. The Bodleian Library contains specimens by him of 1584, 1599, 1604, 1606, &c.

Guadeloupe, one of the lesser Antilles Islands, in the West Indies, belonging to the French. A licence to erect a press on this island was granted to M. Besnard in 1764. (Ternaux Compans.)—1783.

Guastalla, a small town of Italy, in the Duchy of Parma, the

see of a bishop. Marcus Erasmus was a printer here in 1671.

Guatemala (*Santiago de*), New Guatemala, a city of Central America, capital of the State. It was commenced in the year 1775, within 10 miles of the old city founded by Cortes, which was destroyed by a hurricane and earthquake in 1773. It is the seat of Government, and possesses an University. A press was introduced so early as 1786, or before it. A Society—"The Friends of Guatemala"—established a *Periodical Journal* here in April 1830.

Guayaquil, a large city and seaport of the Republic of Ecuador, in South America, situated on the river Guayaquil.—1832.

Guened. This occurs as the imprint of *A History of the Bible*, in the Breton language, without date, but about 1770. Quære, if printed at *Nantes?*

Guildford, a market and borough town of England, in the county of Surrey. It had a press in 1766. *Dr. Valpy's Poetical Blossoms*, and *The Life of Archbishop Abbot*, were printed here, in 1772 and in 1777.

Guingamp, or *Goengamp*, an ancient manufacturing town of France, in the Department of Côtes du Nord.—1833.

Guriza, Görz, see *Goritia* in Series I.

Gutersloh, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, in the Government of Minden.—1804.

Gwrecsam, see *Wrexham*.

Gybitenne. Quære, a village or small town of the North of France?—1819.

Gynsu, Güns, or Köszegh, a walled town of Hungary, capital of the county of Eisenburg, 57 miles S.E. of Vienna. A *Bohemian New Testament* of 1839, and a *Bohemian Bible* of 1840, bear this imprint. See also under *Koszegen*.

H.

Habana, see *Havana* in Series I.

Hackney, a very large and populous village of England, in the county of Middlesex, now become a suburb of London. The eminent philanthropist John Howard was a native of this place. Caleb Stower printed here in 1811.

**Hafnia.* Copenhagen is variously printed Kopenhagen, Kobenhafner, Kiobenhaven, Kiobenhafn, Kaupmannahaufn, (Copmanhauen in a *Poem of Sir David Lyndesay*, pretended to be printed here in 1552,) and Kiobenhaunme in a *Greenlandish New Testament* dated 1744. In 1550 Ludewick Dielz printed here *The first Danish Bible*, a volume of great rarity. The *Bible* of 1607 was issued under the care of Dr. Resen, bishop of Zealand. It was in a pocket size. It was succeeded in 1623 by an edition in folio; of which it is said that some few copies were struck off on vellum, to be presented by the King of Denmark to foreign Sovereigns.

**Hagenoa*, or *Haganogia*. One of the early Haguenau books, the *Longobardica Historia*, 1510, professes to be printed "Expensis Io. Rymman *Archibibliopolæ*,"—a new dignitary in the ranks of literature.

Hagerstown, a thriving village of the United States of America, in Wayne County, Indiana. William Stewart printed a *New Testament* here in 1843.

Hagley, a village of England, in Worcestershire, within 3 miles of the town of Stourbridge. Near it is the seat of lord Lyttelton, celebrated for its beautiful gardens. A *Letter by John Wilkes* bears "Hagley," 1763.

Hailsham, a small market town of England, in the county of Sussex. It possessed a press.

Haiti, see *Domingo* (*St.*)

Halesworth, a small market town of England, in the county of Suffolk. *A Tour in Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire* was printed here in 1807.

Halifax, a large and flourishing borough town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is extensively engaged in the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods. The Parish is one of the largest and most populous in England. A work, entitled *Halifax and its Gibbet-law*, was printed here in 1761; also *The Tradesman's Arithmetic*. P. Darby was the printer.

Hallowell, a township and post village of the United States of America, in Kennebec County, Maine. The *American Advocate* was printed here, in 1818; and *Williamson's History of the State of Maine*, in 1832.

Hamilton, a considerable borough town of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, situated on the river Clyde. The palace of

the Duke of Hamilton closely adjoins it. A Newspaper, *The Clydesdale Journal*, was commenced here about the year 1820, but soon was transferred to Glasgow.

Hamilton, the chief town on Long Island, one of the Bermuda Isles.—1839.

Hammersmith, a large and populous village of England, in the county of Middlesex, nearly adjoining the West end of London. —1827.

**Hammipolis.* This is sometimes called *Hammona Guestphalorum:* therefore doubtless it denotes *Hamm* in Westphalia.

Hanley, a large and populous market town of England, in the county of Stafford. It stands in the centre of the district called *The Potteries*, and its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in that manufacture. A book called *The Directory of Staffordshire Pottery* was printed here in 1802.

Harborough (*Market*), a well-built town of England, in Leicestershire, situated on the river Welland. It possesses a remarkably fine Church.—1768.

**Harlinga.* Printing was carried on at Harlingen so early as 1579. Peter Van Putte printed a *Dutch Bible* in that year.

Harlow, a small market town of England, in the county of Essex. B. Flower was a printer, 1805.

Harnemium, *Harnhemia*, *Arenhemia*, denote *Arnheim*, q. v. in Series I.

Harrisburg, a small but handsome city of the United States of America, capital of the State of Pennsylvania. It contains the Capitol or State-house, with many other public buildings. Matthew Carey had a printing-office here in 1796. Four *Newspapers* were published in 1810, and eight in 1850. In 1848 Gustaf V. Pieters had a *German* printing-office here.

Harrow, a large village of England, in the county of Middlesex, beautifully situated on a hill, 10 miles N.W. of London. It is chiefly known by its large and eminent *Grammar School*, founded in the year 1571, by John Lyon, a native of the parish. —1853.

Hartford, a large thriving city of the United States of America, capital of Hartford County, Connecticut, originally settled in 1635 by emigrants from Massachusetts. It contains an Episcopalian College, and other public Institutions. *The Connecticut Courant* was printed here by E. Watson in 1775.

In 1798 John Babcock printed a *New Testament.* The press has continued to flourish. In 1850 nine *Newspapers* were published in the city.

Hartford, quære, a village of England, in Huntingdonshire? A book entitled *Emblems of Mortality* was printed at Hartford in 1801.

Hartlepool, a seaport town of England, in the county of Durham. It has a large shipping trade, particularly in the article of coal.—1834.

Harubstrob (?) A Hebrew work by Isaac Levi bears this imprint, with the date 1824. (Bodleian.)

Hasles (*les*). An edition of H. Stephens' celebrated satire against the monks, entitled *Apologie pour Herodote*, printed *at Paris* in 1607, bears only "Sur les Hasles."

Hastings, a large and handsome town on the south coast of England, in the county of Sussex. It is one of the ancient "Cinque Ports," and of late years has become a place of fashionable resort during the summer season.—1839.

Havant, a small market town of England, in Hampshire. *An Account of the Hundred of Bosmere* was printed by Henry Skelton in 1817. (Martin.)

Haverford-West (in Welsh, *Hwlfordd*), a large market town in South Wales, capital of Pembrokeshire. It has a considerable river trade.—1813. Joseph Potter printed *Thomas' History of Owen Glendower* here in 1822.

Hawaii, or *Owhyhee*, the largest of the group of Sandwich Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, which were discovered by Captain Cook in the year 1778. Since that time the inhabitants have carried on much intercourse with Europeans and Americans, and have made great progress in civilization. Some interesting particulars of their literature are given in the following short notice of a work recently published in America, by Dr. R. Anderson, entitled "The Hawaiian Islands, their Progress and Condition under Missionary Labours:"—

"Forty years ago much interest was excited in the condition "of the Hawaiian Islands, owing to the melancholy death of "the young king and queen, then on a visit to this country. "This interest was heightened by the fact that they were the "representatives of a nation which had voluntarily abandoned its "idolatrous practices, destroyed its idols, and their temples,

"given up all the religious peculiarities of its ancestors, and "fallen into a state of absolute atheism. The condition of this "people attracted great attention in religious circles, and a "body of missionaries was soon dispatched from the United "States to endeavour to implant Christianity in a soil appa- "rently so open to receive it. Their labours were crowned "with success, and up to this period this mission has been one "of the most successful on record. Dr. Rufus Anderson, who "has been for many years Foreign Secretary of the American "Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was recently "deputed to visit these islands and report on the state of the "missions there—this volume gives the results of his inquiries. "But this is not all: it contains in a condensed form the sub- "stance of all the various histories of these islands, accurate "information as to their products, their social state, their "industry and commerce, their schools and literature. The "chapter devoted to the latter subjects is especially interesting. "From it we learn that no less than two hundred works have "been translated into the native language of Hawaii. Of the "entire Bible, called 'Baibala,' consisting of 1451 pages, there "have been circulated no less than 120,000 copies; of the "Hawaiian New Testament 60,000 copies; and of the New "Testament in Hawaiian and English, consisting of 727 pages, "60,000 copies. Translations of *Baxter's Saints' Rest, The "Pilgrim's Progress, Clark's Scripture Promises, Keith on the "Prophecies;* of a large number of school books; of books on "History, on Moral Science, on Political Economy, and even "on Military Tactics, are enumerated among the productions of "the native press. Three *Newspapers* are regularly published "in the Islands: the *Hoku Pakifika,* the Government paper, "the *Nupepa Knokoa*, and the *Hoku Soa.* Dr. Anderson does "not mention, in his chapter on the literature of the Islands, the "fact that the *English Book of Common Prayer* has also been "translated into Hawaiian, and has prefixed a preface by the "late king, who thus takes his place among royal authors."

Hawick, an ancient borough of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh, long celebrated for its woollen manufactures. Bishop Gawin Douglas, the poet and translator of Virgil in the XVIth century, was Rector of Hawick. *George Caw's Poetical Museum* was printed here in 1784.

Hayling, a small island on the south coast of England, in Hampshire, very near to Portsea. The parish of South Hayling has lately become a watering-place. *A Guide to Hayling Island* was printed here in 1842.

Hayna, Haynau, a town of Prussia, in the Government of Silesia, 11 miles W.N.W. from Liegnitz. It possessed a printing-press in 1595.

Hebana, Havana, in the Isle of Cuba, q. v. in Series I.

Heden, quære, a town of the French Netherlands? or may the imprint be an abbreviation of *Hedernheim?* Printing was carried on in 1603. (Bodleian.)

**Hedernheim.* This is a small town of Nassau, 9 miles N.W. of Frankfort. The Jews had a press here in the year 1546. (Fürst.)

Heingenstadt, a walled town of Prussia, capital of a Circle in the province of Saxony, lying 47 miles N.W. of Erfurt. A *German Bible* was printed in 1817.

Helen's (*St.*), a village of England, in the Isle of Wight. S. Sharpe printed here in 1833.

Helsingissa, or *Elsinfora,* Helsingfors, a large seaport town, the capital of Finland, now the residence of a Russian Governor. —1842. *A Finnish New Testament and Psalter* of the year 1851, and a *Bible* of 1852, bear this imprint. (See Series I.)

Helston, a borough town of England, in the county of Cornwall, distant 9 miles from Falmouth. Thomas Flindell opened a printing-office here in 1798. He subsequently removed to *Falmouth;* and partly there, and partly at his former residence Helston, printed what is called *The Cornwall Bible,* being the first ever printed in that county. *Hitchins' History of Cornwall* was printed here in 1817, and in 1824.

Hemipolis, quære, the *Hague?* or *Hamm?* This imprint occurs in a book of the year 1669.

Henley, either Henley-in-Arden, a market town of England, in Warwickshire, or Henley-on-Thames, a borough town in Oxfordshire. *May's Extracts from Jurieu,* 1790, is the earliest book which I have found with the imprint "Henley." *Alnutt on the Improvement of the Navigation of the river Thames* was printed at Henley-on-Thames in 1805.

**Henricopolis.* One of the Symbolic books of the Lutherans, *Corpus Doctrinæ Christianæ,* bears "Heinrichstadt, 1576."

Chamnitii Enchiridion Doctrinæ Cœlestis bears "Henricopoli, per Conradum Corneum, 1577," (Bodleian); and *Melancthon's* Latin version of *The Proverbs of Solomon* has the same imprint and date.

Hereford, an ancient city of England, capital of the county, pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Wye. It is the birthplace of David Garrick. Thomas Davies was a printer here in 1722. The Newspaper, *The Hereford Times*, was commenced in 1739. Bohn states, that *Simon Thomas' History of the Cimbri* was printed here in 1746. "The author "set up the types himself, and distributed a few copies as "presents." (Lowndes' Bibl. Manual.) *Falkner's Description of Patagonia*, 4°, was printed in 1774; and *Price's Account of Hereford* in 1796.

Herfordia, or *Hervordia*, Herford, a town of Prussia, in the province of Westphalia, and Government of Minden. It formerly possessed a venerable Abbey, whose fine ruins still remain. The only specimen of its press which I have noticed is, *Veritas sui vindex; seu Fidei declaratio Ia. de L'Abbadie, P. de Lignon, &c. pastorum: Ex Officinâ Laurentii Antonii bibliopolæ, in libertatis Abbatialis urbis Herfordiæ districtu*, 1672, 12°.

Hersfeldia, Hersfeld, or Herschfeld, a manufacturing town of Hesse Cassel, in the province of Fulda. Printing was carried on in 1711. (Fabricii Lux S. E.)

Hertford, an ancient town of England, capital of the county. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains many eminent and extensive literary Institutions.—1777. The East India College possesses a printing establishment, and has published many pieces of Oriental literature, in 1835, &c.

Herve, a small town of Belgium, in the province of Liège, from which place it is distant 10 miles eastwards. A press was introduced about the year 1779, by A. J. Urban, who quitted Herve in 1788, and set up his press at *Tignée*, a village in the neighbourhood. (Bibl. Belge.)

Hesdin Vid, a ruined town adjoining (or part of) Hesdin, a fortified town of France in the Department Pas de Calais.—1753. [Unless the name be merely assumed.]

Heywood, a very large and populous village of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles S.E. of Bury. It contains no fewer than 36 Cotton-mills.—1842.

Hiang-xan, or Hangchou. Quære, Hang-chou-foo, one of the largest, richest, and most splendid cities of China? Ribeiro mentions this as a Station once occupied by the Jesuit Missionaries; and states that from their printing-press here they sent forth a folio volume, *A Defence of the Privileges of the Crown of Portugal within the City of Macao,* 1712.

Hierafordia Thuringorum occurs as a name for the town of *Erfurt,* the capital of the district formerly called *Thuringiæ.*

Hinckley, an ancient market town of England, in Leicestershire. It has extensive manufactures of stockings and thread. The art of printing was introduced about 17—, by William Ward, who for more than thirty years was Master of the Free Grammar School.

Hingham, a township and post village of the United States of America, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts. It is a place of considerable trade.—1828. A curious book, *Thayer's Genealogy of Fourteen Families of the Early Settlers of New England,* was printed here in 1835.

**Hobart Town* (in Van Diemen's Land). A Newspaper, *The Colonial Times,* was started here by A. Bent, in 1804. (Andrews, "British Journalism.") In 1827 *The Hobart Town Courier* was commenced.

Hohenzollern, a territory in the South West of Germany, consisting of two small Principalities. A book of the year 1792 bears this imprint. (Szecheny.) Probably it was printed either at *Hechingen,* or *Sigmaringen,* the two chief towns.

Holbeach, a small market town of England, in Lincolnshire.—1846.

Holt, a small market town of England, in the county of Norfolk. Sir John Gresham, the founder of Gresham College and the Royal Exchange, London, was a native of this place. *Bartell's Observations on the Town of Cromer* was printed here in 1800.

**Holyrood House.* Besides Watson, there was another printer at work at that period, Peter Bruce, 'Enginier,' who styles himself "Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, for his Household, Chappel, and Colledge." See also "Notes and Queries," Second Series, IX. p. 263.

Holywell, a populous town of North Wales, in Flintshire. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the raising and manufac-

turing of lead and copper. It has long been celebrated for its extraordinary spring, called *St. Winifred's Well*, which throws up the vast quantity of 21 tons of water in every minute. Although it rises within two miles of the sea, its stream has power to turn the wheels of many mills, and to set in motion the machinery of the extensive Metal works of the town and neighbourhood. Books were printed here in 1810.

A tract is cited, *Anatomy of a Hand in the manner of a Dyall, necessary for all People.* "Imprinted at Holy Well, by Wyllyam Follingham for Richarde Bankes," 1544, 12°. (Lowndes.) But see "Herbert's Ames," i. p. 613.

Honfleur, an ancient seaport town of France, situated on the estuary of the river Seine, near Havre. Jean Petit had a printing-office here in 1606.

Hong-Kong, a small island off the S. E. coast of China, distant 75 miles from Canton, and 40 from Macao. Since the year 1841 it has become a British Colony, and its chief town, Victoria, is a thriving place. One of the earliest specimens of its press is, *The Beginner's First Book in the Chinese Language*, dated 1847. *A Chinese Version of St. Matthew's Gospel* was printed on the Island in 1848; and the entire *New Testament* and the book of *Exodus* in 1854. (See also *Victoria.*) In 1848 *The Transactions of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* were printed; and Dr. James Legge is now publishing *The Chinese Classics*, with a translation, in 7 vols. 8°.

Honiton, an ancient borough town of England, in the county of Devon; long renowned for its fine manufacture of Lace.—1819.

**Hononooro*, or *Honolulu.* This town has made considerable increase in late years. It now contains six or seven thousand inhabitants, and is the residence of the Sovereign. *The Hawaiian New Testament* was printed in 1837, and the whole *Bible* in 1843. The Missionaries have established a *Newspaper*, and have three printing-houses, one of which is called *The Polynesian Press.*

**Hoogly.* M. Langlés distinctly affirms, that *Wilkins' Bengalee Grammar* is the first book printed in any part of Bengal, and that no more than 25 copies have reached Europe.

Horadna, or *Huradna*, Horawitz, or Horazdiowitz, a small town of Bohemia, in the Circle of Prachin. The Jews possessed a printing-office here in 1806. (Bodleian.)

Horncastle, a small town of England, in Lincolnshire.—1807.

Houling, a village of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 4 leagues from the city of Mons.—1852.

Howden, a small market town of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It possesses a fine old Church; a *History* of which was printed here by J. Savage in 1799.

Hoxter, a town of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a Circle in the government of Minden. The Jews have a Synagogue here.—1814.

Hrubieszow, a small town of Russian Poland, 64 miles N.E. of Lublin. It has a large trade in wine. Hebrew books were printed here in 1813 and 1819. (Bodleian.)

Huahine, one of the Society Islands, lying in the South Pacific Ocean. The London Missionary Society established a Station here on October 6th, 1818, and introduced a printing-press, which was set to work immediately, and has continued in active and most useful operation. In 1819 the Missionaries printed a *Hymn Book*, in the Tahitian language; in 1820 *The Gospel of St. John*, in the same; in 1829 *St. John's Gospel*, and *The Epistle to the Galatians*, in the dialect of Rarotonga; in 1833 *The Book of Isaiah*, in Tahitian; in 1835 *The Laws of Huahine*, in the same; in 1836 *The New Testament*, in the Samoan language; and in 1841 a curious little book containing, among other things, an *Account of the Coronation of two native kings, Tamatoa and Teariimaevarua*. Besides the above they have published a variety of Elementary books in various native dialects. (Sir G. Grey, and Cat. Bibl. Soc.)

Huddersfield, a large and flourishing borough town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, extensively engaged in the Woollen manufacture. It abounds in Schools, and literary and scientific Institutions. *Bolton's History of Funguses* was printed here in 1738.

Hudson, a handsome city and seaport of the United States of America, the capital of Columbia County, New York. It lies on the Hudson river, and is a place of considerable trade. It was settled in the year 1783, chiefly by Quakers from Massachusetts. *Bishop Seabury's Sermons* were printed here in 1815. In 1852 seven *Newspapers* were published.

Hudson, a post village of the United States of America, in Summit County, Ohio. It contains a Theological College of considerable extent.—1851.

HUETA, Huete, a small town of Spain, in the province of Cuença. It is a bishop's see. The famous Code of Laws drawn up by Alphonso Diaz de Montayor, called *Ordenances Reales*, was printed here at the beginning of the year 1485, "being one of the first works which received the honours of the "press in Spain; and surely none could be more worthy of "them!" (Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella.")

Hull, or Kingston-on-Hull, a very large river-port town of England, in Yorkshire, situated near the mouth of the river Humber. Its shipping business is immense. It is the birth-place of Andrew Marvel, and of William Wilberforce. A *Sermon* by the *Rev. Robert Whatley* was printed here in 1749.

Huntingdon, a market and borough town of England, capital of the county.—1812. *The History of Huntingdon*, by R. C., was printed in 1824.

Husum, a seaport town of the Duchy of Schleswig. It is the capital of a bailiwick; and though small, has considerable trade. —1844.

Huy, a considerable town of Belgium, in the province of Liege. It is seated on both banks of the river Meuse; is a place of great antiquity, and possesses an extensive trade. The art of printing was introduced in the year 1650.

Hythe, a considerable borough town of England, in the county of Kent. It is one of the Cinque Ports. In ancient times it was of much importance, but now is chiefly known as a fashionable watering-place.—1815.

J.

Jackson, a city of the United States of America, capital of Jackson County, in the State of Michigan. The Mormons established a press here, and issued a *Newspaper*. But on July 20, 1833, a mob destroyed the printing-office, and soon afterwards the 'Saints' were compelled to quit that town and county. In 1850 two *Newspapers* were published at Jackson.

Jackson, a large post village of the United States of America, in Hinds County, Mississippi, of which State it is the capital. In 1850 it had three *Newspapers*. In 1855, E. Brooksdale, a printer, published here *Wailes' Report on the Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi*, 8°.

Jaffna, or *Jaffnapatam*, a town and fortress situated at the southern extremity of the island of Ceylon. In the town are many Tamul Protestant Christians, for whose use *A Manual Dictionary of the Tumil Language* was published by the Jaffna Book Society, in 1842. (Trübner.)

Jaipur, quære if *Jeypoor*, a large city of Hindostan, the capital of a principality in the Rajpoot state of Ajmeer? *Cutter's Vocabulary and Phrases, in English and Asamese*, bears "Jaipur, printed at the American Baptist Mission Press."—1840.

Jalapa, a large and populous city of Mexico, situated 52 miles N.W. of Vera Cruz. In its neighbourhood grows the purgative herb, named from the city, *Jalap*.—1825.

Jamaica, see *Kingston*, in Series I. In 1788, a Newspaper, *The Jamaica Mercury*, afterwards called *The Royal Gazette*, was commenced in the island by Alexander Aikman, a printer from Scotland. It probably was printed at Kingston. In the year 1812 a book, entitled *Montgomery, or The West Indian Adventurer*, appeared with only the imprint "Jamaica." (T. Compans.) Perhaps this also is a Kingston production.

Janeiro, see *Rio*.

Jauravium, Jauer, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, capital of a Circle in the government of Liegnitz. It had a press in 1666.

**Jaurinum*. Javarin is written in Hungarian books *Györ-ben*, or *Györott*. The art was in use here in 1728.

Idle, a large village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles from Bradford. *Wadsworth's Lectures on the Apocalypse* was printed here in 1825.

Idstena, or *Idsteinium*, Idstein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, 10 miles N. of Wiesbaden. It possessed a press in 1713.

Jedburgh, a parliamentary burgh and market town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, 42 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. The town is beautifully situated, and is adorned by the majestic ruins of a celebrated Abbey, and by an ancient Castle. It is a place of considerable trade. *Telfer's Border Ballads* was printed here in 1824.

Jefferson City, a small city of the United States of America, the state capital of Missouri.—1855.

**Jelgawa*. This denotes the town of *Mittau*, in Courland.

Lettish Bibles of the years 1807, 1816, &c., bear this imprint. (Bible Soc.)

Jemappe, a village of Belgium, in the province of Namur, from which town it is distant 8 miles. A printing-press was first set up in this little place by M. Pinguet in 1850.

Jenes, quære if *Génes*, i. e. *Genoa*, or a fictitious name? It occurs in a book of 1673.

Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands, belonging to Great Britain, lying within 15 miles of the coast of France. *Stead's Cæsarea, or History of Jersey*, bears no name of a town, but merely the imprint "Jersey," 1798.

Jerusalem. It is well known that the present inhabitants of the Holy City consist of Jews, Mahometans, and Christians; each body having its own literature. A press was in use in 1823, &c. Very recently a monthly *Newspaper* was started, called *The Lebanon*. It is printed in Hebrew, Arabic, and Latin, and bears for imprint, "H. J. Bril, Buchdruker in Jerusalem, Palestine."

Jever, a walled town of Germany, capital of a Circle in the Duchy of Oldenburg. The Jews have a Synagogue here.—1860.

Iglau, a large trading town of Moravia, capital of a Circle, seated on the river Iglawa, 49 miles N.W. of Brünn. It contains some fine Churches, and has a very handsome Cemetery. —1852.

Ilfracombe, a market and seaport town of England, in Devonshire, situated on the Bristol Channel. It is a place of considerable trade.—1824.

Illiberis, Elne, a small town of the South of France, beautifully situated on the gulf of Lyons, 8 miles S.E. of Perpignan. It is a place of great antiquity, and formerly was a bishop's see. A press was at work in 1748.

Illinois, a post village of the United States of America, in Rock County, Illinois, situated within 2 miles of the Mississippi. *John Reynolds' History of his own Times* was printed here in 1855.

Ilmenau, a small ancient town of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality of Weimar. Some copper and silver Mines are worked in its neighbourhood. *A Dictionary of the Gipsy Language* was printed here in 1827.

Ilminster, a small market town of England, in Somersetshire. *H. Moore's Midnight Musings* (Poems) was printed in 1832.

Independence, a large town of the United States of America, capital of Jackson County, Missouri. Being on the most direct route to the Pacific Ocean, it is the chief rendezvous of emigrants westward, and is a place of immense business. The Mormons, having established themselves here, printed their first periodical, *The Evening and Morning Star*, edited by W. W. Phelps, an Elder, in June, 1832. In 1850 two *Newspapers* were published at this place.

Indianapolis, a large and beautiful city of the United States of America, capital of the State of Indiana. It was laid out so recently as the year 1821, and has made vast progress. Its press was established in or before 1843; and in 1850 it had eight *Newspapers,* two of which were in the German language.

Inowrazlaw, or *Jung-Breslau,* a town of Prussia, capital of a Circle in the province of Posen. A *German* translation of *Shakspeare's Hamlet* was printed here in 1844. (Lowndes.)

**Insulæ.* Printing was practised at Lisle, by Antonius Pack, so early as 1597.

Interamna Prætutiana, Teramo, a large town of Naples, capital of the province of Abruzzo Ultra.—1824.

**Interamum.* Bernardino Arnazzini had a press here as early as 1650. (Bodleian.)

Invergordon, a village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, lying on the north bank of the Cromarty Firth. This little place possesses its own Newspaper, *The Invergordon Times.*

Inverness, in Gaelic books *Inbhirneis, Inbhernis*, or *Innvirnish,* a large and important seaport town of Scotland, capital of the county. It is a royal burgh. It stands beautifully on the river Ness, near its junction with the Moray Firth, and is a place of extensive trade. Reid, in his "Bibliotheca Scoto-celtica," states that the earliest Inverness book which he had seen was *M^c^Farlane's Gaelic Version of the Psalms*, printed by Andrew Davison in 1774. In 1778 Davison published *The Assembly's Shorter Catechism*, in Gaelic. The first Newspaper, *The Inverness Journal*, began in 1807.

João del Rey (*S.*), a handsome and considerable town of Brazil, capital of the district of Minas Geraes. The first printing-press ever seen in that extensive district was brought to S. João by *Batista Caetano*, an enterprising member of the Polytechnic School, who established there a Newspaper called

Astro de Minas, in the year 1827 or 1828. (Walsh's Brazil, ii. p. 143.)

Johannisburg, a small town of Prussia, capital of a Circle, in the province of East Prussia.—1856.

**John* (*St.*), *New Brunswick.* In 1782 two *Newspapers* were published here.

John's (*St.*), *Newfoundland,* a large and populous town of British North America, capital of the colony of Newfoundland. It is a great resort of ships, and its inhabitants are extensively engaged in the fishing trade.—1835.

Joinville, an ancient town of France, situated on the river Marne, not far from St. Dizier. It was formerly of more importance than at the present day.—1856.

Josephow, or *Josefof,* a large village of Hungary, situated on the river Theiss, near to the town of Kiskanissa. The Jews had a printing-office in 1817, from which many Hebrew works have issued since that year. (Fürst.)

Iowa, a very recent but rising city of the United States of America, the capital of the state of Iowa. It was founded in 1839, and the printing-press was speedily introduced. *A Primer,* and some other elementary books, in English and the native language, appeared in 1843, &c., "Printed at the Ioway and Sac Mission Press, Indian Territory." (Trübner.)

**Iprœ.* A far earlier date must be assigned to the commencement of typography at Ypres. Joseph Destrez was a printer here in 1556. (Brunet.)

Ironbridge, a village of England, in Shropshire, situated in a beautiful valley on the banks of the river Severn. Here are some of the most extensive Iron-works in England, and a magnificent cast-iron bridge, the first of its kind erected in this country, from which the place (which is in the parish of *Madeley*) derives its present name.—1813. *The Memoirs of St. Francis de Salis* was printed here in 1814.

Irvine, a royal burgh and seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr. It possesses manufactures of several kinds. *G. Robertson's Topographical Description of Ayrshire* was printed here in 1820.

Isaurum, quære, *Ixar, Isar, Isohar,* or *Hijar,* a small town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, where the Jews had a printing-office so early as 1485? An edition of the *Sylva of*

Ponticus Virunnius, printed by Hieronymus Soncinas, bears "Isauri, 1513." (Bodleian.)

**Isca Damnoniorum.* The earliest Exeter book is believed to be a work by *J. Fuller*, printed in 1645. The earliest bearing the imprint "Isca" is of 1711. Anne Dight was a *bookseller* here in 1668; Samuel Farley was a printer in 1704, and Joseph Bliss in 1708.

Iserlohn, a considerable town of Rhenish Prussia, in the government of Arnsberg, on the river Baaren.—1831.

Islampolta, or *Istamboul*, the Turkish name of *Constantinople*, appears as the imprint of *A Treatise of Aristotle* printed in Greek, Modern Greek, and Turkish, in 1819. (Trinity Coll., Dublin.)

**Islebia.* A press was at work at Eisleben so early as 1535, in which year a treatise in German, by *Georgius Wicelius*, appeared. (Biblioth. S. Emmerani.) In 1554, &c., several works of *Erasmus Sarcerius* were executed here.

Isle Bourbon, a small island in the Indian Ocean, 90 miles S.W. of the Mauritius. It belongs to France. *A Book of Hymns*, in the Betsimisaraka dialect of the Malagasee [Madagascar] language was published here by French Roman Catholic Missionaries in 1852. (Sir G. Grey.)

Isle of France, see *Port Louis*.

Isle of Mann, see *Mann*.

Islington, a large and populous village of England, in the county of Middlesex, now forming one of the northern suburbs of London. *Whitehead's Manners, a Satire*, bears "Islington, printed near the three pumps, 1743," 12°. *Smyth's Treatise on the Mineral Waters near Islington* was printed at "Islington Spa."

Ithaca, a large town of the United States of America, capital of Tomkins County, New York. It was first laid out in 1800, and was incorporated in 1820. It is well situated for commerce, and has an extensive trade. It had a printing-office in 1834, and in 1850 two *Newspapers* were published.

Jubilee Station, one of the hamlets connected with the Baptist Missionary Settlement at *Bimbia*, on the west coast of Africa. A press, under the name of The Dunfermline Press, was employed by the missionaries in issuing religious and elementary tracts in the Isubu dialect, and in that of the island of Fernando Po, in the years 1846, 1848, &c.

Ives (*St.*), a borough and seaport town of England, in the county of Cornwall. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fishery of pilchards. A Newspaper, named *The St. Ives' Mercury*, was published in 1720.

Ives (*St.*), a town of England, in Huntingdonshire, noted as one of the chief Cattle markets of the kingdom. Several tracts connected with *An Address*, by *W. French*, an Unitarian, were printed here in 1788.

Ivie is mentioned as one of the towns of Poland, which possessed a printing-press prior to the year 1650. (Bandke.)

Junien (*St.*), a town of France, in the Department of Haute Vienne, beautifully situated on a sloping bank of the river Vienne.—1848.

Justinga, quære *St. Just*, of which name there are several towns in France? or *St. Justin*, also a small town of France? I have seen an *Academical Dissertation*, dated 1585, bearing "Justingæ, ex officinâ Valerianâ."

Jutrebocum, Juterbock, a manufacturing and trading town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, and government of Potsdam. It had a press in 1738.

Ixelles, a populous village of Belgium, within 2 miles of Brussels, of which city it may be deemed a suburb. Barbier mentions an edition of *Martial's Epigrams*, with those of other Latin poets, of which twenty-five copies only were printed here, in 1818.

K.

[N. B. As many names of places are written indifferently with the initials *K* or *C*, (as *Komorn, Koln, Koloswar, Krakow, &c., &c.,*) if they are not found under the one letter, let them be looked for under the other.]

Kahren (?). Vogt, in his "Catalogue of Rare Books," mentions a *German and Wendish New Testament* bearing "Kahren, 1709," 8°. (Duke of Würtemberg.)

Kalah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Pachalik of Anatolia, 34 miles N.E. of Angora. It contains an Armenian church and monastery. *A Book of Prayers after the Rite of the sect of Karaites* was printed here in 1805. (Bodleian.)

Kalw, or *Calw*, a small town of Würtemberg, capital of a bailiwick in the Circle of the Black Forest. It is an ancient

place, and was formerly the residence of the powerful nobles, the Earls of Calw. *Dr. Barth's Bible Stories*, translated into the Akra language, was printed here in 1854. (Bibl. Soc.)

Kanawaga. In this town is printed a Newspaper, *The Japan Commercial News*, in fine bold type, on Japanese paper.—1863.

Kandy, a large city, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Kandy in the island of Ceylon. It is now in possession of the British, and is the seat of Government.—1854.

Kanischa (*Gros*), or *Nagy-Kaniczsa*, a large town of Hungary, situated on the river Theiss, in the county of Bacs. The Jews have a Synagogue here.—1843.

Karalauczie, or *Karalanska*, is the name given to *Königsberg* in *Lithuanian Bibles* printed there in 1727, &c.

Karatz (?). There was a Hebrew printing-office here in the year 1784. (Bodleian.)

Karolinum, Nagy-Karoly, a large market town of Hungary, capital of the county of Szathmar.

Katherinaburg, *Katerdorf*, or *Catherinebourg*, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saaz (?). Brunet cites a *Russian, German*, and *French Dictionary*, 2 Tom., 4°, 1780, bearing this imprint.

Kauffbura, Kauffburen, a walled town of Bavaria, in the Circle of Swabia. It had a press in 1732.

Kaupmannahaufn, *Kiobenhafn*, *Kobenhafner*, *Copmanhowen*, *Kjöbenhaunime*, *Kaupenhofn*, are names of *Copenhagen*.

Kayserthamia, quære *Kerzenheim*, a small town of Bavaria? The name appears in a book of 1608.

Keene, a post town of the United States of America, in Cheshire County, New Hampshire.—1816. A *New Testament* was printed, by S. A. Morrison and Co., in 1818. In 1850 the town had three *Newspapers*, though its population was under 3,400.

Keighley, a large market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It has extensive Woollen manufactures.—1854.

Keith, an ancient, but now reduced, town of Scotland, in Banffshire, formed by three united villages. *Gill's Exposition of the New Testament*, 1744, is the earliest book which I have observed.

Kekpita, or *Kespika*. Brunet cites a work by *Ludovico Castelvetro*, of the year 1572, bearing this imprint. Most probably it was printed at *Basle*.

Kells, a large market town of Ireland, in the county of Meath. It is a very ancient place, and contains the ruins of a once-celebrated Abbey, founded by Columb-cille in the year 550.—1849.

Kelso, an ancient and handsome town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh. It is adorned by the fine remains of a magnificent Abbey. It had a press at work in 1782; and in 1802 James Ballantyne, (publisher of "The Kelso Mail," in 1797, &c.,) printed here a beautiful edition of Sir Walter Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.*

Kemperli. This word, occurring as the imprint of *Bibles,* &c., in the *Breton* language, probably denotes the town of *Quimper.* (Bible Society.)

Kendal, a large borough town of England, in the county of Westmoreland. It has considerable trade, and several manufactures. A Newspaper, *The Kendal Courant,* printed by Thomas Cotton, began on January 1st, 1731. *The Agreeable Miscellany,* a periodical, printed by Mr. Ashburner, appeared in 1745; and in 1776 we find *W. Cockin's Occasional Attempts in Verse, printed only for the Author's particular Acquaintance,* 8°.

Kenilworth, a market town of England, in the county of Warwick, well known for the venerable ruins of its ancient and magnificent Castle, *A History and Description* of which was printed here in 1777.

Kennebunk, a large post village of the United States of America, in York County, Maine. It is situated near the mouth of the Kennebec river. *Bradbury's History of Kennebunk Port* was printed here in 1837. (Trübner.)

Kensington, a large and populous village of England, in the county of Middlesex, now become one of the western suburbs of London. In the Royal Palace of Kensington Queen Victoria was born, in 1819. Bournes Brothers were printers in 1830.

Kentish Town, a large and populous village of England, in the county of Middlesex, now forming one of the northern suburbs of London.—1821. The late Mr. J. Hibbert erected a private press in his residence here, at which he executed several pieces, in 1828, &c. I do not know whether any of them bear the name *Kentish Town* on their titles.

Keowee was formerly a populous town belonging to the Cherokee Indians, situated on the Keowee and Savannah rivers, in

the State of Georgia, North America. A tract, entitled *A Back-settler's Addresses to the Impartial Public,* 1774, 4°, bears this imprint. Quære whether the name is false?

Kerezturmium, Csepregh, or Tschapring, a small market town of Hungary, in the county of Odenberg. Typography was early practised here. James Manlius printed in 1603 and 1604, and Emerich Farkas in 1610, &c.

Kesmarkium, see *Cæsareopolis.*

Keswick, a small town of England, in the county of Cumberland, beautifully situated on the romantic lake of Derwentwater. It was the residence of the poet Robert Southey.—1809.

Kettering, a market town of England, in the county of Northampton.—1815.

**Kharkoff,* in Latin *Charkovia. A Flora of the Chersonesus,* by S. Marshall, was printed in 1808. In 1818 Kharkoff had a "University Press."

Kidderminster, a large market town of England, in the county of Worcester, long famed for its extensive manufacture of Carpets. It is said that Neville Simmons was *a bookseller* here in 1659. Gowett and Pinnell were printers in 1791.

Kieidany, a small town of European Russia, in the government of Wilna. It was partly peopled by emigrants from Scotland. During the sixteenth century it possessed an eminent school, and had a printing-office. (Krasinski.)

Kien-chang-fou, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Kiang-si. The Jesuit Missionaries had a press here in 1662, from which their printer, Prosper Intorcetta, published a work by *Ignatio Acosta.* (T. C.)

**Kiew.* Brunet assigns an earlier origin to the typography of this town, citing a *Slavo-Russian Dictionary* of the year 1607.

**Kilkenny.* In the Diocesan Library of Cashel are two specimens of the early Kilkenny press: one, a broadside *Proclamation of the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics,* dated 1648: the other, *The Declaration of Owen O'Neill, with the Answer of the Councill of the Confederate Catholics of Ireland,* 1648, 16 pp., 4°. Another of earlier date is mentioned by Lowndes as being in the British Museum, viz. *A Tragedy of Colas Jury, or Lirenda's Misery,* by Henry Burckhead, 4°, 1646.

It is well known (as I have stated) that *De Burgo's Hibernia*

Dominicana was printed at Kilkenny; though, through fear of the penal laws then in force, the imprint was altered to *Colonia Agrippina.* It was originally designed to stand, *Canicopoli, typis Jacobi Stokes juxta Pratorium,* and in that form at first was put into the printer's hands. I learned this fact from a copy of the work formerly belonging to a Roman Catholic priest.

Kilmarnock, a large borough and market town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, long famed for its excellent Woollen manufactures.—1783. The first poetical effusion of *Robert Burns* was printed at Kilmarnock, by Wilson, in 1785 or 1786. The impression consisted of 600 copies, but one is scarcely now to be seen.

Kinfauns Castle, a magnificent residence of Baron Gray, picturesquely seated above the town of Perth, in Scotland. Lord Gray has erected here a private press, and has printed a *Catalogue of his Library,* fol., 1828.

Kingsbridge, a small market town of England, in Devonshire, 17 miles from Plymouth.—1819.

Kingston, a large handsome town of Upper Canada, situated at the N.E. end of Lake Ontario. It was founded in the year 1783.—1829. A Newspaper, entitled *The British Whig,* was published here.

Kingston is the name of twelve or more parishes in England. I do not know at which of them *J. Boy's Commentary on the 150th Psalm,* 4°, 1615, was printed.

**Kingston, Jamaica.* Books were printed here as early as 1718. *A Sermon, by the Rev. William Johnson,* 4°, bears that date. In 1788 a Newspaper, *The Jamaica Mercury,* was established in the island, and most probably was printed at this town.

Kingston-on-Thames, an ancient market town and borough of England, in the county of Surrey, at the distance of 10 miles from London.—1848.

Kingston-upon-Hull, see *Hull.*

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent's, one of the British West India Islands.—1839.

Kington, a small market town of England, in Herefordshire, pleasantly situated on the river Arrow. *Lodge's Introductory Sketches towards a Topographical History of Herefordshire* was printed here, by J. Burril, in 1793.

King William's Town, a town of the Cape Colony, situate in British Caffraria, on the river Bush, 62 miles N. E. of Graham's Town. *Appleyard's History of the Kaffir Language* was printed here, in 1850, at a press introduced by the Wesleyan Missionaries, (preceded by some Kaffir *Hymn-books* in 1849,) and a *New Testament* in that language in 1853.

Kinsale, a seaport town and parliamentary borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is a place of great antiquity, and formerly was of much importance as a fortress. I have not ascertained the date of the first introduction of typography. In 1832 or 1833 John William Potter, a printer from Haverfordwest, in Pembrokeshire, commenced business in Kinsale, and, in conjunction with his sons, issued a publication called *The Bee*. It was chiefly of local interest, and did not last long.

Kirchaina, Kirchayn, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg? or *Kircheyn*, a town of Hesse Cassell, capital of a Circle? Some works of *H. Hornmann* were printed here in 1604, 1610, and 1614. (Bodleian.)

Kirkbride, a small village of England, in Cumberland. At this retired spot a printer, Robert Ree, was established in the year 1711, when he sent forth a little work, entitled *Spiritual Pleadings, by the Rev. John Hunter, Minister of Ayr*. It is very rare. (See Notes and Queries, 2nd Series, I. p. 181.) In the next year, 1712, appeared another work of a religious character from his press, namely, the *Topica Sacra, or Spiritual Logic of Thomas Harrison*, a chaplain of Henry Cromwell, with whom he went to Ireland and was made Lecturer at Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, during the time when Deans and Prebendaries were silenced. His *Topica* was first printed in 1658. The Kirkbride edition contains *Hunter's Spiritual Pleadings* as a supplement, occupying pp. 155 to 278, and one leaf of Index. (H. C.)

Kirkby Lonsdale, a large market town of England, in the county of Westmoreland, pleasantly situated on the river Lane. A. Foster printed here, in 1801, *Seward's Tour to Yorac's Cave. The Kirkby Lonsdale Magazine*, 2 vols., 8°, was printed in 1820–1, and *Rauthmel's Antiquitates Bremetonacenses, or The Antiquities of Overborough*, in 1824.

Kirkby Moorside, a small market town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, lying on the river Dove.—1812.

Kirkcaldy, a large borough and seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, lying on the Firth of Forth. It is a place of considerable trade, and has large manufactures. Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations," was born here. *The Fifeshire Journal* was printed here in 1833.

Kirkcudbright, a royal borough and seaport town of Scotland, capital of the county.—1844.

Kirtland, a town of the United States of America, in Lake County, Ohio. On Sept. 11, 1833, the *Mormons* erected here a printing-press, for the publication of a paper called *The Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate*. They also printed in 1835 their *Book of Covenants*. Upon their departure from Kirtland their "Temple" was converted into a public School.

Kittery, a seacoast town of the United States of America, in York County, Maine. The only specimen of its typography which I have heard of is *Morrell's Harmony of the Books of Kings and Chronicles*, 8°, 1832.

Klattau, an ancient fortified town of Bohemia, capital of its Circle.—1821.

Knaresborough, a considerable borough and market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, beautifully situated on the river Nidd. Its environs abound with interesting natural curiosities. The notorious Eugene Aram was a schoolmaster in this place. *The History of the Castle of Knaresborough* was printed here in 1769; and a voluminous work, *Mrs. Stevens' Devotional Comments*, in 20 volumes 8°, in 1823–30.

Knizgin, or *Knyzgyn*, a small town of Russian Poland, in the province of Bialystock. It possessed a press before the year 1650. (Bandke.)

Knowsley, a splendid country seat of the Earl of Derby, near the town of Prescott, in Lancashire. Two handsome folio volumes bear the imprint "Knowsley," and the dates 1846 and 1850, being *Gleanings from the Menagerie and Aviary* (formed by the late Earl), published by Dr. Gray.

Konigsfeld, or *Neudorf*, a village of Austria, in Moravia, situated within 2 miles of the town of Brünn. *Zwick's Grammar of the West Mongolian and Kalmuck Dialects* was printed here in 1852, in 4°.

Konitz, or *Conitz*, a town of West Prussia, capital of a Circle in the government of Marienwerder.—1855.

Kopust, or *Kopytz*, a small town of Russia, in the government of Mohilew. The Jews have a Synagogue, and a printing-office, which has been at work since 1799.

Korez, or *Koretz*, a town of Russia, in the government of Volhynia, and Circle of Ostrog. The Jews have a printing-office in this place, which has been actively at work since 1774. Or *Korez* may denote *Kürgismi*, (*Koregismum*,) where the Jews had a printing-office so early as 1597. (See Series I.)

Kornthal is a village, or small town, in the neighbourhood of Stuttgardt, the capital of Wurtemberg.—1858.

Kororareka, a village of the Northern Island of New Zealand, on the North-eastern coast. A Newspaper, *The New Zealand Advertiser*, was commenced here on June 12th, 1840.

**Korphoi*, and Κερκούρα, designate *Corfu*, q. v. Printing was practised here in 1811.

Korzek perhaps is the same as *Koszeg*, the Hungarian name of *Güns*, q. v.—1784.

Koschien, Kozienice, a small town of Russian Poland, 22 miles N.E. of Radom. It has some Copper works. A press was established before 1650. (Bandke.)

Kösslin, or *Cösslin*, a large town of Prussia, capital of the government of Pomerania, situated about 4 miles from the coast of the Baltic.—1816.

Koszegen (?). Köszegh is the name of several places in Hungary. A *Hungarian Bible* of the year 1840 bears this imprint; and another in 1852. Probably the place of printing is Köszegh, otherwise called Güns, the capital of the county of Eisenburg.

Kozmineah, Kozmin, a small town of Prussia, in the government of Posen.

Krajova, a considerable town of Wallachia, capital of Little Wallachia.—1852.

Kralovelhota, quære if Kralowitz, a small town of Bohemia, in the Circle of Pilsen?—1780.

Krautheim, a small town of Baden, capital of a bailiwick in the Circle of the Lower Rhine.—1831.

Kremienice, Kremmenitz, a small town of Russia, in the government of Volhynia. A press was established here before 1650. (Bandke.)

Kremnitz, in Hungarian books *Körmitz*, a large mining town of Hungary, in the county of Bars. It had a press in 1705.

Krëusch, a fortress in some part of Transylvania. An edition of *Historia Pannonico-Dacica*, by *Wolfgang Bethlen*, bears for imprint, "In arce Kreusch Transsylvaniæ, typis et sumptibus auctoris." It is a folio of 832 pages, without date. A copy of this rare book was in the Szecheny Library.

Kreutzburg, or *Kreuzburg*, a town of Prussia, [in the province of Silesia, and government of Oppeln?]—1846.

Kreutznach, or *Kreuznach*, a large town of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a Circle in the government of Coblenz. The Jews have a Synagogue here. A *German New Testament* was printed in 1828.

Krilov, or *Krylov*, a small town of Russia, in the government of Cherson, situated at the confluence of the river Tiasmin with the Dnieper. It possessed a press before the year 1650. (Bandke.)

Krishnanagar (?). A dramatic work by *D. Mitra*, in Bengali, appears with this imprint in "Trübner's American and Oriental Record," dated 1862. *Krishnagur* is the name of a district in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

Kristianast, in the dialect of Lapland, is *Christiania*.

Krolewiec, or *Krolewca*, is the Polish name of *Konigsberg* in editions of the *Polish Bible* printed there in 1738, &c.

Krotoschin, a considerable town of Prussia, capital of a Circle in the government of Posen. The Jews have a Synagogue here, and a large printing establishment, from which numerous Hebrew books have issued, from 1815 to the present day.

Kulmbach, or *Culmbach*, a small town of Bavaria, 48 miles N.E. of Nürnberg. It is the capital of a district.—1827.

Kuopio, a small town of Russia, in Finland, the capital of a Circle. *The Elements of the Tscherenisse Grammar* was printed in 1835, and a *Russian Grammar* was printed here in 1845. (Bodleian.)

Kurrachee, a large and rising town of British India, the principal seaport of Scinde, and a place of great and increasing trade. The British Church Missionary Society has established a press in this town.

Kuruman, a Station of the London Missionary Society, in the Bechuana country in Cape Colony, South Africa. The press was introduced by the Missionaries, who in 1831 printed a *Catechism* in the native dialect; in 1832 a *Book of Lessons*; in 1847 the

books of *Proverbs*, *Ecclesiastes*, and *Isaiah;* in 1848 *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress;* and in 1853 and 1857 *The Old Testament;* besides many Elementary books, &c., &c.

Kuru Tscheshma (?). The Jews had a Synagogue here, and a printing-press in 1597, &c.

Kyeling, a Missionary Station in the province of Lahoul, in Thibet. In the year 1859 a Moravian Missionary introduced a lithographic press into this remote spot, and has worked from it a *Thibetan version of Barth's Bible Stories*, a *Primer*, and an *Almanac*.

Kyffhanuser (*im*) [?].—1830. (Brunet.)

Kyssku (?). A *Bohemian Bible* of the year 1842 bears this imprint, and a *Wendish New Testament* of 1851. (Bible Society.)

L.

**Labacum*. The earliest Laybach book which I have seen noticed is, *Vita et Mors Herbardi Ausspergy*, 4°, 1575, by a printer calling himself "Johannes Manlius" (Mandelza).

Lachi (?). An *Illyrian Tragedy*, by *G. F. Gundilistria*, dated 1633, bears for imprint, "Lachi, Marc. Sabrini." (Imp. Libr. Paris.)

Lacock, a village of England, in Wiltshire. *A Description of the Abbey of Lacock, by the Rev. G. Witham*, was composed and printed here by the author himself, at his private press within the Abbey, in 1806, 4°. (Martin.)

Ladiston, a village of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, the seat of John Charles Lyons, Esq. Mr. Lyons, a gentleman of varied attainments, and a most ingenious mechanic, began to amuse himself with privately printing in 1820. In that year he purchased a small press in Edinburgh, and transferred it to his own house. In 1827 he himself constructed a larger one on a new plan, from which he was able to print a half sheet of octavo; and that press he has continued to use for thirty years. He printed some *Law books;* a treatise *On Feeding Cattle with Steamed Food*, with woodcuts; *On Orchideous Plants*, for which he obtained the gold medal of the Horticultural Society of Dublin in 1845; *A book of the Grand Jury of Westmeath, and of the Surveys and Distribution of the Estates in that County forfeited*

in the Rebellion of 1641; "Ladiston, printed by J. C. Lyons." The volume, which is in oblong folio, contains 88 leaves unnumbered. Its titlepage is handsomely printed in black and red, within a neat double border. This is followed by an interesting and very characteristic *Preface*, in which the writer says, "It "may be expected, or considered necessary, that a few remarks "respecting the Forfeited Estates, to which the following pages "relate, should be prefixed to them. I believe it to be as "impossible as it is absurd to endeavour to please all parties, "but it is as bad taste, as it is needless, to offend either: "therefore, learned Reader, *utrum horum mavis accipe*." And he actually gives *two prefaces*, in parallel columns; one in the character of a *Protestant* gentleman, the other in that of a *Roman Catholic;* and both are worded in such a way as to give no ground of offence to either.

Lagos, a large town of West Africa, near to the Bight of Benin. It is the capital of a territory tributary to the King of Dahomey. Lagos was formerly the chief seat of the African Slave-trade, but in 1851 it was taken by the British, and is now a Missionary Settlement. A printing-press has been introduced, and a Newspaper, *The Anglo-African*, is regularly published.

Laguna, a finely-situated and well-built town, capital of the island of Teneriffe. It is a bishop's see.—1813.

Lahaina, or *Lahainaluna*, the chief town of the island Mari, one of the Sandwich Islands in the North Pacific Ocean. A printing-press was established at this town in 1834 by the American Board of Missions, who erected here a "High School," or "Mission Seminary." They printed *Grammars*, *Vocabularies*, *Scripture Extracts*, &c., &c., (Grey,) and in 1845, *Emerson's English and Hawaiian Dictionary*.

Lahore, a large and handsome city of North-western British India, the capital of the Punjab. After various fortunes during the last three centuries, it fell into the hands of the British in the year 1849. Lithographic printing has been practised there since 1857.

Lahr, a walled town of Baden, capital of a bailiwick in the Circle of Middle Rhine. It has several kinds of manufacture, and a considerable trade.—1855.

N.B.—Quære if it be the same as *Lare*?

Lakemba, one of the Fiji, or Feejee Islands, lying eastward of

the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. The Wesleyan Missionaries established a press here, and in 1839 printed a *Catechism* in the dialect of the natives. (Grey.)

Lambeth, a large and populous borough of England, in the county of Surrey, lying on the south bank of the Thames, and forming part of the south-western suburb of London. It contains the ancient Palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, within the walls of which Archbishop Parker privately printed a few copies of his very valuable work, *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ, &c.*, 1572, fol. A copious and minute account of this literary curiosity will be found in "Martin's Catalogue of Privately Printed Books," 1854. I have not met with *Lambeth* as an imprint before the year 1793.

Lancaster, an ancient and handsome borough town of England, capital of the county. It has several manufactures, and some shipping trade. I have seen no Lancaster book earlier than 1784.

Lancaster, a large flourishing town of the United States, capital of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. A German and English Newspaper was printed here in 1775. Bailey and Dickson printed an English *New Testament* in 1797; and in 1812 a *German New Testament* was executed by William Hamilton. In 1850 the town had ten Newspapers.

Landrecies, a small fortified town of France, in the Department of Le Nord, 20 miles E. of Cambray.—1713.

Landsburg, a large town of Prussia, capital of a Circle in the province of Brandenburg.—1840.

Landstall, Landstuhl, or Landstun, a small town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate of Spires. It contains the ruins of a Castle once belonging to the famous Count Ulrich Hutten, Luther's zealous friend, who died and was buried here. A tract in German, by him, bears the imprint, "Landstall, 1526," and probably was printed in his castle.

Lansing, a city of the United States of America, the capital of Michigan. Although founded so recently as 1847, it is fast rising into importance. In 1850 it had two weekly Newspapers, and in the same year *The Transactions of the Michigan Agricultural Society* were published in this busy town.

*LANTENACUM. It is most probable that the early printing-press at *Loudeac* was set up within the Benedictine Abbey

there, as was customary with the monks of that learned Order.

*LANTREGUIER. A much earlier specimen has recently been brought under notice, viz., *Les Coustumes de Bretagne*, executed here in 1485; of which rare book Brunet gives a long and minute account, tom. ii. p. 362. ed. v^e.

Lare, quære *Lari*, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany? A work entitled *Elucidarius Carminum et Historiarum*, bears "Wilhelmus Schaffnaer in oppido Lare excussit, 1515." Schaffnaer printed at *Strasburg* from 1498 to 1513. (Kerslake's Cat.) See *Lahr*.

Laschzow, quære *Lask*, a small town of Poland, 48 miles S. E. of Kalisch? The Jews have a Synagogue here.—1815.

Lattakoo (*New*), a town and European Missionary Station of South Africa, in the country of the Bechuanas. The British and Foreign Bible Society had a press at work here in 1831.

**Laudunum*. A *Processionale Laudunense* was printed at Laon in 1667.

Launceston, a small borough and market town of England, in the county of Cornwall, 19 miles N.W. of Plymouth. It appears to have possessed a press so early as 1700, in which year the *Rev. J. Rossington's Treatise on Infant Baptism* was printed.

Launceton, a large and rising town of the N. E. of Van Diemen's Land, situated on the river Esk. *The Launceton Advertiser* Newspaper was started here in 1829, and two or three others were soon added.

Lauretum, Loreto, a House of Jesuits, situated in some part of Paraguay, in South America. Brunet adduces, as the first-fruits of the press erected by these fathers, a *Manuale ad usum Patrum Societatis Jesu*, printed in Latin and the language of Paraguay, "Typis Patrum Soc. Jesu," in 1721, 8°.

*LAUSANNA. Brunet affirms that printing was carried on in this town during the fifteenth century. He adduces a *Missale in usum Ecclesiæ Lausanensis*, printed by Petrus Belot in 1493, fol. J. Belot had come from Rouen, and a few years afterwards quitted Lausanne for Grenoble; and from thence finally settled himself at Geneva.

Lauterbach, a small town of Hesse Darmstadt, capital of the district of Ober Hessen. It possessed a press in the year 1747.

Lazaro (*San*), a Convent, seated on the island of that name among the lagoons of Venice. It was founded by Dr. Mechitar,

an Armenian monk, in the year 1717. He introduced a press into his establishment, and produced from it several works in the Armenian language, among which was a handsome edition of *The Bible,* in 1733. Mechitar died in 1749, but the monks of his convent continued to carry on the printing business, and have published numerous works, both in Armenian and English. Among the latter are *Rollin's Ancient History*, *Young's Night Thoughts*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Milton's Paradise Lost.* See a concise but interesting "Account of the Mechitaristian Society," printed at Venice in 1825, 4°; or 18°, *ibid.*, 1835.

Leamington, a large, handsome, and flourishing town of England, in Warwickshire, beautifully situated, healthy, and greatly resorted to on account of the virtues of its Mineral Springs. The earliest Leamington specimen noticed by me is a pamphlet containing *Letters, &c., relating to Captain Donellan*, (the murderer of Sir Theodosius Boughton,) of which twelve copies only were printed at the private press of John Merridew, Esq., in 1781, 8°. (Martin.)

Leatherhead, a small town of England, in the county of Surrey. Mr. James Dallaway set up a private press here, at which he struck off several small pieces, in 1788 and following years.

Lebanon, a large post village of the United States of America, capital of Warren County, Ohio. *The Western Star,* a weekly Newspaper, was published here in 1850; and a monthly Periodical, *The Normal School Advocate,* is now in course of publication. (Trübner.)

Lechusium, Lechausen, a small town of Upper Bavaria, 2 miles from Augsburgh. A printer, named Andrew Aperger, was at work here in 1622. (Bodleian)

Leeds, a very large and flourishing borough town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is the centre of the great Woollen manufacture in the North of England, and has also manufactures of Silk and Flax, extensive Iron-works, and various branches of trade. Leeds gave birth to the learned Dr. Richard Bentley, to Dr. Priestley, and Smeaton, the eminent engineer. The Newspaper, called *The Leeds Mercury*, was commenced in May, 1720. The printer of it was John Hirst, and after Hirst, James Bowling. James Lister was a printer in 1738. *Bolton's British Ferns* was printed here in 1785.

Leer, a town of Hanover, in East Friesland, 17 miles S.

of Aurich. It has a harbour, and a considerable trade.—1860.

Leesburg, a small town of the United States, the capital of London County, Virginia. It had a press in 1817. Two *Newspapers* were printed there in 1850.

Leicester, a large and ancient borough town of England, capital of the county. It was a Roman Station. It has various manufactures, the chief of which is Hosiery, and is a place of great trade. It possessed one printing-office in 1724. Andrews relates the following curious anecdote respecting the periodical press of this town in the middle of the last century: "The "editor of *The Leicester Journal* (printed in London) in 1752 "was so embarrassed by the want of matter for his paper, that "he commenced reprinting *The Bible* verbatim, and had got as "far as the tenth chapter of Exodus before things temporal "furnished him with sufficient matter to fill up his Journal." (British Journalism.) In 1744 the trial of John Flawn, for forging a Will, was printed; and a curious work on the Book of *Ecclesiastes, by the Rev. Stephen Greenaway*, was executed (in 3 parts) in the year 1781.

Leicester, a manufacturing town of the United States, in Worcester County, Massachusetts. It contains an Academy of repute. A printer, named Hori Brown, issued a *New Testament* here in 1820.

*LEIRIA. Ribeiro endeavours to shew that to Leira belongs the honour of having first introduced the art of printing into Portugal, and that very early; but the point at present is wrapt up in too much obscurity to allow a positive decision. During the sixteenth century printing appears to have fallen into disuse at Leira, and only to have revived at a very recent period under Alfonso de Vasconcelles.

**Leith.* Andrews, in his "British Journalism," supplies us with the following particulars of the early press of this town: "After the defeat of Dunbar, Cromwell sent his printer up to "Leith; and in Hort's Close, opposite the Tron Church, set up the "press from which was issued the first *Newspaper* ever printed "on the Scottish soil, the *Mercurius Politicus*, which first ap-"peared on October 26th, 1653."

Leobsitia, Leobschutz, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, the capital of a Circle, situated on the river Zinna.—1858.

Leominster, a considerable market and borough town of England, in Herefordshire, long noted for the goodness of its Cider. —1808.

Leon de Francia is *Lyons.*

Leontium, Lentine, a large ancient town of Sicily, 20 miles N.W. of Syracuse. It had a press in 1616. (Bodleian.)

Lerwick, a small seaport town of Scotland, the capital of the Shetland Isles. A Newspaper, called *The Shetland Advertiser*, was printed here in 1862.

Lesparre, a small town of France, in the Department of the Gironde, (formerly capital of the district of Medoc,) distant 13 miles from Bordeaux. A journal, called *Le Medocain*, is published at this town.

Léta is the name of two large villages in Hungary. The imprint "Léta Páne" occurs in many Polish, Hungarian, and Bohemian books, from 1585 downwards. Quære whether it denotes *the place of printing*, or *the date*, of those works?

**Leucopetra.* The art of printing was exercised at *Weissenfels* in the middle of the sixteenth century. Feverlin cites a work by *A. Pollicarius* of the year 1560; and the Bodleian Library contains a tract, by *Phil. Herodus*, bearing "Leucopetræ excudebat Georgius Hantzsch, 1561."

Leulumoenga, a Missionary Station in Upolu, one of the Samoan, or Navigator's Islands, lying in the South Pacific Ocean, northwards of the Friendly Isles. A press was introduced to Leulumoenga in May, 1839, by the London Missionary Society, from which almost all the books printed in the Samoan language have proceeded, though a few of the earlier ones were printed at *Huahine.* They comprise *School-books, Hymns, Catechisms, Tracts, The Old and the New Testament*, also a *Periodical* in the native tongue, and another in English. Many of these bear for imprint "Samoa" (Grey.)

**Leutschovia.* In Hungarian books Leutschau is written *Löcsen*, or *Lötsin.* Daniel Schultz was a printer here in 1617.

Lewes, an ancient borough and market town of England, in the county of Sussex.—1790. *W. Lee's History of Lewes* was printed here in 1795.

Lewistown, a post village of the United States of America, in Niagara County, New York, distant 7 miles from Lake Ontario. At this place David Cusick, a native Indian of the tribe of

Tuscarora, printed a *Historical Sketch of the Ancient Six Nations* in the year 1827. (Bibl. Belge.)

Lewocsy, quære if *Lewenz*, or *Leva*, a large town of Hungary, in the Palatinate of Baruk? The imprint "in Lewocsy" appears in a Sclavonic book printed by Joseph Maier in 1802.

Liberty, a post village of the United States, capital of Clay County, Missouri. In December, 1833, the *Mormons* transferred a printing-establishment from the town of Independence to this place, and began to publish *The Missourian Enquirer*.

Lichfield, a large and handsome city of England, in Staffordshire. It is a bishop's see, and contains a very fine Cathedral. A work on Cold-bathing, by *Sir John Floyer*, printed in 1702, is the earliest Lichfield book which I have met with. Michael Johnson, father of the great Lexicographer, was a bookseller, and perhaps printer, here in 1698, &c.

Ljeczi, quære what place? A *New Testament* in the *Upper Wendish* dialect, printed in 1773, bears "we Ljeczi." (Bible Society.)

Lierre, a large town of Belgium, 10 miles S. E. of Antwerp. It is a place of very extensive trade. J. H. Le Tellier was a printer in 1783.

Lignan, quære *Lignana*, a large village of the Sardinian States, within 3 miles of Vercelli? or *Ligne*, a village of Belgium, 17 miles N.W. of Ghent? Brunet notices a *New Testament*, dated 1520, which bears on its title, "On les vend à Lignan."

**Ligurnus*. Books were printed at Leghorn in 1644, and *Armenian types* were in use there in the year 1670. (Bodleian.)

**Lima*. The Imperial Library at Paris possesses a copy of the rare *Vocabulario* of 1586: and a still earlier specimen is a *Catechism in Peruvian and Spanish*, printed in 1583. (Bodleian.)

Limerick, a large and ancient city of Ireland, situated on the estuary of the river Shannon. It is the capital of the county, and a bishop's see. The earliest Limerick publications which I have met with are *The Magazine of Magazines*, 1752; *Roberts' Juvenile Poems*, 1763; *Ferrar's History of Limerick*, 1767; and *Meagher's Popish Mass*, 1771.

Lincoln, a large ancient city of England, capital of the county, and a bishop's see. It was a place of considerable note in the Roman, Saxon, and Norman periods of our history. Its mag-

nificent Cathedral, erected on an elevated and commanding spot, is the object of universal admiration. J. Knight was a bookseller (and probably a *printer*) in the year 1699, and William Rose in the middle of the next century.

Lindfield, or *Linfield*, a village of England, in the county of Sussex.—1827. At this place were printed the *Letters of James Backhouse*, a Quaker, a zealous florist and nurseryman, who travelled, with a religious object in view, to Australia, South Africa, and Van Diemen's Land.—1834–37.

Lippstadt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a Circle in the government of Arnsberg.—1842.

*LIPSIA. In Danish books Leipsic is written *Lybs*, or *Lübs*.

Lisieux, a large ancient town of France, in the Department of Calvados, 27 miles S. E. of Rouen. It was formerly a place of great strength, and was a bishop's see. It has a considerable trade, and various kinds of manufactures. Printing was carried on in 1669.

Liskeard, a market town and parliamentary borough of England, in the county of Cornwall, 15 miles N.W. of Plymouth.—1821.

Lissabon is the *German* name of *Lisbon*.

Littlemore, a small village of England, within 3 miles of Oxford. A printing-office was established here by some Members of the University about the year 1848, from which many religious and educational works were issued.

Liverpool, (in Welsh books *Lle'rpwll*,) a very large and flourishing seaport town of England, in the county of Lancaster. This place, which in the middle of the last century was comparatively insignificant, has now risen to a position of unexampled influence and importance. Its population amounts to about 400,000. Its public buildings are magnificent; its docks wonderful; its commerce is perhaps unrivalled in the world. A Newspaper, *The Liverpool Courant*, was published here in 1713, but the earliest Liverpool *book* which I have heard of is *A Sermon, by the Rev. E. Alanson*, printed in 1724, 4°. A. Sadler printed about 1740; Robert Williamson was a printer in 1751. On May 28th, 1756, he began to publish *The Liverpool Advertiser*.

Ljubljanum probably is *Lublin*, (q.v. in Series I.) Some

Poems in the dialect of the Ukraine bear that imprint.—1830. (Bodleian.)

Livow. Bohn, in "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," notices a Polish version of *Shakspeare's* play of Julius Cæsar, printed in 1859 at *Livow.* This is probably a misprint for *Lwow,* the Polish name of *Lemberg,* the capital of Galicia, which see in Series I. of this work.

Livry (*Chateau de*). A few copies of *Les Etrennes del Coeur* were printed here by M. Didot, of Paris: they bear no date.

Llandovery, (in Welsh books *Llanymdyffri,* or *Llandowver,*) a small borough town of South Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, pleasantly seated on the river Towy. R. Thomas printed here, in 1771, a work of *Mr. Rees Prichard.* In 1840 an interesting record, *Liber Landavensis,* the ancient *Register of Llandaff,* was printed at Llandovery.

Llandudno, a small but rapidly increasing village of North Wales, in Caernarvonshire, beautifully situated on the promontory called "The great Orme's Head," distant 3 miles from the ancient town of Conway. Within the last few years Llandudno has become a fashionable place of summer resort, and a printing-press has been introduced.

Llanfyllin, or *Lanvyllyn,* a small borough town of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire.—1818.

Llanidloes, a borough town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, situated on the river Severn. It has considerable Woollen manufactures.—1820.

Llanrwst, a market town of North Wales, in Denbighshire, situated on the river Conway.—1826.

Lo (*St.*), an ancient and considerable town of France, capital of the Department of Manche. Printing was in use about the middle of the sixteenth century. *An Almanac* and Clement Marot's metrical version of *The Psalms* were executed here in the year 1567. (G. Offor.)

Loanda, Loando, a large seaport town of the South-western coast of Africa, the chief seat of the Portuguese Settlements in Angola. It was founded in the year 1578. The only specimen of its typography which I have heard of is *Two Catechisms in Æthiopic,* edited by *Franc. Paccone,* for the use of converted natives, printed in 1641. (Fabricii Lux Sal. Evang.)

Loches, a small town of France, in the Department Indre et

Loire, 14 miles S. E. of Tours. Near it stood a Carthusian Monastery, said to have been erected by Henry II., King of England, as penance for the murder of Thomas à Becket. A work by *M. Durant*, a Carthusian Monk, was printed here in 1608.

Lochryan, a place in the Department of Morbihan, in the South of France? *A Breton New Testament* was printed here, for Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, in 1857.

Locle (*Le*), a town, or large village, of Switzerland, in the canton of Neufchatel. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of Clocks and Watches.—1788.

Löc-sön, quære *Lök*, a market town of Hungary, on the river Theiss, 8 miles S.W. of Tokay? or is it the Hungarian name of *Leutschau*? The Jews have a Synagogue here. *A Hungarian Bible* of the year 1644 bears this imprint. (Bodleian.)

Lodgeton, a village, or hamlet, of the United States of America, in Kentucky. Trübner (Bibliogr. Guide, p. 471) describes *An Universal Masonic Library, in thirty volumes, compiled and published by Robert Morris, Lodgeton, Kentucky*. Perhaps Mr. Morris gave that name to his own house, on account of the Masonic Lodges which met there.

*LONDINUM. *Lonedona*, *Lonitonum*, and *Lodinum*, occur as the imprints of some *Versions of Scripture* in the dialects of Africa and the East, lately printed at *London:* also *Λόνδινον*, *Λόνδρα*, *Λονδίνη*, occur in several editions in Modern Greek.

London also appears under the names of *Lunnain*, *Luanain*, *Llundain*, *Luntain*, *Lunduin*, and *Lunnyng*, in Welsh, Gaelic, Irish, and Manx books: also *Londonneme* in the dialect of the Esquimaux.

Londinum Gothorum, see *Lunda* in Series I.

London, a considerable town of West Canada, capital of a district bordering on Lake Erie. Although the town was founded so recently as 1826, and has been twice nearly destroyed by fires, yet the press flourishes there, and *Newspapers* are in daily circulation.

Londonderry, an important city and seaport of the North of Ireland, capital of the county. It is a place of considerable trade; has several manufactures, and an eminent endowed school called "Foyle College:" and is memorable in Irish history for a siege bravely and successfully endured against the forces of King James II. in the year 1689.—1794.

Longford, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of Longford, in the province of Leinster. A printer named Banks was established here in the year 1810.

Longueville, or *Longeville,* a village of France, in the Department of Moselle, 21 miles E. of Metz. It formerly contained a Benedictine Abbey. Beaupré states that printing was carried on so early as 1527, (probably under the direction of the monks,) but that only a single book is now known, *Le vial de Salut:* yet Brunet cites a *Missale Tullense*, printed at *Longa Villa,* by a priest, in 1501.

Lonsdale, a village of England, in the county of Westmoreland, in a district named from the valley of the river Lune.—1825.

Lons le Saulnier, a town of France, capital of the Department of Jura. It has considerable trade, and several kinds of manufacture, more particularly of *Salt.*—1767.

Loodiana, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Delhi, one of the chief Military Stations of the British in those parts. It was built so recently as the year 1808. A press was established by American Missionaries. *The Gospels and Acts* in the Panjari dialect were printed in 1845, and an *English Newspaper* has been published for some years past.

**Lordello.* This is a Monastery of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes. Ribeiro states that a press was temporarily erected here, at which Joannes Rodericus printed a work of *Luis Correa*, the Abbat, in the year 1626. A copy of it is in the Royal Library at Lisbon.

L'Orient, a large seaport town and important Naval Station of France, situated on the Bay of Biscay, formerly in the province of Bretagne, now in the Department of Morbihan.—1810, &c.

**Loscum.* A *Polish New Testament* was printed here in 1574, bearing the imprint, "Losciis, in arce Domini Jo. Kiszka." Vogt notices it, among his Rare Books.

Los Reys is *Lima.*

Loudun, a small town of France, in the Department of Vienne. It is an ancient place, and formerly was the capital of a District. It had a printing-office in 1691.

Lovedale, a Station of the Glasgow Missionary Society, in the neighbourhood of Grahamstown, in the Cape Colony, South

Africa. The earliest printed *Grammar* and *Vocabulary* of the Kafir language, compiled by the *Rev. John Bennie*, was printed here, at the Glasgow Mission Press, in 1826.

Loughborough, a large market town of England, in Leicestershire. It has a considerable trade in woollen Hosiery. *Weston's Leicester Directory* was printed in 1794.

Loughrea, a market town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 21 miles S. E. of Galway. In 1839 Thomas Kelly printed (privately) a tract, *On the Necessity of Reforming the Religious Orders in Ireland*, 8°, 8 pp. (H.C.)

Lovicium, Lowitz, a walled town of Russian Poland, 45 miles S.W. of Warsaw. It possessed a press so early as 1566. (Bodleian.)

Louis (*St.*), a very large and important city of the United States, in Missouri, finely situated on the western bank of the Mississippi. It was founded in 1764 by the French from Canada, and now contains 80,000 inhabitants. Its public press has reached a high position. In the year 1850 it possessed 24 Newspapers, and 6 monthly Periodicals.

Louisberg, a small town of British North America, capital of the Island of Cape Breton.—1828.

Louisville, a large and populous city of the United States of America, the capital of Jefferson County, Kentucky. It is situated on the river Ohio, and contains a University and numerous other literary and charitable Institutions. *MacMurtrie's Sketches of Louisville* was printed here in 1819, and his *History* of the city in 1820. In 1850 Louisville had 8 Newspapers, and 4 monthly Periodicals.

Louviéres, a considerable town of France, in the Department of Eure, 17 miles S. of Rouen. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of Cloth.—1833.

Louth, a large and well-built town of England, in Lincolnshire. It possesses a remarkably fine Church, and has manufactures of Carpets and Worsteds. Jackson and Snaggs were printers in 1807, when *Espin's Account of Louth Church* was published.

Lowell, a large and thriving city of the United States, in Middlesex County, Massachusetts; remarkable for the extent and excellence of its manufactures of Cotton and Wool. Thomas Billings printed here a *New Testament* in 1827. In 1850 Lowell

had 6 Newspapers and 2 monthly Publications: one of these last, called "The Lowell Easter Offering," was written and edited *by ladies only*, and is stated to be "one of the best edited Periodicals of the State."

Löwenberg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, the capital of a Circle. The Jews have a Synagogue; and Hebrew books were printed in 1841, &c.

Lowestoft, a seaport town on the eastern coast of England, in the county of Suffolk.—1859.

**Lubeca*. The Socinian press had travelled from *Zaslau* to Losco in 1573, from whence it found its way to *Lubiecz*. Its suppression in 1656 was partly occasioned by the plague, and partly by an invasion of Muscovites; and from that time the Socinians carried all their works to the printers of *Holland*, who received and published works of all kinds with equal readiness. (Baillet, Jugemens de Savans, Imprimeurs Polonais, ii. p. 85.)

Luca (*San*). The imprints "San Luca" and "San Bartolomeo" merely denote the residences of two *printers* in *Venice*. They occur in books of 1550–54.

Lucia (*Santa*). See under *Castries*.

Luciferi Fanum. See *Fanum*.

Ludlow, a large and handsome town of England, in Shropshire, adorned by the venerable ruins of an ancient Castle. *Two Sermons*, by *Samuel Jones*, were printed here by William Parks in 1719 and 1720.

Lugo, a large and important town of Italy, in the States of the Church, on the river Senio. It is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Roman town *Lucus Dianæ*. It had a press in 1637.

Lumbitsch, quære, is this a feigned name? or does it mean *Lomnitch*, the name of several towns in Bohemia and Silesia? The imprint appears in a tract of the year 1524. (Thorpe's (London) Catalogue, 1833.)

Lunenburgh, a post town of the United States, in Worcester County, Massachusetts. William Greenough printed *a Bible* here in 1821.

Lusitano-Pictonum, quære if *Limoges* in Poitou? A work by *Ivo Dunæus* (or Hugh Doneau) of the year 1574 bears this imprint. (Brunet.)

Lusk, an ancient village of Ireland, pleasantly situated in the

county of Dublin. An Abbey was founded here so early as in the fifth century. A tract, by the learned Irish antiquary, Dr. William Reeves, vicar of Lusk, bears this imprint (but was really printed in Dublin).—1861.

Lustleigh, a small village of England, in Devonshire. Typography became introduced into this retired spot under the following remarkable circumstances. The Rev. William Davy, B. A., of Balliol College, Oxford, was led, by some remarks in the Christian Magazine for 1762, to undertake the compilation of a *System of Divinity* from the writings of the most approved authors, ancient and modern, for the benefit especially of young clergymen. That work he published in 6 vols., in 1786: but meeting with few paying subscribers, and finding himself after its publication a hundred pounds in debt to his printer, he nobly resolved to redouble his exertions in order to clear off that load, and likewise to extend the work, which he judged likely to be eminently useful to the public.

In order to effect this at the least outlay of money, he determined to spare no personal exertion, but to become his own compositor and printer, as well as compiler. For this purpose he constructed a wooden press, and set it up in his parsonage-house at Lustleigh. He bought old types, cheap ink and paper, went manfully to work, took the composing-stick in hand, set up the sheets or half-sheets, and himself worked them off at the press. By dint of incessant labour he completed 40 copies of an 8° volume of 328 pages, besides 30 of preliminary matter, in the year 1795; and these, rudely stitched and covered by himself, he forwarded to the Universities, the Bishops, and other persons of eminence, as specimens of his work and as a ground of soliciting subscriptions. I have a copy of this curious volume, purchased many years ago among the refuse books and papers of a former Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. It contains a Latin address to the Authorities of that University. I am not aware whether this is found in other copies. It is grievous to have to report, that the pious and laborious author met with little support from those in high stations to whom he had appealed. But not discouraged by their apathy, and fully believing that he was doing good service to the Church, he persevered unaided, and, by unparalleled industry, at length furnished 14 copies only, (the whole number of his subscribers!) in 26 vols., small 8°.

To say nothing of its intrinsic value, this set of books is a great literary curiosity. One copy is in the Bodleian Library, and a second in that of Exeter Cathedral. I believe a third is in the Library of the London Institution, but do not know what has become of the other eleven.

The following is a description of the specimen volume in my possession :—

Title, "A System of Divinity, in a course of Sermons, &c. "Volume I. By the Reverend William Davy, A.B., Lust-"leigh, Devon, Printed by himself PRO BONO PUBLICO. "M.DCC.LXXXXV." Various Quotations, 1 leaf; Latin Epistle to the Heads of Oxford University, 1 leaf; Extracts from Reviews, 2 leaves; Dedicatio Deo Omnipotenti, 1 leaf; Ad Lectorem, 2 leaves; Preface, 8 leaves; False Title, 1 leaf; Text, pp. 1–328.

An interesting account of Mr. Davy and his labours may be seen in "Timperley's Encyclopedia of Literary and Typographical Anecdotes," 8°, 1842.

Luxeuil, a small town of France, in the Department of Haute Saône, 17 miles N.E. of Vesoul.—1766.

Lwow is the Polish name affixed to books printed in that language at *Lemberg*, a town of Galicia, q. v.

Lyckstadt, quære if a name of *Liége*? A Flemish translation of the old romance *Astræa* was printed here, by Andrew Koch, in 1645. (Brunet.)

Lyme, or *Lyme Regis*, a seaport and borough town of England, in Dorsetshire. It has recently become a fashionable watering-place.—1824.

Lymington, a seaport and borough town of England, in Hampshire. It is very pleasantly situated, and has become a place of fashionable resort during summer. *Regulations of Boldre School in the New Forest* was printed here in 1798.

Lynd-van, quære *Lindau*, a large fortified town of Bavaria? or *Lindau*, a town of Hanover? This imprint occurs in a Hungarian book of the date 1574. (Szecheny Cat.)

Lynn, or *Lynn Regis*, a large and important seaport town of England, in the county of Norfolk, situated at the mouth of the river Ouse. *September, a Rural Poem, by a Gentleman*, was printed in 1730: also, Vols. 3, 4, and 5, of *Blomefield's History of Norfolk*, in 1769–75. William Whittingham, an eminent printer, died in 1797.

Lynn, a township and post city of the United States of America, in Essex County, Massachusetts. More than 10,000 of its inhabitants are employed in the single business of Shoe-making. A small elementary work, *in the language of the Micmac Indians,* was printed here in 1834.

Lyttelton, a British Settlement on the Eastern coast of New Zealand, founded in 1850, now become the chief seaport town of Canterbury Province, in the Middle Island. "English colonists "arrived there on December 16th, 1850, and 24 days after the "arrival of the first ship, the first number of a Newspaper, "called *The Lyttelton Times,* was published." Other productions appeared in the same year (1851), and in 1863 *The Canterbury Almanac* was published. (Thompson's History of New Zealand, ii. p. 185.)

M.

Macassar, or *Makassar,* a large town, capital of a Dutch province, situated on the island Celebes, in the Indian Archipelago. The present town was founded by the Dutch in 1660, on the site of an ancient native village. It is a pleasant and healthy place, and has considerable trade.—1858.

Macclesfield, a large market and borough town of England, in Cheshire, distant 16 miles from Manchester. It has extensive manufactures of Silk and Cotton.—1790.

Mac Donough, a township and post village of the United States, in Chenango County, New York.—1850.

Machynlleth, a small town of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire. It is pleasantly situated on the site of a Roman Station, and has a considerable manufacture of Flannel.—1807.

**Madagascar.* The favour and support given to the Protestant Missionaries by King Radamar (as mentioned in Series I.) was gradually withdrawn after his death in 1828, and in 1835 they finally quitted the island. Among the books printed by them is *St. Luke's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles,* in Malagasee, bearing "Madagascar, 1828." It was probably printed at the capital, *Tananarivo* (which see).

Madeley, or *Madeley Market,* a market town of England, in Shropshire, on the left bank of the Severn. It is situated in the midst of Iron and Pottery works. A part of the parish

is now called *Ironbridge*, from the very handsome Bridge erected across the Severn. Several religious tracts by the *Rev. John Fletcher* were printed here, about 1774, &c. For an account of a curious work by *Dr. Beddoes*, entitled *Alexander's Feast*, privately printed here in 1792, see "Martin's Catalogue of Books privately "printed," 8°.

Madison, a town of the United States of America, capital of the State of Wisconsin. It is situated on "The four Lakes." It possesses an University, founded in 1848. The town is rapidly increasing and improving. In 1850 three *Newspapers* were published here. In 1853 *Hunt's Wisconsin Gazetteer*, and in 1855 the *Reports of the Historical Society of Wisconsin*, began to be printed.

**Madras*. Fabricius, in his "Lux Salutaris Evangelii," introduces us to some earlier specimens of its typography. He quotes eight or ten pieces executed here, bearing "Madrastæ," or "Madras-patnæ," in 1727 and 1728, in the Telugu dialect, chiefly versions of Scripture and religious tracts, procured by the labours of the excellent missionary, Benj. Schultze. At the present time five *Newspapers* in *English* are published in Madras; together with one in *Tamil*, and one in the *Telugu* language.

Maesyck, a small town of Belgium, in the province of Limburg, situated on the left bank of the river Meuse, 17 miles N.E. of Maestricht.—1834.

Magontiacum, quære *Moguntiacum*, i. e. *Mayence*?—1789.

Maidenhead, a market and borough town of England, in Berkshire, situated on the bank of the river Thames.—1819.

Maidstone, a large market and borough town of England, in the county of Kent, on the left bank of the river Medway. It contains a very large and fine old Church. H. Wilson was a printer and bookseller in 1701.

Mailand is *Milan*.

Maldon, a considerable market and borough town of England, in the county of Essex. It contains a very ancient Church, with a remarkable *triangular* tower.—1826.

Mallow, a considerable market and borough town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, pleasantly situated on the river Blackwater. John Haynes was a printer in 1824. He was succeeded by Robert Lindsay.

Malmundarium, Malmedy, a town of Prussia, capital of a

Circle in the government of Aix-la-Chapelle. It possesses some Mineral Springs. Printing was introduced into this town, by Lambert Thonon, in 1699.

Malmw. This is given as the imprint of a work in the Scottish language by *Jhone Gau,* printed by John Hochstraten in 1533. It is cited by Lowndes as being executed at *Malborough* (Marpurg). The book was in the collection of the late George Chalmers, and no other copy is known.

Malton, an ancient borough and market town of England, in Yorkshire, on the river Derwent. This village had a press so early as 1750, in which year a tract by *Dr. T. Comber*, in reply to Dr. C. Middleton, was printed. (Bodleian.) James Gibson, who had been a printer here, died in 1817. The *Catalogue of Archdeacon Wrangham's Library* was privately printed in 1826.

Malvern (*Great*), a town of England, in Worcestershire, seated in a beautiful country, and now become a place of fashionable resort, for its Mineral Waters and healthy situation. It contains a large and very fine ancient Church.—1856.

Manate, or *Isle de Manate,* appears to be some district in the city of New York. Mr. J. G. Shea has an establishment here called "The Cramoisy Press," from which he has sent forth many works relating to the proceedings of the French Jesuits and other religious bodies in the French colonies of North America during the latter part of the seventeenth century. These publications are dated 1858—1864, and are limited to 100 copies. (Trübner.)

Manchester, a large and rapidly rising city of the United States, the capital of Hillsborough County, in New Hampshire. It has large manufactures, and is a place of very considerable trade.—1839. In 1850 five *Newspapers* were published here.

Manchester is the name of fifteen towns and post villages in the United States of America. In one of them (quære which?) the first number of a *Mormon* Newspaper, called *The Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star,* was printed on May 27, 1840.

**Mancunium.* A Newspaper, *The Manchester Weekly Journal,* was commenced by Roger Adams in January, 1729, and was followed in the next year by *The Manchester Gazette.* On March 3rd, 1752, Joseph Harrop printed the first Number of *The Manchester Mercury.*

Manepy, a Station of American Missionaries in some part of

British India (perhaps on the Malabar coast?). An educational work, *First Lessons in English and Tamil,* dated 1835, bears for imprint, "Manepy, Press of the American Mission." (Trübner.)

Mangalore, a large seaport town of British India, in the Presidency of Madras, and the District of South Canara. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was in possession of the Portuguese. Afterwards it passed into the hands of Tippoo Saib, and in 1798 was ceded to the British. A press was introduced by German Missionaries, and a *New Testament* in the *Tulu* language was printed in 1842–47.

Mangungu, a station of the Wesleyan Missionaries, in some part of the North Island of New Zealand. In 1840 they possessed a printing-press, from which they sent forth *Extracts from the Old Testament* in the Maori language; and in 1845 *The Prayer-book of the Church of England* in the same. (Grey.)

Mann (*Isle of*), an island belonging to Great Britain, situated in the Irish Sea, nearly midway between England and Ireland. It is said that the first work printed on the island was a small tract in Manx and English, *The Principles and Duties of Christianity,* published at the expense of the good Bishop Wilson. Towards the close of his life that prelate printed a few copies of the *Gospel of St. Matthew* in the Manx language, and had prepared for press *SS. Mark, Luke, John,* and *The Acts;* but he died before their publication. (See also under *Douglas* and *Ramsay.*)

Mansfeldia, Mansfeld, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg. *An Account of a Religious Conference* holden here in 1572 bears for imprint "Mansfelt, 1573." (Feverlin, ii. p. 182.)

Mansfield, a large manufacturing town of England, in Nottinghamshire. It is a place of great antiquity, having been a British, and afterwards a Roman, Station. William Harrod, a printer here, published *The History of Mansfield and its Environs* in 1785, and again in 1800.

Mantes, a small well-built town of France, on the river Seine, about 30 miles N.W. of Paris.—1835.

Maranham, or *St. Louis de Maranham,* a large and handsome town of North Brazil, capital of the province of Maranham. It is a place of very considerable trade. J. Ferreira printed in 1840.

Marazion, called also *Marketjew,* a small market town of

England, in the county of Cornwall, situated near the promontory called St. Michael's Mount. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in Mining operations. J. Trevelyan was a printer in 1845.

Marchthal was a distinguished Abbey of Germany, situated within 6 miles of the town of Ulm. Its Abbat was chief in rank among all the prelates of Suabia. A work by *Frid. Harlet*, called *Solitudo Norbertina*, bears "Typis Marctallensibus, 1698." Other books occur of 1699, &c.

Marcobraita (?). Panzer cites an edition of *Apicius*, printed here in 1787. (Ann. Typ. xi. p. 615.)

Margaret (*St.*), *at Cliffe*, a village of England, in the county of Kent. The only knowledge which I have of printing being carried on in this little place is derived from the following announcement. "He Wou'd if he Cou'd, or an Old Fool Worse "than Any—The Wit's Last Stake, or Universal Will-Makers— "The Beggars' Opera—Wisdom in Miniature, and the Intrigues "of a Reputed Pure, Unspotted Virgin of 65, who, by solacing "and coaxing R. S. Esq. of Sandwich, did inveigle from him "£70 per ann. exclusive of Jewels and Rings, &c. 8o. From "the Press of R. H. Solly, St. Margaret at Cliffe, Kent, "1803." (Russell Smith's Catalogue, Nov. 1858.)

Margate, a large seaport town of England, on the coast of Kent, situated in the Isle of Thanet. It is also a fashionable Bathing-place.—1790.

Maridunum, quære if *Caermarthen*? A tract by *Bishop Burgess* of Salisbury, on the disputed verse, 1 John v. 7, dated 1822, bears this imprint.

Marienburg, a town of Prussian Poland, in the Government of Dantzig. It was formerly the chief residence of the Knights of the Teutonic Order. It possessed a printing-press before the year 1650.

Market Harborough, see *Harborough*.

Marlborough, a market and borough town of England, in Wiltshire. The printing business was carried on in 1736. E. Harrold printed in 1795, &c.

Martini (*S.*) *Fanum*, St. Martin de Ré, a town of France, situated on the Isle of Rhé, 11 miles from Rochelle.—1790.

MARTINSDYKE (ST.), or DIGNE ST. MARTIN, a large village of Holland, in the province of Zeeland, situated on the

Scheld, 3 leagues from the town of Tholen. It formerly possessed a Collegiate Church and a Chapter. We learn from "Le Bibliophile Belge," that this place had the advantage of a press so early as the year 1478; at which time a printer named Pierre Werrecoren executed a Flemish version of the popular treatise entitled *Consolatio Animarum*. It is most likely that his press was in the College. A minute account of this rare and hitherto unknown book, with extracts and facsimiles, is given in tom. viii. pp. 113—124.

Maryborough, a small market town of Ireland, chief of the Queen's County. H. W. Talbot was a printer here in 1835.

Masulipatam, a large seaport town of Hindostan, situated at the head of a spacious bay on the Golconda coast, in the Presidency of Madras. The English Church Missionary Society established a Station here in 1841; and some *Hymns*, *The Book of Common Prayer*, a *Monthly Miscellany*, and some *School-books*, in the Telugu language, have been printed by the Missionaries.

Matanzas, a large seaport town on the North-eastern coast of the Isle of Cuba, 52 miles E. of Havannah. It is strongly fortified, and a place of extensive commerce. *A History of the town* was printed in 1854.

Maubeuge, a strongly fortified town of France, on the river Sambre, 47 miles S.E. of Lille.—1853.

Maulmain, or *Moulmein*, a large and flourishing town of India beyond the Ganges, on the Tenasserim coast, near the borders of the Burmese territory. It was founded in 1825 by the British as a Military Station, and has already become a place of very extensive commerce. The American Baptist Missionaries established themselves here in 1828, and, having brought with them a press, they sent forth a *New Testament in Burmese* in 1835, a *Burmese Bible* in 1835–40, a *Karen New Testament*, and several small pieces, such as *Catechisms*, *Spelling-books*, &c., both in Burmese and in the Karen dialect, in 1842 and following years. A Newspaper in English, called *The Maulmain Chronicle*, is now regularly published.

Mauritius, see *Port Louis*, and *Isle de France*. Occasionally the general imprint "Mauritius" occurs; as in a *Grammar of the Madagascar Language*, by E. Baker, formerly a printer to the Missionaries at Tananarivo, dated 1845.

Maysville, an important and rising post village of the United

States of America, in Mason County, Kentucky. It formerly bore the name of *Limestone*. *J. M^c^Cluny's Sketches of Western Adventure* was printed here in 1833. In 1850 four *Newspapers* were published.

Meadville, a post village of the United States of America, the capital of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. It possessed a press in 1823, and in 1850 four *Newspapers* were published in the place.

Meain, or *Meenen*. Quære if fictitious? The imprint occurs in 1675. (Bibl. Belg.)

Medemblick, an old seaport town of North Holland, 29 miles N. E. of Amsterdam. I only know of the typography of this place by a single specimen, a Musical work by *J. H. Prins*, dated 1605, which appears in the "Libri Reserved Catalogue," No. 662.

Mediomons, Middlehill (which see in Typ. Gaz., Series I.).

Meiningen, or *Meinamgen*, a small town of Germany, in Saxony, capital of the Duchy of Saxe Meiningen, and the residence of the Duke. It had a press in 1680.

Meklenburg. A book, dated 1700, bears this imprint. Quære if it means *Schwerin*, the capital of the Duchy of Meklenburg-Schwerin? (Fürst.)

Melbourne, a recently established but rapidly increasing town, the capital of the British Colony of Victoria, in Australia. The town was founded in 1837. It is remarkable that a census taken in 1836 gave as the number of settlers in the district of Victoria only 142 males and 35 females, together 177; that of 1861 gave the numbers 328,651 and 211,671, amounting to 540,322. In 1852 Melbourne had four *Newspapers*. In 1861 it had 3 dailies, 31 weeklies, 10 fortnightlies, 1 quarterly, and 1 annual publication. In 1854 a Public Library was founded, which was formally opened on Feb. 11, 1856. Its Reading Room accommodates 350 persons. A handsome Catalogue, of 600 pages, was printed in 1861. In 1855 its University was established. John Ferres is now "Printer to the Government."

Melksham, a small market town of England, in Wiltshire, containing manufactures of Woollen Cloth. In its neighbourhood are Mineral Springs.—1825.

Melodunum, Melun, a large ancient town of France, capital of the Department Seine et Marne, 27 miles S. E. of Paris. It possessed a printing-office in 1598. (Brunet.)

Melton Mowbray, a market town of England, in Leicestershire, chiefly known as the centre of a favourite Hunting district.—1819.

Memphis, a large post village of the United States of America, the capital of Shelby County, Tennessee. It is beautifully situated on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, and is a rising place. It possesses a Medical College, which regularly publishes a *Medical Recorder*; and seven *Newspapers* were issued in 1850. The following announcement in an American Newspaper of 1865 relates one of the many strange results of the late disastrous Civil War:—

"NEWSPAPERS AND CIVIL WAR.—A Confederate States news-"paper, originally called the *Memphis Appeal*, has been re-"peatedly compelled, by the fortune of war, to change its "place of publication. On each occasion it has added the name "of the new place to its title. This, when last heard of, was "the *Memphis-Hermando-Grenada-Vicksburg-Jackson-Atlanta-*"*Griffin Appeal.*"

Mendi, a Settlement of American Missionaries on the West Coast of Africa. The firstfruits of a press set up by them at this place in 1860 was No. I. of a monthly Newspaper in English, called *The Early Dawn*. The types were chiefly set, and the press-work performed, by two native boys, who had never seen a press before. (American Hist. Magazine, July, 1861.)

Mendrisio, a small town of Switzerland, in the Canton of Tessin, distant 9 miles from Lugano.—1835.

Mengerinhousa, Mengerinhausen, a small town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck. Christopher Komart printed here in 1724.

Mercersburg, a post borough of the United States of America, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. It possesses an Institution called *Marshall College*, and a *German Reformed Theological School*, founded in 1825, which has issued a *German Periodical*, commencing in 1848. (Trübner.)

Mergentheim, a small but well-built town of Würtemberg, situated on the river Tauber. It possessed a printing-press in 1698.

Merida, a large handsome city of Central America, the capital of the State of Yucatan. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1542 on the site of an ancient Indian town, and contains a very

fine Cathedral. The only specimens of its typography which I have noticed are, a version of the *Doctrina Christiana* in the language of the natives, bearing "Merida da Yucatan, 1816," and *Fleury's Catechism* in the same, dated 1822. (Bible Society.) Also *A Treatise on the Sacrifice of the Mass*, by *Luis Lanzi*, 1843.

Meriden (*West*), a district of the post village of Meriden, in New Haven County, Connecticut, in the United States of America. This little place has had its local historian: *Perkins' Historical Sketches of Meriden* was printed here in 1849. (Trübner.)

Meridian, a post village of the United States of America, in Hinds County, Mississippi. A Newspaper, called *The Daily Mississippian*, is now published here.

Merthyr-Tydvil, or *Maergowmeon*, not long ago a small village, but now a very large and populous town, of South Wales, in Glamorganshire. Its prosperity is owing to the very extensive Coal and Iron works established there. *Evans' Welsh Dictionary* was printed here in 1809; and a Welsh version of that strange work, *The Book of Mormon*, in 1852.

*METÆ. Panzer and other bibliographers had not reckoned *Metz* among the towns which distinguished themselves by the adoption of printing during the fifteenth century. But its claim to that honour has been successfully brought forward in a work entitled *Essai sur la Typographie de Metz*, 8°, Metz, 1828. From evidence here adduced, it is proved that the typography of Metz reaches at least so high as 1482, of which year we have remaining a specimen, entitled *Ammoniciones ad spiritualem vitam utiles* (being the first book of Thomas à Kempis). This bears for colophon, "Impressæ in civitate Metensi per "fratrem Johannem Colini, ordinis fratrum Carmelitarum, et "Gerhardum de novâ Civitate, A. D. 1482," 4°.

Attached to the copy in the Public Library of Metz is another piece, of the same date, and printed with the same types, though it does not bear the name of Metz upon it. In 1498 and 1499 editions of the *Horæ B. M. V.* were printed. The art continued to be practised here during the next century, but Panzer knew only seven books between 1501 (1511) and 1536. The account of Metz publications is brought down to 1827 in the "Essai" above mentioned.

It appears that in 1575 the spirit of religious bigotry prevailed in that city to such a degree, that all the *Protestant* printers and booksellers were obliged to quit Metz, so that authors were compelled to make use of the presses of Paris, Rheims, &c., for a period of more than twenty years.

In 1700 Metz had three printing establishments. In 1765 a *Hebrew press* was introduced, for the convenience of the Jews: this was again set up in 1813. In 1821 a *Lithographic press* was established in this city.

Metalloburgum (?). I only know of this place and its press from the following announcement in a Bristol Catalogue of T. Kerslake:—

"Penicvlvs Foriarvm Elenchi SCALIGERIANI pro Socie-
"tate Iesv, Maldonato, Delrio; Auct. Liberio Sanga Terino
"Cantabro, [*i. e.* M. A. DELRIO]. Metallabvrgi Mattiacorvm
"*apud Hæredes Matthianos*, 1609."

**Mexico.* A work, earlier than any of those formerly mentioned by me or other writers, appeared in the Catalogue of O. Rich, an American bookseller of London, in 1832; viz., *F. Pedro de Corduba*, *Dottrina Christiana*, 4°, "Mexico, en casa de Juan Cromberger, 1544," 60 pp. Brunet states that this was composed by the first Bishop of Mexico, *John Cumarragu.* In the same Catalogue was another early Mexican book, being *The* Second *Collection of Laws for Mexico* (the *first* was in 1549), dated 1563. More minute inquiries into the history of Mexican typography are daily bringing more ancient specimens to light. Brunet adduces a work, entitled *Relacion d' espātable terremoto q̄ agora nuevamente ha acontocido an la cibdad d Guatemala*, which bears for imprint, "Fue impressada en la grā ciudad d Mexico en casa de Juā Cromberger año d mill y quinietos y quarēta y uno." This is in small quarto.

And a still earlier book was issued by the same printer, viz., *Manuel de Adultos*, dated December 13th, 1540. But of this last only a single fragment is now known to exist, consisting of the last four leaves.

N.B.—In some Spanish books Mexico is printed *Mejico*, which is understood to mean "The city of the god of war" (of the Aztecs).

Mezibus, or *Mietziboz*, Medjiboj, a town of Russia, in the government of Podolsk, situated on the river Bug; or, perhaps,

Medzibor, a small town of Prussia, in the government of Breslau. The Jews had a Synagogue in this town, and a press has been established since 1760.

Mezières, a fortified town of France, capital of the Department of Ardennes, situated on the river Meuse.—1800.

Miaburg (?). Books of the years 1741 and 1791 appear with this imprint. (Szecheny Cat.)

Miako, M'jako, or *Miyako*, an exceedingly large and important city of Japan, in the island of Niphon; second only to Yedo in size and population. It is the residence of the Mikado, the Spiritual Emperor; is the Ecclesiastical capital of the whole empire, and the chief seat of learning, science, and arts. It is considered to be a place of the highest sanctity. I have not met with any history of the typography of Japan. Klaproth, in his "Hist. Mythol. des Japonois," mentions a work, in mixed letters, Chinese and Japanese, printed at Miako in 1703. For some *modern* printing, see "Journal de la Littérature étrangère," 1828, p. 152.

Middleburg, a township and post village of the United States of America, the capital of Addison County, Vermont. It possesses a large Theological College, founded in 1800. S. W. Copeland was a printer of *Vermont State Papers* here in 1823.

Middletown, a flourishing city of the United States, capital of Middlesex County, Connecticut. The earliest of its books which I have met with is *Humphrey's Life of General Putnam*, printed in 1794. W. H. Stiles was a printer in 1832. In 1850 three *Newspapers* were published at Middletown.

**Middlehill*, the country seat of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in Worcestershire. A very full catalogue and description of the numerous works printed here by its owner will be found in Bohn's edition of "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," pp. 1856—1858, and in the Appendix, pp. 225—237. Those lists contain the astonishing number of 227 articles put forth by that indefatigable collector and literary antiquary.

Milborne Port, a small town of England, in the county of Somerset. The only specimen of its typography which I have heard of is *A Genealogical Account of the Family of Lutrell*, privately printed here in 1774. (Martin.)

Milhau, or *Millau*, a manufacturing town of France, in the

Department of Aveyron, 31 miles S.E. of Rodez. M. Chanson was a printer here in 1812.

Milton Ernis, a small village of England, in Bedfordshire, within a few miles of the town of Bedford. I do not know what caused a printing-press to be set up in this retired spot in the early part of the last century; but I have seen a little volume, entitled *Evangelical Sanctification truly stated, by Jo. Hunt, Minister of the Gospel at Newport Pagnell; printed at Milton Ernis, near Bedford, by H. Robinson*, 1719, 12°. A copy was in the library of the late Mr. Jolly, and afterwards in that of Dr. Bliss.

Milwawkie, a large and important town or city of the United States of America, capital of Milwawkie County, Wisconsin. It is situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, and is a place of immense trade. Its rise has been surprisingly rapid. "In "1834 it was surrounded by a wilderness, and contained only "two log-houses. In 1835 it was laid out as a village. In "1840 it had 1700 inhabitants; and in 1850, 20,000." (Fisher.) In 1846 the second edition of *Lapham's History, &c., of Wisconsin* was printed here. In 1850 six *Newspapers* were published, one of them in the German language.

Miniatum, San Miniato, a small well-built town of Tuscany, on the river Arno. It is a Bishop's see. Printing was executed by A. M. Albrizzini in 1747.

Minori, a small town of Naples, lying on the Gulf of Salerno. It is the see of a Greek Bishop. Printing was carried on here in 1727.

Minsk, a large town of Russia, the capital of a Government. It is the see of a Greek Archbishop and of a Roman Catholic Bishop. The Jews have a Synagogue, and possess a printing-office.—1809. In 1848 the Government printed, at its own press, a *Collection of ancient Charters and other Documents relating to the Convents and other Public Institutions within the Government of Minsk.*

Mirecuria, Mirecourt, a town of France, in the Department of Vosges, 17 miles N.W. of Epinal. The town and its vicinity are extensively engaged in the manufacture of Musical Instruments. A book occurs, *Officium Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, printed "Mirecuriæ, per Ambrosium Ambrosii, 1616." No other specimen from this town is known prior to the eighteenth century.

Ambrose subsequently removed his establishment to Epinal, where he printed in 1632, &c. (Brunet.)

Mirzapore, a very large and flourishing town of Hindostan, chief of a district, situated on the river Ganges, 32 miles S.W. of Benares. It is a place of extensive trade, and has several manufactures. Printing, in the European method, was carried on in 1826. An English Mission was established here in May, 1838, to which a press was attached.

Mljetka. Query if this imprint denotes Venice? It appears in a *Slavonic Grammar*, 1814. (Bodleian.)

Mnezik, see *Venetiæ*.

Modoetia, Monza, a large and ancient town of Italy, in the government of Milan. It contains some very handsome public buildings, and has manufactures of several kinds. The famous "Iron Crown of Lombardy" was formerly preserved here.—1811.

Moetkal (?). This appears as the imprint of a *Slavonic, Latin, Dalmatian, &c., Alphabet,* from the Slavonic press of Prince Theodosius, dated 1814. A copy is in the Bodleian Library.

Möhringen, a small town of Prussia, in the government of Königsberg.—1833. (Bodleian.)

Mold (in Welsh books *Wyddgrug*), a market and borough town of North Wales, in Flintshire. Collieries and Lead works abound in its neighbourhood. A *Welsh Bible* was printed here in 1835.

**Molinæ*. The town of *Moulins* had an *Imprimeur du Roi* so early as the year 1610.

Monaghan, a small market town of Ireland, capital of the county. The Linen manufacture is carried on here to some extent. It possessed a printing-office in 1796. Joseph Robinson printed in 1810.

Mon. el Hammer, one of the Convents situated in the ranges of Mount Lebanon. A volume of *Prayers* in Arabic is adduced as a proof that the monks possessed a printing-press. A copy of the book was purchased at the convent in 1820 (by Admiral A. P. Hamilton). Its date is not mentioned. (Sotheby's Sale Catalogue of Dr. Russell's Library, &c., &c., 1863.)

Monmouth, a market and borough town of England, capital of the county, beautifully situated at the spot where the river Monnow joins the Wye. Its ancient Castle was the birthplace

of King Henry V. Charles Heath was a printer here from 1770 to 1830, and was author of several *Local Guides*, &c.

Monorovia, or *Monrovia*, probably is a Missionary Station, near Cape Palmas, in Liberia, Western Africa. A press was introduced by the Missionaries, and the first book printed in the *Grebo* language, *A small Elementary School-book*, prepared by the Rev. J. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, was printed at this place in December, 1835. (Sir George Grey.)

**Mons Albanus.* Printing was carried on at *Montauban* much earlier than was stated in Series I., namely, in 1568, (Struvius,) and by Louis Rabier in 1580. (Brunet.)

**Mons Argisus.* A printing-office was established at Montargis so early as 1668. (Barbier.)

Mons Foscolus, Monte Foscolo, a small town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra, distant 7 miles from Benevento. Ottavio Boltrano printed here in 1642.

Mons S. Hilarii. St. Hilaire is the name of several places in France, among others, that of a Benedictine Abbey near Carcassone. Query at which of them was executed a *Censura* of the College of Sorbonne against a work of *Antonius Sanctarellas*, bearing for imprint, "Apud Petrum Durand, in Monte S. Hilarii, 1626?"

**Mons Pessulanus.* Printing was in use at *Montpelier* several years earlier than I had stated. Francis Chouet carried on the business in 1603, to 1620, &c. (Bodleian.)

**Mont brillant.* A *French and Polish Grammar*, of the year 1765, bears for imprint, "Imprimerie de Montbrillant de Chestowsky." (Imp. Lib. Paris.)

Montbrison, a small town of France, capital of the Department of Le Loire.—1835.

Montdidier, a small town of France, in the Department of Somme, 21 miles S.E. of Amiens.

**Montego Bay.* The Newspaper mentioned in Series I. was *The Cornwell Chronicle*, printed by James Fannin. It began in 1773.

Monteleone, a fortified town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra II., 15 miles N.E. of Nicotera. A curious work in Latin and Sardinian, by *J. de Logulbba*, printed by the Servite monks in 1736, bears "In Villâ Novâ Montis Leonis." (Brunet.)

Montelimart, a walled town of France, in the Department of Drôme, situated at the junction of the rivers Roubion and Jabron. It is a place of extensive trade. It had a printing-office so early as 1586.

Monte Pulciano, a small town of Tuscany, 51 miles S. E. of Florence. It is built upon an eminence, on the site of an ancient Etruscan city, *Mons Politianus.* At present it is a Bishop's see.—1835.

Monterey, or *San Carlos de Monterey,* a seaport town of Upper California, situated on a bay 80 miles S. E. of San Francisco. The following notice of the press in California is taken from "Trübner's American and Oriental Literary Record," No. 6, August, 1865:—

"The first printing in California was executed at *Monterey* in "1846; and in 1861 there were near one hundred Periodicals "published in that State, about thirty of which appeared at *San* "*Francisco.* In 1846 it was calculated that within this extensive "territory there were not three hundred volumes of books. "The *San Francisco Evening Bulletin* of June 6th [1865], in an "exceedingly interesting article upon 'Literature and the Book-"trade in San Francisco,' states that the English books *now* in "circulation in the State number at least two millions. The "writer gives a list of nine Public Libraries possessing 50,000 "volumes, and refers to the large number of small Libraries "scattered throughout the State."

Montgomery, a post city of the United States of America, the capital of Montgomery County, Alabama, and also of that State. In 1850 the city had 5000 inhabitants, and four *Newspapers. The Rev. C. Evans' Exposition of the Trinities of Scripture* was printed here in 1858.

**Montilla.* Printing was carried on here, by Juan Baptista de Morales, in 1622. (Bodleian.)

Montmartre, formerly a village in the immediate neighbourhood of Paris, chiefly known by a Benedictine Abbey situated in it. But it has now become a vast suburb of that city.—1776.

Montpelier, a township and post village of the United States of America, capital of Washington County, Vermont. In 1805 it was made the capital of the State. *Thompson's Gazetteer of the State of Vermont* was printed here in 1824.

**Montreal.* We are informed, by M. Ternaux Compans, that Montreal, the present capital of Upper Canada, is called *Ville Marie* in some religious works printed there. A *Mohawk and English Primer* was printed in 1781.

Montrose, a large borough and seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Forfar. It is a flourishing place; possesses educational establishments of great eminence; has an excellent harbour, and considerable trade. I have noticed no Montrose book earlier than one of 1784, the printer of which was George Johnston.

Montrouge (*Petit*), a small town of France, nearly adjoining the S.W. extremity of Paris.—1844.

**Montroulles.* An earlier work from this town than is noticed in Series I. is, *An Account of a Pilgrimage to the Convent of Sta Anna, near Alré.* The author is *Bernardus de Spiritu Sancto*, a Carmelite monk, and the printer *Nicolas du Brayat.* The book is in the Breton language. It bears no date, but the "Approbations" prefixed to it are of the year 1656. A copy is in the Bodleian Library. Brunet adduces the *Doctrina Christiana* of *Jo. Ledesma*, printed in the Breton dialect by George Allienne, in 1622. Modern Breton books, 1810, 1820, &c., &c., bear the same imprint.

Monyorokoerocken is the local name of *Eberau*, a small town of Hungary, 16 miles W. of Eisenburg. Janos Manlius, a printer (whom we find again at *Kerezturinum, Vivarat*, and *Sicz-ben*), dates one of his books from this place in the year 1591. (Szecheny.)

Morristown, a manufacturing town of the United States of America, capital of Morris County, New Jersey. In 1805 Mann and Douglas printed an octavo *Bible* here. Three *Newspapers* were published in 1850.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the Department of Orne, 22 miles N.E. of Alençon.—1838.

Mosæ-Trajectum, or *Trajectum ad Mosam*, Maestricht, a large city of the Netherlands. E. Bucherius printed here in 1649.

**Moscua*, in Hungarian books called *Muszka. A Historical Dictionary of Writers of the Greek Church*, published (alas! in Russian only) by *Eugenius, Metropolitan of Kiew* (2 vols., 8°, *Petersburgh*, 1827), is said to contain a full account of Russian typography, with its varying fortunes down to the present day;

comprising notices of all the printing establishments in the empire, and a minute description of the famed *Apostol* of 1564, the firstfruits of the art in Russia. The "Révue Encyclopedique" for October, 1828, stated that this particular portion of the comprehensive work of Bishop Eugenius has been translated into French, and would be found in the "Bulletin du Nord" for May, 1828.

Mounpeiè probably denotes *Montpelier*. A book, *Uvras Patoisas de M. Favre*, 1815, bears the imprint "A Mounpeiè."

Mount Coke, in the Kafir language *Emkangiso*, a Missionary Settlement in British Kaffraria, South Africa. The Wesleyan Missionaries possessed a press here in 1854, and have published several *Elementary books, Catechisms, Hymn-books, &c.*, in the Kafir language, in that and the following years.

Mountmelick, a market town of Ireland, in the Queen's County, distant 5 miles from Maryborough. It is a stirring and thriving place, having manufactures for spinning and weaving both cotton and wool, a brass and iron foundry, a distillery, &c. The Society of Friends are numerous here: they have a House of Worship, and a School, founded in 1788. Joshua Jacob, of Waterford, who founded what has been called the sect of *The White Quakers*, resided here, and published a very singular work, entitled *Some Account of the Progress of the Truth as it is in Jesus:* "Mountmelick, printed by Thomas Cleary, 1843–44." It comprises 32 parts, of about 72 pages each, forming four volumes in octavo, and consists of narratives, ejaculations, prayers, hymns, letters, &c., &c., by him and some of his female followers, especially his sisters Abigail Beale and Mary Pim; copiously interspersed with complaints and abuse of other members of his family, and of the Society of Friends in general, who had excluded him from their community. The book itself is a very creditable production of a provincial press.

Muhleim, a small town of the Prussian States, on the Rhine, very near Cologne. Caspar Proper was its printer in 1730.

**Mulhusium, Mulhusa,* or *Mylæcium*. Feverlin adduces a book printed here so early as 1533. (ii. p. 64.)

Mullingar, an ancient market town of Ireland, chief of the county of Westmeath. S. Dickson was a printer here in 1835.

Murense Monasterium, St. Martin de Mouri, a Benedictine

Abbey of Switzerland, in the Canton of Lucerne, belonging to the famous Abbey of St. Gallen. A *History of the Counts of Hapsburg* (its founders), by *Dominic Tschudi*, one of the Abbats, was printed in this Abbey in 1702, "Typis veteribus principalis Monasterii Murensis, per Jo. Car. Roos." (Szecheny.) There is a work entitled *Annales Monasterii Murensis*, 4°, 1627; but it gives no account whatever of this press, which would seem, from the expression "typis veteribus," to have been established there at a much earlier period, but disused.

**Mussipontum.* Typography had been established at Pont-a-Mousson several years earlier than the time named in Series I. In 1582 *Edmund Campian's Decem Rationes* was executed by Martinus Mercator, "Printer to the Duke of Lorraine." In the next year he printed *The Statutes of the University*, which had been founded by Duke Charles III. in 1572; and three or four other works before the close of that century. The first piece named here is not noticed by Beaupré in his "History of the Typography of Lorraine;" but I have seen a copy.

**Mythig.* This Welsh name of *Shrewsbury* appears in books printed there by Thomas Jones in 1704, &c., &c.

N.

Nagaruawahia, a Settlement of the Maori natives in the Northern Island of New Zealand.

It appears that the native inhabitants have not been slow to avail themselves of the advantages of printing, recently introduced by Europeans. The following extract of a letter from New Zealand was copied into a London Newspaper in 1862:—

"The Maori King, Catalari, has just sent forth to the world "the first number of his official 'Gazette,' in which is printed "the following proclamation:—

"(Literal translation.)

"'The press which has arrived at *Nagaruawahia*, from it "proceeds the newspapers, exceedingly powerful to settle "matters. When it comes to you, the price is threepence; "pay it if you approve. The good of this press is to carry our "intentions to the tribes of the world; because steadfastly fixed "are the words of the beginning—'Faith, love, joy.'"

**Nagasaki.* The "Bibliotheca Lusitana" cites a Nagasaki book of the year 1510. But Ribeiro shews that this was a misprint for 1610. Permission having recently been given to Europeans to reside in Japan, a *Newspaper* in English was established here in 1861. It was called *The Nagasaki Shipping List and Advertiser.* It was published twice a week.

Nagy Enyed is the Hungarian name of *Strasburg,* a town of Transylvania, in the county of Lower Weissenburg. This imprint appears in books.

Nagy Istvan, a large village of Hungary, in the county of Pesth. It possessed a press in 1788.

Nagy-Szigusegnal, quære if *Szigeth,* or *Nagy Szigeth,* a small town of Hungary?

**Nagy Szombar.* It is not unlikely that the books bearing this imprint were executed at *Tyrnau,* of which Nagy Szombar is the Hungarian name.

**Namurcum.* Printing was carried on so early as 1617, at which time Henry Furlet styles himself "Typographus juratus." There was a press in the Convent of the Recollect Friars, at which was printed *A History of* 104 *Christians martyred in Japan.*

**Nanceium.* Though doubts were expressed as to the early printing at Nancy (see Series I.), the author of "Essai sur la Typographie de Mets" is of opinion that the *Chronicle of S. Champier,* of 1510, is a genuine specimen; as also the *Medicinale Bellum inter Aristotelem et Galenum,* 1511, by the same author. From 1560 to 1572 the press appears to have been entirely in the hands of the Duke of Lorraine, for the purposes of Government. In 1572 was printed *Le Parnasse des Poetes Franc. Modernes.*

Nangeul, one of the Loyalty Islands, lying in the South Pacific Ocean, in latitude 21°. European Missionaries have lately formed a Station here, and *The Epistles of the New Testament* have been printed in the language of the islanders, in 1863; the composing, press-work, and binding being entirely done by natives.

Nantucket, a seaport town of the United States of America, capital of its County, in the State of Massachusetts. It had a press in 1847, and in 1850 two *Newspapers* were published.

Nantwich, a market town of England, in Cheshire, on the

river Weaver, 17 miles S.E. of Chester. In ancient times it was celebrated for its Salt Mines. Both the Britons and the Romans drew large supplies of that article from it. *Tunnicliff's Survey of the County of Stafford* was printed here in 1787, and *Woodman and Matlow's Survey of the Counties of Stafford, Chester, and Lancaster*, in the same year.

Napier, see *Port Napier*.

Napolionopolis. Quære what town is so named? C. Hanriet's *Geographia Græcorum Antiquissima*, 8°, 1853, bears this imprint.

Narbonne, a large and very ancient town of France, in the Department of Aude. It was the capital of *Gallia Narbonensis* in the time of the Roman Empire. It is now a Bishop's see.—1740. Brunet states that *The Fourth Book of Virgil's Æneid, translated into Languedocian Verse*, was printed here in the year 1652.

Narni, a small town of Italy, in the Papal States, 21 miles S.W. of Spoleto. It is situated on a lofty hill, and possesses a very fine specimen of ancient Roman architecture in the remains of a Bridge erected by Augustus. The Emperor Nerva was born here.—1855.

Nashua, a post town of the United States of America, in Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. It is one of the oldest British Settlements in the State, and formerly was called *Dunstable.* Possessing great water-power from the river Nashua, the town has large and important Manufactories, of cloth, leather, iron, machinery, &c. *Fox's History of the Township of Dunstable* was printed here in 1846. (Bodleian.) In 1850 three *Newspapers* were published.

Nashville, a large import city of the United States of America, capital of Davidson County, in Tennessee. It possesses an University, a State Prison, with numerous other public Institutions. —1823. In 1850 it had twelve *Newspapers,* and two monthly *Magazines.*

Natal, see under *Port Natal*, and *Pietermaritzburg.*

**Naupotamus.* This name does not denote the town of *Laybach,* as stated in Series I., but *Schiffbeck*, a small town of the Duchy of Holstein, within a short distance from Hamburgh. A *German Bible* was printed here in 1707.

Nauvoo, a city of Hancock County, in the State of Illinois, United States. It was formerly called *Commerce.* The *Mor-*

mons, or "Latter-day Saints," established themselves here in the year 1839; and, having erected a printing-press, published two Newspapers, *The Times and Seasons,* and *The Nauvoo Neighbour,* edited by John Taylor, one of the "Twelve Apostles" of their prophet, Joseph Smith. An opposite faction in the town then started a rival paper, *The Nauvoo Expositor,* which gave such offence to the Mormons, that they seized and destroyed the press and its materials. This led to serious disturbance, and to the arrest and subsequent murder of Joseph Smith and his brother, and eventually to the expulsion of the Mormon community from the State of Illinois. They abandoned Nauvoo in the year 1846, and moved from one place to another until they finally settled in the Utah Territory, near the Rocky Mountains, and there founded "The Great Salt Lake City" in the year 1849.

N'dakura indicates *Dakor,* a Missionary Settlement in the District of Senegambia, on the Western coast of Africa. *The Gospels,* in the Woloffe or Yoloffe language, and also *A French and Woloffe Dictionary,* were printed here in 1855.

**Neapolis Nemetum.* The press of this town was certainly at work in 1577, and probably in 1574. An edition of *St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians,* dated 1577, is in the Würtemberg Library.

Neath, an ancient market and borough town of South Wales, in Glamorganshire. It is a place of considerable trade, and in its neighbourhood are extensive Copper, Iron, and Tin works, and also the ruins of an ancient Abbey.—1828.

Nelson, a British Settlement and town in the Middle Island of New Zealand. It is beautifully situated, but its harbour is shallow. The town was founded in 1841, and in the next year a printing-press was at work, and a *Newspaper* published.

Nenagh, a considerable market town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary. It is the assize town of the North Riding.—1838.

**Neobrandenburgum.* It appears that printing was in use here so early as 1556, of which date Feverlin (ii. p. 54) cites a work in German by *Erasmus Alber.* I have met with no other specimen earlier than 1682.

Neocastrum, Neufchateau, a small ancient town of France, in the Department of the Vosges, (formerly in Lorraine,) distant

7 leagues from Toul. Books were printed here in 1769 by a printer named Monnayer, who styles himself "DD. Episcopi Tullensis typographum."

Neoplanta, Neusatz, (in Hungarian books *Uj-Videk*,) a large fortified town of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite to Peterwardein. It possesses a Royal Academy, founded in 1789.—1790.

Neo Ruppinum, New Ruppin, a small town of Prussia, capital of a Circle in the Government of Potsdam.—1833. (Bodleian.)

Neot's (*St.*), a small market town of England, in Huntingdonshire, situated on the river Ouse.—1815.

**Neozolium*. This designates Neusohl, (in Hungarian books *Besztertze*,) a large strong town of Hungary, on the river Gran, capital of the Circle of Sohl, and a Bishop's See.—1785.

Netherlands (*The*). An edition of *The Psalms of David*, translated into lyric verse by *George Wither*, bears for imprint, "In the Netherlands, by C. G. Van Breughel, 1632," without specifying the town. (Bodleian.)

Neuenburg is the *German* name of *Neufchatel*.

**Neustadium*, see *Neostadium* in Series I.

Neustadt-an-der-Auche, a small town of Bavaria, in the Circle of Middle Franconia. It had a press in 1677.

Neustadt-an-der-Orla, a manufacturing town of Saxe Weimar, the capital of a Circle.—1788.

Neuville is the name of six places in France and two in Switzerland. *Vernet's Instruction Chrétienne*, 5 tom., 1754, bears this imprint.

**Neuwied*, a large town of Prussia, capital of a Circle in the Government of Coblenz. It was founded in 1649. Persons of all religious persuasions were invited to settle there, and to this day Jews and Christians of various denominations live together in peace and harmony. It had a press in 1739.

Newark, a large city of the United States of America, in New Jersey. It possessed a printing establishment in 1799.

Newark-upon-Trent, a large market and borough town of England, in Nottinghamshire. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains the fine remains of an ancient Castle. *John Charlesworth's Sermons* were printed here in 1788, &c. *The Newark Herald* Newspaper was published in 1793, and in 1807

appeared the earliest printed piece of *Lord Byron's* poetry, *The Hours of Idleness*, 12°, xiv and 187 pp.

**Newbern.* In December, 1755, J. Davies established a Newspaper, called *The North Carolina Gazette.*

New Brunswick, a large city and seaport of the United States of America, the capital of Middlesex County, in the State of New Jersey. It was incorporated as a city in the year 1784. An edition of *Dr. M. Akenside's Works*, containing some pieces not before published, was printed here in 1808. (Lowndes.)

Newburg, a township and post village of the United States of America, in Orange County, New York. The village was first settled by Germans, in the year 1701, and has now become a large and populous place.—1829. In 1850 Newburg had four weekly *Newspapers.*

Newbury, an ancient borough and market town of England, in Berkshire, situated on the river Kennet.—1779.

Newbury, a town of the United States of America, in Orange County, Vermont. David Watson printed a *New Testament* here in 1825. A Newspaper is published in the town, under the title of *The Aurora of the Valley.*

**Newbury-port*, a large seaport town of the United States, in Essex County, Massachusetts. The Rev. George Whitfield, the well-known Calvinistic preacher, died in this town on Sept. 21, 1770. *The Essex Journal* was published here in 1775. John Mycall carried on the printing business from about 1777 to 1797. Parker and Robinson were printers in 1801; Allen and Co. in 1814.

Newcastle, Angus, a village on the Eastern coast of Scotland, in the county of Angus, or Forfar. Some small *Class-books* were printed here in 1817, &c.

**Newcastle-on-Tyne.* In 1711 a Newspaper, called *The Newcastle Courant*, began to be published here by John White; in 1722 a *Sermon*, by *Archdeacon Sharpe;* in 1725 *Bourne's Antiquitates Vulgares;* and in 1735 his *History of Newcastle;* in 1742 an edition of *Sewgal's Life of God in the Soul of Man*, from stereotype plates made by William Ged. In 1785 *Hutchinson's History of Durham* was printed; and in 1797 and following years the well-known works on *Natural History*, illustrated by the admirable woodcuts of the famed engraver, Thomas Bewick.

The British Museum contains a copy of a rare and curious pamphlet, entitled *The Lamentation of Mr. Page's Wife, of Plymouth,* (who was hanged at Barnstaple for his murder,) printed at Newcastle in 1590. (Davidson.)

Newcastle-under-Lyne, a large borough and market town of England, in Staffordshire, situated on the river Lyne. It has several manufactures, and lies in the midst of the district called "The Potteries," long famous for its China and Earthenware manufacture. *Pitt's History of Staffordshire* was printed in this town, by J. Smith, in 1817.

New Echota, quære if the same place as *Echota,* described in my first Series? *The Gospel of St. Matthew, and the Acts of the Apostles,* together with some *Hymns,* translated into the dialect of the Cherokee Indians, were printed at this place, for the American Board of Missions, in 1832.

New Harmony, a township and post village of the United States of America, in Posey County, Indiana. In the year 1814 a German body of "Socialists," under a leader named George Rapp, removed to this place from their former settlement in Butler County, Pennsylvania. After remaining here ten years, they sold their lands and houses to Robert Owen, and again migrated to a place which they named *Economy,* in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Owen established a large community in 1824, but it has since very much declined. *Thomas Say's Description of New Species of North American Insects* was printed at *New Harmony* in 1829—1833. (Trübner.)

Newhaven, a large and handsome seaport town of the United States, capital of Newhaven County, Connecticut. It contains the university of Yale College, twenty-two Churches, and other public Institutions. *The Connecticut Journal* was printed here in 1775. In 1790 Abel Morse printed a *New Testament.* In 1850 three *Newspapers* and three *Quarterly Reviews* were published in Newhaven.

New Hernhutt, a Missionary Station on the West coast of Greenland. The Moravians, or United Brethren, have made this place their chief station, and have introduced a printing-office; "where, besides religious books, a *Magazine* is published "in the native language, illustrated by woodcuts by native "artists, and containing much useful information, as well as "some of the legends and fairy tales with which they delight to

" wile away the long winter nights." (Miss. Geogr.) See also above, under *Greenland.*

New Ipswich, a small town of the United States of America, in Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. It possesses an Academy. A *New Testament* was printed here in 1816, by Simeon Ide, being the firstfruits of the New Ipswich press. See a long and curious note respecting the execution of this book, in a blacksmith's forge, by the hands of Ide and his sister, in " O'Callaghan's List of American Bibles," Albany, 1861.

New London, a seaport town of the United States, capital of New London County, Connecticut. It was first settled in the year 1646. Timothy Green printed *The Connecticut Gazette* here in 1775. In 1845 Bolles and Williams printed *The Complete Evangelist,* comprising the life, &c., of Jesus Christ in the words of the authorised translation, chronologically arranged, 12°. In 1850 New London had four *Newspapers.*

**New Orleans.* The art appears to have been practised here twenty years or more before the period mentioned by Is. Thomas in his " History of the American Press." An edition of the dramatic works of *Apostolo Zeno,* dated 1785, bears the imprint of New Orleans.

Newport, a large borough and market town of England, in Monmouthshire. It is situated on the navigable river Usk, and has a considerable trade in Ship-building, and other branches. —1826.

Newport (*Isle of Wight*), a considerable borough and market town of England, situated near the centre of the Isle of Wight. —1790. *Sketches of Description, from Newport to Lymington,* was printed here in 1792.

Newport Pagnell, a small ancient market town of England, in Buckinghamshire, on the river Ouse. Some *Poems by W. Cowper* were printed in 1801.

Newport Pratt, a market town and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, lying at the head of Clew Bay.—1812.

**Newport, Rhode Island.* Lowndes adduces an earlier book, *The Charter of Rhode Island,* folio, 1730: and Brunet mentions a *Voyage de Newport à Philadelphia, Albanie, &c.,* by *M. le Chevalier de Chastellux,* bearing " Newport, de l'imprimèrie royale de l'escadre (1781)." And he states, that the author printed only twenty-four copies, and strictly enjoined those

friends to whom he gave them never to let the book out of their hands.

Newry, a large market and borough town of Ireland, lying on the Newry river, in a valley between the counties of Armagh and Down. It is a place of very considerable Shipping trade, being within a mile of the head of Carlingford Bay. John Fisher was established as a printer here in 1761.

Newton Abbot, a small market town of England, in Devonshire, 14 miles S.W. of Exeter. A *History of Totness, Devon,* bears this imprint.—1830.

Newtondale, in the Kafir language *Emtati*, a Missionary Station of the Wesleyans in British Caffraria, Cape Colony, South Africa. The Missionaries having introduced the use of the press, struck off, in 1844 and following years, *The New Testament, Catechisms, Spelling* and *Lesson-books*, in the language of the natives.

**New York*. On October 16th, 1725, William Bradford set up the first Newspaper, *The New York Gazette*. The second Paper was *The New York Weekly Journal*, conducted by John Peter Zenger, the first number of which appeared on Monday, October 5, 1733. It was a *political* Paper, violently opposed to the Government, and soon brought its printer into trouble. He was arrested, imprisoned, and tried for publishing seditious libels, but was acquitted by the jury. Numbers 7, 47, 48 and 49 of his Paper were publicly burned by order of the Governor and Council. Zenger published an account of his trial in 1738, 4°. He continued to publish his Paper till about 1752. Thomas (Hist. Print. ii. 293) reprints a humorous address of Zenger to his dilatory subscribers, some of whom had been in arrears upwards of seven years. *The New York Evening Post* commenced in 1745 or 1746, and *The New York Mercury* on August 3rd, 1752. *The New York Gazette,* a Government Paper, appeared first on February 16, 1759: *The American Chronicle* in 1761: *The New York Pacquet* in 1763: *The New York Journal* (Holt's) on May 29, 1766: *The New York Chronicle* commenced in 1768 or 1769: *Rivington's New York Gazetteer* began on April 22, 1773: *The Constitutional Gazette* in August, 1775: and *The New York Packet and American Advertiser* in January, 1776. In the year 1850 the number of Periodicals published in the city amounted to 125, and its population, at the same period, to 525,507.

Neyoor. Quære, a Missionary Settlement in some part of the Presidency of Madras? *The History of the Old Testament*, in Tamil, by *J. M. Lechler*, published by the Neyoor Religious Tract Society, bears "Neyoor Mission Press, 1839:" and *The History of the New Testament*, by the same, appeared in 1841. (Bible Society.)

Niagara, a town of Upper Canada, situated near the mouth of the river Niagara, at its entrance into the Lake Ontario. It is an old town, and formerly was the capital of the Province. *Thompson's History of the late Wars* was printed here in 1832.

Niagara Falls, a village of the United States of America, in New York. It is situated on the right bank of the river, at the Great Falls. A printing establishment, under the name of "The Iris Office," existed here in 1850.

**Nicolai de Portu Pagus.* Printing was carried on here at least as early as 1503, in which year a *Horæ B^æ. M^æ. Virginis ad usum Tullensis Ecclesiæ* was executed, by Pierre Jacobi, in 8°. It is excellently done, and is considered to be the first book printed in Lorraine. Only a single copy of it is known. (Beaupré.)

Nieuwe Diep, a large village of Holland, in the province of North Holland, situated within one mile of the strong town of Helder. *A Malay Vocabulary* was printed here in 1856.

Nigion, or *Nygeon*, a village in the immediate neighbourhood of Paris, where formerly stood a Convent of Minims, or Bonhommes. Those fathers possessed a printing-press in the year 1528, from which they sent forth a work, entitled *Regula fratrum ordinis minimorum sancti Francisci de Paulâ*, containing a woodcut portrait of the founder, 16°, 1528; and in 1535 *Liber Vitæ, &c.*, being an enlarged edition of the foregoing book: this bears for imprint, "Penes conventum Nostre Domine totius gracie vulgariter de Nigion prope Parisios, consummatum seu impressum. Anno Dni millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo quinto, die vero mensis Novembris xxv." The volume is in sixteens, printed in red and black. (Brunet.)

Ning Po, a large, beautiful, and populous city of China, in the province of Che-Kiang. It is one of the five seaports now opened to European commerce, and is a place of great shipping and internal trade. Since its recent capture by the British, the European method of printing has been introduced by the

English and American Missionaries, who have issued many tracts in the colloquial dialect of Ning Po, used by the poorer classes, who are generally unacquainted with the *written* language of China. One specimen of these is *The Bible History*, by the *Rev. Dr. M. Cateer*, printed at "The Presbyterian Mission Press."

**Niortum.* A *French New Testament* was printed here by Thomas Portau in 1594; and *The Works of Clement Marot* in 1596. Renè Troismailles was a printer in 1606, and Antoine André in 1611, at which time the Protestants had a Congregation and Church in the town.

**Nissa Silesiorum.* Niesse possessed a press half a century earlier than the period named in my former volume. Johannes Cruciger printed here *The Life of Jesus Christ*, by *Othmar Luscinius*, in the year 1556.

Nodriza, quære what place? a misprint for *Norwich*? A *Life of Thomas Carrasion*, a canon of Hereford Cathedral, by M. Sanchez, printed in 1633, bears the imprint "Nodriza." (Lowndes.) See *Nordovicum*, infra.

Nogent le Rotrou, a considerable town of France, in the Department of Eure et Loire, 33 miles S.W. of Chartres. Its ancient Castle was formerly the residence of the Minister Sully. —1856.

Noordsee, The North Sea, or German Ocean. Adrian Pars, in his "Index Batavicus, or History of Dutch Writers," describes a *Dutch Bible*, of the year 1564, bearing for imprint, "Gedrukt bij Leonard der Kendaren, Scheep, ap de Noordsee." He mentions editions of the same year in 4°, 8°, and 16°, and remarks that a printing-office in a ship out at sea was in those days thought a great curiosity.

Norcopia, Norkyoping, or *Nordköping*, a large handsome town of Sweden, beautifully situated at the mouth of the river Motala Elf, in a gulf of the Baltic. It has extensive manufactures, and is a place of considerable trade. Gottfried Liebenzeit was a printer here in 1707, and C. F. Brockman in 1725, &c.

Norden, a small ancient town of Hanover, in the Government of Aurich. It possessed a press so early as 1621.

**Nordhusa.* Printing was in use here in the middle of the seventeenth century. A *Catechism*, by *J. Emdenus*, was printed at Nordhausen in 1650. (Feverlin.)

**Nordovicum.* To the three interesting and very rare specimens of the early Norwich press, I am now enabled to add some notice of three others, which have been brought to light since the publication of my First Series.

The first is *A Confession of Faith, by the Ministers of the Church of Jesus Christ in Switzerland and in France;* "Nordwitz, by Antonium Solemne, 1568," small 8°. (foll. 110, and register 6 leaves unnumbered.)

The second is *A History of Wars, Troubles, and Uproars in the Netherlands, &c., with the State of Religion in the year* 1580; "Gedrukt tot Noortwitz (1580), na de copie van Basel, Anno 1579," small 8°. (foll. 262, register foll. 2.)

For the notice of these two I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Boone, bookseller of New Bond Street, London. The second is now in the Bodleian Library.

The third is the work of *Antonius Corranus*, entitled *Divinorum Operum Tabula; Tableau de l'œuvre de Dieu;* which he is said to have printed in Latin, French, Dutch, and English, about the year 1569 or 1570. Archbishop Grindal, in a letter to Secretary Cecil, dated 1569, states that the French version was printed at *Norwich* at that time. It is not known how soon the four translations were published. The work was objected to by some Divines, and perhaps was early withdrawn from circulation. It is now so rare, that no copy of the Dutch or English versions is known, and of the French and Latin only a single one has appeared. This was in possession of Mr. C. J. Stewart, bookseller, of King William Street, London, and is described in his "Third Supplement to Catalogue of Books of the seventeenth and later centuries," p. 33.—1863.

In the next century we hear but little of the Norwich press. One specimen appeared in the Sale Catalogue of J. Hill in 1863, viz., *Tarrascon*, a work in Spanish, by *E. Texeda*, dated 1633. In 1706 a Newspaper, called *The Norwich Postman*, was commenced. The printer was S. Sheffield.

N.B.—A copy of the *Psalter* of 1572 was sold by auction in London, in January, 1862, for twenty pounds!

Northallerton, a borough and market town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. *Miss Crossfield's History of Northallerton* was printed here in 1791, 8°.

Northampton, a large and handsome town of the central part

of England, capital of the county. It is a place of great antiquity, and possesses several venerable Churches and numerous other public buildings. The earliest specimen of its press which I have met with is *The Northampton Mercury*, the first number of which was printed, by W. Raikes and W. Dicey, on May 2, 1720. This was followed in the next year by *The Northampton Miscellany*. In 1721 *A Sermon, by Dr. John Gillman*, and *Perry's Glory of Christ's Visible Kingdom*, were printed here.

Northampton, a beautiful town of the United States of America, the capital of Hampshire County, Massachusetts. In 1802 William Butler printed here *A Paraphrase on Four Chapters of Isaiah*, and in the next year A Paraphrase on nine, and on six others, by the same author; whose earliest labours, on eight chapters of the same book, had been printed at Worcester in 1795. Two *Newspapers* were published here in 1853.

Northumberland, a post borough of the United States of America, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. A. Kennedy was a printer here in 1795.

Northwich, an ancient market town of England, in Cheshire, long famous for its Salt Springs and Mines of Rock Salt.—1840.

Norton Fitzwarren, a village of England, in Somersetshire, near the town of Taunton. A printer named J. Rile had a press here, at which he struck off a variety of small chap-books, ballads, &c.

Norton Hall, the seat of the late Beriah Botfield, Esq., a well-known scholar and zealous patron of art and literature. Mr. Botfield erected a private press within his own mansion, at which he printed, among other pieces, his *Journal of a Tour through the Highlands of Scotland*, 1830; and *Stemmata Bottvilliana* in 1843.

Norwalk, a post town of the United States of America, in Fairfield County, Connecticut. A Newspaper, called *The Herald of Freedom*, was removed from Danbury to this place in the year 1834.

**Nottingham*. William Ayscough introduced the art into this town, about the year 1710. A Newspaper, *The Nottingham Post*, commenced in 1715. *The Nottingham Journal* began in September, 1741.

Novgorod Veliki, a large city of the North-west of Russia,

capital of the Government of Novgorod. It is seated on the river Volkhov. It was formerly a place of greater importance than at present. It contains a Kremlin, or Citadel, a Cathedral, and many other religious edifices. Printing was in use here in 1723.

Novus Portus, Nieuport, a fortified seaport town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders.—1858.

Nowgwerenczyn, quære, a town of Poland? Bandke informs us that a press was established at this place before the year 1650.

Nowydwor, quære, if a place in the neighbourhood of Frankfort-on-the-Oder? Many Hebrew books bear this imprint, from the year 1777 to the present day. (Fürst.)

Nuceria, Nocera, a small town of Italy, in the States of the Church. It was formerly celebrated for its Mineral Springs and Baths, but was almost destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1751. It possessed a press in 1723.

Numburgum, Naumburg, a large walled town of Prussian Saxony, in the Government of Merseburg, beautifully situated in a valley on the river Saale. Printing was carried on in 1706, &c.

O.

Oahu, or *Woahoo*, one of the Sandwich Islands, lying in the North Pacific Ocean. The American Missionaries had a press here in 1833, and in 1835 they published a *New Testament* in the *Hawaiian* language. Many other works were published by them, some of which bear the imprint "Oahu," but the greater part bear the name of *Honolulu*, the capital, at which place the press was situated.

Oajaca, or *Oaxaca*, a large well-built town of Mexico, capital of the Department. It is situated on the Rio Verde. It possessed a printing-office in 1827.

Oakhampton, a small market town of England, in Devonshire, situated near the borders of Dartmoor.—1843.

Oamara, a town or settlement in some part of New Zealand. A Newspaper, *The Oamara Times*, is published here by F. Pinkerton.

Oasaka, or *Osacca*, a large and populous seaport town of Japan, situated on the Yeddo Gawa river, in the Island of Niphon. *An Encyclopædia of Japanese History, Literature, &c.* was printed here in 1818, and in 1824 the *Epitome Linguæ Japonicæ* of P. F. de Siebold, which he had composed in the island of Dezima, near Nagasaki. (Brunet.)

Oberamergau, quære what place? A book of the year 1746 bears this imprint. (Catal. Bibl. S. Emmerani.)

Oberlin, a post village of the United States of America, in Lorrain County, Ohio. It possesses a Theological College, founded in 1834. It had a printing-office in 1840.

Oeiras, a considerable town of Brazil, capital of the province of Pianhi, situated on the river Mocha. A *Discourse by the Governor General, at the Opening of the Provincial Assembly*, was printed at "The Provincial Press" in 1841. (T. Compans.)

Oemona, see *Aemona*.

Oettinga, Oettingen, a well-built town of Bavaria, in the Circle of Swabia, situated on the river Wörnitz. It was the capital of a small Principality. It possessed a press in 1686. A *Greek Tract*, printed here in the year 1771, bears for imprint "Ἐν Οἰττίγγῃ."

Old Calabar, a Missionary Settlement on the West Coast of Africa, situated on the Old Calabar river, which discharges itself into the Bight of Biafra. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland established a Mission here in 1846, and having introduced a press, its Missionaries immediately proceeded to publish elementary books in the Efik, or Old Calabar language, such as *Grammars, Vocabularies, Primers, Catechisms, &c.;* also, *Stories from the Old and New Testaments.* These are dated 1846 and following years.

Oldham, a large and populous borough town of England, in Lancashire. It is of very recent growth, and owes its present size and importance to its valuable Coal Mines and numerous Cotton Factories.—1841.

Old Town, a township and post village of the United States of America, in Penobscot County, Maine. On an island is situated the "Indian Old Town," an ancient settlement of the natives. A work, entitled *The Indian Good Book*, compiled by *Eugene Petromile*, Indian Patriarch, for the benefit of the tribes of the Abnaki Indians, was printed here in 1857.

Oldtown, a station of the English Baptist Missionary Society on the West coast of Africa. The Rev. S. Edgelley, a Missionary, possessed a press in 1853, from which he issued some religious and scriptural tracts in the Eñk language, for the instruction of the natives.

Olexnitz is probably *Olesno*, (or *Rosenberg*,) a small town of Prussia, in Silesia, 24 miles N. E. of Oppeln; or *Leschnittz*, another town of the same province; or perhaps it may designate *Oletzskow*, another Prussian town, in the Government of Gumbinnen. Hebrew books bear this imprint, of the dates 1767, 1768, &c. (See also *Alexnitz*.)

Omagh, a market town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone.

Oragina, quære what place is meant? A 12º volume, describing the massacre of the French Protestants on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572, bears for imprint "Oragniæ, excudebat Adamus de Monte, 1573." (Bodleian.) Another copy was in the Saville Library, sold in 1860.

Oran, a large fortified town of Algeria, lying on the coast of the Mediterranean. Probably printing was introduced by the French. A Newspaper, called *The Echo*, was published here in 1861.

Orebro, in Latin *Oarebroa*, an ancient town of Sweden, capital of a District, situated at the head of the Hjelmar lake. It contains some interesting remains of antiquity, and is memorable as being the first town in Sweden which adopted the Reformation. "It possesses a considerable printing establishment, "from which some of the best Swedish works are issued."—1824.

**Oriola*. This town may claim a much earlier possession of a printing-press than I was previously aware of. Mr. Heber's library contained a work by *Fridericus de Loazes*, entitled *Tractatus in causâ matrimonii Henrici VIII. regis, &c.*, "Ex urbe Oriolâ Valentini regni, in officinâ Caroli Ambrosii, 1531," fol.

Ormskirk, a large market town of England, in Lancashire, 12 miles N.E. of Liverpool. *Thomas' Shooter's Guide, or Sportsman's Companion*, was printed here in 1811.

Oroomiah, or *Urumiah*, a large town of Persia, situated on a lake of the same name, 65 miles S.W. of Tabreez. The American Missionaries have a handsome establishment here, and possess a press, from which they have sent forth, besides several

Elementary works, *Catechisms, &c.*, the *New Testament* in old and modern Syriac, and the *Old Testament* in the same; the former in 1846, and the latter in 1852. (Bible Society.)

Oroomiah is inhabited by Nestorians, to whom the American Missionaries directed their early attention. Arriving in the year 1839, they set up their press in 1840, and its firstfruit was a small scriptural tract, the first book ever printed in the spoken language of the Nestorians.

Orsellæ, quære if *Altorf*, a town of Switzerland, in the Canton of Uri? or *Ober-Ursell*, a town of Germany, in Nassau, distant 10 miles from Frankfort? I have seen a work of *Otho Vænius*, dated "Orsellis, 1621." (Bodleian.)

Orta-Köy, or *Orthoköi*, a village on the Bosphorus, near Constantinople.—1712. An *Armenian* press was established here about a hundred years ago, and is still at work. It is the only Armenian press in Turkey. In 1830 the office contained three presses, which threw off works in the Armenian and Hebrew languages. It also had a Foundry, at which were cast Armenian, Greek, Roman, Hebrew, Russian, and Arabic types.

**Ortesium*. *The Psalms in Metre* (Spanish) were printed here by Luis Robier, "Printer to the King," in the year 1583. And indeed Brunet announces printing at Orthes so early as 1545.

Ortignano, quære *Orte*, a small town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 15 miles N. E. of Viterbo? Tancred and Fr. Ant. Zaccheri printed in 1760.

Oschatz, a small fortified town of Saxony, distant 31 miles E. from Leipsic.—1816.

**Osnaburgum*. This town possessed a press in the year 1628; but in 1657 the author of the celebrated *Provincial Letters* felt it necessary to apologise to his readers for the very imperfect condition of the typography of Osnaburg.

Osteroda, *Osterode*, a walled town of Hanover, 18 miles distant from Göttingen. An edition of *Luther's Catechism* was printed here in 1668. (Feverlin, p. 386.)

Ostium Mœni, or *Ostium aureæ Maguntiæ*. Probably some village near the spot where the river Maine discharges itself into the Rhine near Mayence. A work by *Christopher de Castro*, dated 1610, bears for imprint "Excusum in Ostio aureæ Maguntiæ, quod in altiori Mœni ripâ est. Typis Balthasuris Lippii,

sumptibus vero Zachariæ Palthenii. D." (Bodleian.) Palthenius' printing-office was at *Frankfort*.

Ostrob, or *Ostroh*, Ostrowo, a town of Russia, in the Government of Posen? The Jews have a Synagogue, and Hebrew books have been printed here in 1809, &c. Or it may designate Ostrov, a town of Russia, in the Government of Pskov; or Ostrow, a town of Russian Poland, 19 miles S.E. of Radzin.

Oswestry, a market and borough town of England, in Shropshire. It is a place of great antiquity. Robert Salter's little book, *The Modern Angler*, dated 1811, is the earliest specimen which I have heard of; and in 1815 William Price printed here his *History of Oswestry*.

Otago, the chief town of a British Settlement on the South-eastern coast of the Middle Island of New Zealand. In 1858 *Thompson's Sketch of the Province of Otago* was printed here, and a *Newspaper* was published.

Otley, a small ancient town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The only specimen of its press which I have noticed is *A Description of the Valley of Wharfdale*, 1813, 8°.

Ottawa, a town of Canada, situated on the large river of that name, about 70 miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence; a place destined to become of vast importance as the Capital of our Canadian territories.—1860. In 1862 a Newspaper, called *The Ontario Episcopal Gazette*, was printed here.

Oundle, a small market town of England, in Northamptonshire, seated on the river Nen. Near it stood Fotheringhay Castle, in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was beheaded. *Considerations respecting the British and Foreign Bible Society, by a Clergyman of the Diocese of Peterborough*, was printed here in 1812; and *Archdeacon Bonney's Historic Notice of Fotheringhay* was printed at Oundle in 1821, 8°.

Ouro Preto, or *Villa Rica*, a large town of Brazil, capital of the Province of Minas Geraes. It contains the fortified Palace of the Governor. It possessed a press in 1829, when a Newspaper, called *O Universal*, was in course of publication. (Walsh, ii. p. 196.)

Owhyhee, or *Hawaii*, the largest of the Sandwich Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, first discovered by Captain Cook in 1778, and memorable as the scene of the death of that enterprising navigator in the year 1779. The island is almost entirely of

Volcanic formation. In 1835 a Newspaper, called *The Sandwich Islands Gazette*, was started at Owhyhee, by Mr. Stephen D. Macintosh, under the sanction of the King of the Sandwich Isles. It contained eight pages, and was illustrated with woodcuts of various animals, &c. A second Paper was commenced in 1839. (Andrews.) See also the article *Hawaii*.

*Oxonia. I am glad to be able to make the following additions to my former account of the early press of this University. (See Series I.)

At p. 207, last line, add a note. Another book, *Colonel H. Marten's Letters*, 1663 (H. C.), bears the same imprint. *Bellositum* was the spot upon which once stood a Palace of King Henry II., called *Beaumont*. Its ruins were visible in my early days. The site is now occupied by houses in Beaumont Street and St. John's Street, in the northern suburb of the city.

At p. 210, last line. Thomas Hunte styles himself *Stationarius Universitatis Oxoniensis;* and it appears from a MS. note on the fly-leaf of a French translation of Livy, dated 1486, sold in the Saville Collection in 1860, that he sold books on commission from foreign publishers. A list of 66 different works consigned to him for that purpose is given in the Saville Catalogue.

At p. 212. The book No. 2, *Aristoteles*, is also in the Library of Norwich Cathedral. Of No. 5, *Latteburius*, a very fine copy is in the Public Library at Cambridge. A description and collation of the Westminster copy is given in "Botfield's Cathedral Libraries." A large and fine copy of No. 7, *Lyndewode*, was in the Saville Library. Two others, not quite perfect, are in the British Museum. The Public Library at Cambridge has the rare fortune of possessing two copies, one of which is *on large paper*. Of No. 8, *Liber Festivalis*, the Bodleian has now a copy.

Besides the forenamed eight specimens, which are all which have been hitherto described by bibliographers, I have now to adduce three other pieces, which I have no doubt proceeded from the Oxford press, although they do not bear the name either of place or printer. The first of these is a small work, or part of a work, beginning on signature a, without a title, *Vulgaria quedam abs Terencio in Anglicā linguam traducta.*

" Hūc studiose puer mēti cōmitte libellū
" Anglica qui cupis & verba latina loqui,
" Nāque docet nr̄e vulgaria plurima lingue
" Quo pacto lacius dicere sermo solet.
" Suntque fere comici q̄ sūt hic scripta terēcī
" Ad cuīus sensum cōmoda multa dabūt.
" [g] Odd spede you, save you, or rest mary.
" Salvete, Salve, Salvus sis in Chrito (*sic*)
" Jubeo te salvere
" Thou art welcom; or, ȝe, &c."
&c., &c., &c.

The Latin and English are in alternate lines. The signatures are in eights, n, o, p, q, from which it would appear that this tract is only a portion of some larger volume. It ends thus: " Vobiscū Dns. Dominus tecum. Vale. Valete. Ad Deum." The Latin portion is printed in the larger type of the Oxford *Lyndewode*. The English part is in a letter resembling the smaller type of that book. The same initials and the same contractions are here as in the *Lyndewode*. The paper is very strong and good. The setting-up is clumsy, and the press-work bad.

N.B.—In 1486 Gerard Leew printed an edition of this work at Antwerp. But, on comparing the two, the Dutch book appears to be a corrected re-impression of the other. The spelling is better, and there are other signs of improvement.

The second piece, consisting of 62 unnumbered leaves, begins on the recto of signature a ii. " Explanationes notabiles devo- " tissimi viri Ricardi Hampole heremite sup lectiōes illas beati " Job q̄ solent in exequiis defunctorū legi, q nō minus historiā q̄ " tropologiā & anagogiam ad studentiū utilitatem exactissime " annotavit. [P] Arce michi dn̄e nichil enī sunt dies mei."

A full page contains 31 lines. The signatures run in sixes, a—l iii. Probably the first leaf, containing a half-title, and the last leaf, are wanting. On the recto of k vi *Hampole's* treatise ends, with the colophon, " Et sic finitur, Laudes Altissimo." On the reverse begins " Sermo beati Augustini de misericordia " et pia oracione pro defunctis," ending at the bottom of l iii with the words, " Explicit sermo beati Augustini de misericordia " et pia oracione p̄ defunctis."

The types with which this little volume is printed are the two

smaller founts used in the Oxford *Lyndewode*, and the contractions are the same. The paper is tolerably strong and good.

These two curious pieces are in the Archives of the Public Library at Cambridge, where I made a hasty note of them in the year 1831.

The third article, which I believe to be a production of the early Oxford press, is a *Papal Indulgence* of the year 1489. It is a small broadside on vellum, consisting of 24 lines only, printed very closely, and occupying a space of about nine inches by six. I found it inserted between the leaves of a Manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (marked D. 2. 11).

As the instrument is very short, and its contents are somewhat curious, I subjoin it.

The Indulgence, granted by Pope Innocent III. to any person *who might choose to pay for it*, is to the effect that, if he will give four, three, two, or even one florin towards the expenses of a war against the Infidels, he may select any Confessor, either Secular or Regular, who shall be at liberty to give him plenary absolution from all sins, crimes, and excesses of his life, however enormous (always excepting conspiracy against the Pope, or laying violent hands on a Bishop or other high Prelate).

Blanks are left in the printed instrument for insertion of the name of the lucky purchaser, who in the present instance is *Master John Taylor, Chaplain.* The original is full of contractions; but I have given the words at length, taking care to preserve the spelling and the capital letters. The Official Seal is lost, but slits for its insertion remain in the parchment.

" Iohãnes de Gigliis alias de liliis Apostolicus Subdiaconus Et in
" inclito regno Anglie fructuum, et proventuum camere apostolice
" debitorum Collector/ Et Perseus de malvitiis decanus Ecclesie
" sancti michaelis de leproscto Bononiẽn sanctissimi domini nostri
" pape Cubicularius sedis apostolice Nuntii et comissarii per eundem
" sanctissimum dominum nostrum papam ad infra scripta deputati in
" predicto Anglie regno/ Universis presentes litteras inspecturis
" Salutem et sinceram in domino caritatem/ Noveritis quod sanctis-
" simus in Christo pater et dominus noster prefatus Nobis Johanni et
" perseo commissariis prenominatis concedendi universis christi fideli-
" bus In regno anglie & dominio hybernie Locisque ac terris quibus-
" cunque dicti regni dicioni subjectis seu per se vel alium infra
" tempus/ ad sanctissimi domini nostri & sedis apostolice bene-

" placitum duraturum & usquequo ejusdem beneplaciti revocatio aut
" contentorum in suis literis suspensio facta fuerit secundum tenorem
" ipsarum litterarum apostolicarum / Qui ad impugnandum infideles
" & resistendum eorum conatibus / Tm̄ Quatuor vel Tres vel Duos
" vel unum florenos auri Vel tantum quantum per nos com̄issarios
" prefatos desuper deputatos / seu cum collectoribus a nobis super hoc
" constituendis vel facultatem habentibus convenerint / et cum effectu
" persolverint / Ut confessor ydoneus presbiter secularis vel cujusvis
" ordinis etiam mendicantium regularis curatus vel non curatus / quem
" quilibet eorum duxerit eligendum / eligentis et eligentium confessione
" auditâ seu confessionibus respectu auditis pro commissis per eum vel
" eos peccatis criminibus et excessibus quibuscunque quantumcunque
" enormibus & gravibus / etiam si talia forent propter quæ sedes apo-
" stolica cēt [esset?] quovis modo consulenda/Conspirationis In romanum
" pontificem & in predictam sedem apostolicam / & injectionis manuum
" violentarum in Episcopos & superiores prelatos criminibus duntaxat
" exceptis / necnon a censuris et penis ecclesiasticis quibuscunque quo-
" modocunque inflictis a jure vel ab homine semel in vita & in aliis
" dicte sedi non reservatis casibus & peccatis quotiens id pecierint eis
" auctoritate apostolica de absolutionis beneficio providere & tam semel
" in vita quam in mortis articulo plenariam omnium suorum peccato-
" rum remissionem et absolucionem cum ea plenaria indulgentia quam
" eciam assequerentur in visitacione liminum Beatorum apostolorum
" Petri et Pauli / & Basilicarum sancti Johannis lateranensis Et beate
" marie majoris de urbe ac recuperacione terre sancte eorundem infide-
" lium expugnacione ac anno Jubileo quod etiam ad peccata oblita &
" quod alias aliis sacerdotibus confessi forent extendatur ipsis in since-
" ritate fidei & unitate sancte Romane ecclesie ac obedientia & devo-
" cione sanctissimi domini nostri & successorum suorum Romanorum
" pontificum Canonice intrantium persistentibus impendere & saluta-
" rem penitentiam injungere ita ut si ipsis in hujusmodi mortis articulo
" sepius constitutis absolutio ipsa impendatur. Nichilominus iterato
" in vero mortis articulo possit impendi & impensa suffragetur eisdem
" auctoritate apostolica de apostolice potestatis plenitudine concessit
" facultatem prout in ipsis litteris apostolicis super hoc emanatis
" plenius continetur / Cum autem [*Magister Johannes Taylor capel-*
" *lanus*] Infra prefatum prius dicti beneplaciti de facultatibus suis
" Competentem quantitatem ad opus fidei hujusmodi ad expugna-
" cionem infidelium contulerit Idcirco tenore presenti cum hujusmodi
" Confessoris eligendi ei auctoritate apostolicâ quâ in hâc parte fun-
" gimur satisfacto tum hiis quibus fuerit satisfactio impendenda plenam
" ac liberam tribuimus facultatem / Datum sub sigillo sancte Cruciate

" anno Incarnacionis dominice / M / Quadringentesimo * nonagesimo
" nono die *sexto* / mensis *Junii*."

Here the Seal was formerly affixed.

The close similarity of type to that used by the old Oxford printers induces me to assign it to them. It appears also from Antony à Wood's "Annals of Oxford," (sub anno 1490,) that *John de Gigliis*, or *de Liliis*, was a Member of that University, a Doctor of Laws, and "Collector of Debts in England belong-
" ing to the Apostolic Chamber." We learn from Le Neve's "Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," that in 1493 he was made Archdeacon of Gloucester, and in 1497 was advanced to the Bishopric of Worcester; but he died in the following year, when he was succeeded by his nephew Sylvester Gigles.

The Oxford books of the early part of the sixteenth century, at present known, are the following:—

1. *Walterus Burleius, super libros Posteriorum.* 1512. 4°.
2. *Jo. Dedicus, super libros Ethicorum.* 1518. 4°.
3. *W. Burleius, de Materiâ et Formâ.* 1518. 4°.
4. *R. Whittinton, de Heteroclitis Nominibus.* 1518. 4°.
5. *Compendium Quæstiuncularum de Luce et Lumine.* 1518. 4°.
6. *Compotus Manualis, in usum Oxoniensium.* 1519. 4°.
7. *Libellus I. Epistolarum M. T. Ciceronis.* — 4°.

All the foregoing are noticed in Herbert's "Ames." Nos. 1 to 5 were printed by John Scolar; No. 6 by Charles Kyrferth, a Dutchman; No. 7 bears the imprint of Oxford, but has no printer's name.

8. *Benc sum datum*, "Oxonie."

This appears among the books sold in 1520 by John Dorne, at his shop in Oxford. It must have been a very small tract, as its price was only 3*d.* (Dorne's Cat. MS.)

9. *Jo. Duns Scotus, Scriptum Oxoniense super primum Sententiarum.*

An edition of this work, printed by Ascensius at Paris in 1519, professes to be *impressa juxta editionem Oxoniensem*. Has any such edition as this last been heard of?

* This was printed 'octuagesimo:' the first three letters have been altered.

Of the above, Nos. 1, 3, 5, are in the Bodleian; No. 2 is in Jesus College, Oxford; No. 5 is also in the Public Library, Cambridge; No. 7 is in that of Trinity College, Dublin.

When the Oxford press, after a complete silence of about 65 years, was re-established by the Chancellor, the Earl of Leicester, in 1585, it went to work with extraordinary activity, producing no fewer than twenty publications within that and the following year. *Some Homilies of St. Chrysostom*, 12°, 1586, is probably the first *Greek* book printed in the University.

P.

Padang, a large town belonging to the Dutch, on the Western coast of the island of Sumatra, in the Indian Ocean. It is the residence of the Governor.—1864.

Paddington, a large village of England, in the county of Middlesex, now forming the chief North-west suburb of London.—1813.

Paihia, a town or settlement founded by the British in the Northern Island of New Zealand. In 1835 the Church Missionary Society erected a press, and began to issue portions of the Scriptures and other religious books in the language of the natives, commencing with *S. Paul's Epistles to the Ephesians and Philippians*. *The New Testament* was printed in 1837; an *Address*, by the Bishop, *on Confirmation*, in 1839; *The Book of Psalms* in 1840; *The Book of Jonah and seven chapters of Daniel*, and *The Prayer-book of the Church of England*, in the same year; and *Williams' Dictionary and Grammar of the New Zealand Language* in 1844. (Grey.)

Paington, a small town of England, in Devonshire, 6 miles N.E. of Dartmouth. It is one of the many places in this county noted for the manufacture of Cider.—1848.

Paisley, a large and important borough town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, within 7 miles of the city of Glasgow. It is a very ancient place, and formerly possessed a magnificent Abbey, the stately ruins of which still attest its former grandeur. Within the last century Paisley has risen to a very high position as a manufacturing town. Its Shawls, Carpets, and other

goods in cotton, wool, silk, and linen, have long been distinguished for their excellence. Printing was introduced at Paisley about 1769, in which year appeared *Ascanius, or the young Adventurer*, third edition, "Paisley, printed by Weir and McLean, for James Davidson and Co., at Fergusley, near Paisley, 1769." (Notes and Queries, 24 Dec., 1864.)

Palma, a small but well-built town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated at the confluence of the river Genil with the Guadalquiver.—1810.

**Palma Balearium*, or *Majorica*. From the year 1616 to 1624 a printer named E. Rodriguez issued books bearing for imprint "Majoricæ, in domo Carthusiæ." (Bodleian.)

Palmas (*Cape*), a British Settlement, situated on a harbour on the Guinea coast, West Africa. The American Missionaries had a station and a press here in 1837. *A Vocabulary of the Grebo Language* was printed in 1837 (Ternaux Compans), and *The Gospel of St. Matthew*, in the same dialect, in 1838. (Bible Society.) Also some *Elementary books*, in the native dialects, in 1843, &c. In this latter year also appeared *A Grammatical Analysis of the Grebo Language*, "Printed at Fairhope Station, Cape Palmas, at the Press of the American Baptist Missions." (Trübner.)

Palmas (*Las*), a large and beautiful city of the Grand Canary Island, which, until the year 1833, was considered the capital of all the Canary Islands. In 1815 the Spanish Inquisition ordered the suppression of a *Sonnet*, "printed in 1813 in the Great Canary, at the office of the Œconomical Society." (Puigblanch.) It is most likely that this printing-office was in *Palmas*.

Palmyra, a town of the United States of America, in Wayne County, New York. *The Book of Mormon*, (the sacred Book of the Mormonite sect,) 'translated' (?) by their Prophet, Joseph Smith, was first printed in this town in the year 1830. It has since been translated into French, German, Italian, Danish, Welsh, and Hawaiian. It is to be noticed that *Palmyra* is the name of no fewer than fourteen towns or villages in the United States of America.

Panama, a city of New Grenada, lying on the Southern coast of the Isthmus of Panama.—1825.

Paofai appears to be a Missionary Station in some part of the Island of Tahiti. The London Missionary Society esta-

blished a press here, and in 1844 put forth two numbers of a *Periodical* in the native language, and in 1849 a *Catechism*, and a *Book of Hymns* in the same. (Grey.)

Papa, a considerable market town of Hungary, in the province of Thither Danube. Printing was carried on in 1750.

Para, or *Belem*, a city and seaport of Brazil, capital of the province of Para, situated near the mouth of the river Para. It is the residence of the Governor, and the see of a Bishop.—1840.

**Paramaribo*. M. Ternaux Compans cites an *Essay on the Colony of Surinam*, dated 1788, and bearing this imprint; but he does not feel assured that it was printed in Paramaribo.

Parapattan, quære what place? *Happart's Dictionary of the Formosan Language* bears this imprint.—1840. (Bodleian.)

Parchim, a walled town of Germany, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin. David Uszlaub was a printer settled here in 1706.

*PARISII. About the year 16— Louis XIV. erected a printing establishment within his palace of the Louvre, at which a *Greek Testament* and a few of the Latin Classical Authors were executed in a very handsome style.

Park Hill, a Missionary Settlement in some part of the State of Arkansas, North America. A *Cherokee Primer* was printed (probably by Baptist Missionaries) at this place in 1840. (Trübner.)

Parsonstown, formerly named *Birr*, a market town of Ireland, in the King's County. It is the seat of the Earl of Rosse, in whose demesne is erected the magnificent *Telescope* constructed by the present Earl. The earliest specimen of Parsonstown printing which I have seen, is a duodecimo volume of the year 1810 (altered in my copy to 1812), called *The Hibernian Preceptor*, by a schoolmaster named *George Wall*. As the work is a curious specimen of provincial composition, editing, printing, and even binding, of those days, I venture to give a rather detailed account of its contents. The Title is "THE HIBER-" NIAN PRECEPTOR, comprising [a voluminous account of " its contents, in two columns, filling nearly the entire page.] " In two volumes. Vol. I. By George Wall, Teacher of Reading, " Education, Geography, &c." (Then, *on the reverse of the title*), " PARSONSTOWN, Printed for the author by Joseph Bull,

" and to be had of most of the Booksellers throughout Ireland, " 1810."—Dedication: "To the illustrious and truly respectable " Order of the Community, to whom the Nobility, Clergy, and " Gentry of the land are chiefly indebted for all they possess " which is truly great and noble: (The Embellishments of the " Mind), all the Literary Teachers of Ireland, *The Hibernian* " *Preceptor* is most respectfully dedicated by their humble Ser- " vant, Geo. Wall." Advertisement: "The Public are respect- " fully requested to take notice, that any copy or copies of *The* " *Hibernian Preceptor* which may be offered for sale without the " following Receipt signed in the Author's handwriting, must be " fraudulently obtained, liable to be seized on as his property, " and the possessor subject to the penalties of the Law in that " case made and provided.

" The Author keeps a Register, or Check-book, regularly " numbered for every copy of the work he disposes of, and to " whom disposed: therefore it becomes necessary that every " Bookseller who sells *The Hibernian Preceptor* should sign the " Receipt under the Author's name in every copy he disposes of, " that it may agree with the aforesaid Check-book." (Here follows the Receipt, signed by the Author.) "Introductory " Preface," pp. vii—xix. The Work, pp. 1—192. Errata, 2 pages. The first long Note, on the Alphabet, p. 1, begins thus: " The Alphabet appears to be the most useful, grand, and " ingenious of all human inventions; for, by its assistance, " mankind arrive at that superior knowledge which he could " never otherwise attain," &c., &c.

There are many quaint expressions throughout the book: for instance, the 25th reading lesson tells us that the Jews called " the Tax-gatherers *Publicans*, because they exacted money " from the Public;" and, that "St. Luke was brought up in a " very genteel manner, and studied Physic according to the " knowledge of that art in those days."

Lesson 34 (the last) treats us to a specimen of the Author's poetic powers. It is entitled "The Lamentation of the Letter U, a Critique," and its first half stanza is this:—

" Ye ever charming, sweet Hibernian Fair,
" Give speedy ear unto my doleful moan:
" O must I vanish?—or to whence repair,
" When banish'd from the Irish Fair One's throne?"

After the errata follows an *Address to the Public*, by the printer, apologising for "the uncommon delay" in the appearance of the work. "He is happy to think, that for such a "novel work, it is executed in good style. It has many typo- "graphical errors. The second volume is out:—but cannot be "served on the Subscribers till the Author is enabled to bind "the work, as all his money is exhausted. He is therefore "reluctantly compelled to solicit the Subscribers to pay in the "other half of the subscription on being furnished with this "volume, and they shall have the second immediately,—having "no delay, but to bind it."

On the reverse is a sort of deprecatory address of the Author to "those distinguished Luminaries of our Literary Hemisphere, "the *Reviewers of British and Irish productions*."

A list of Subscribers, pp. 1—9. Proposals for expediting the second volume ("twice the size of this"), and for printing a second edition of The Hibernian Preceptor, 1 page. Agents who are to receive subscriptions for publishing The Hibernian Preceptor in the different districts of Ireland, 2 pages.

I have been thus diffuse in the description of this little volume because I consider it a curious representative of time, place, and person, not likely to be often met with. Spelling-books have ever been notoriously evanescent, from the days of the very first *Donatus;* and even *Horn-books* have scarcely survived to our time, though they were protected by a double armour, of oak board behind and a plate of transparent horn in front. I have never seen a copy of this *Preceptor* except my own, and I suspect that the promised second volume was never "served on the Subscribers."

In the year 1812 a Newspaper, called *The Leinster Chronicle*, was printed here by the same Joseph Bull. Some years later a second *Newspaper* was started by a printer named Thomas Legge, and after his death was continued by Richard White. A third Newspaper, called *The King's County Chronicle*, was commenced by Messrs. Shields and Son, in September, 1845, and is continued to this day. The second Parsonstown *book* which I have heard of, is *A Volume of Poems, by W. Wilkinson*, printed by Richard White in 1831; and the next, *Pastoral and other Poems, by Thomas Abbott, the Ormond Ploughman*, printed by Shields in 1839. Since that period several more

considerable works have proceeded from the Parsonstown press.

Parthenopa, quære if *Naples* be meant? Brunet adduces a book, dated 1628, bearing this imprint.

Pasawalk, or *Pesewalk*, a small ancient town of Prussia, in the Government of Stettin. It was formerly one of the towns composing the Hanseatic League.—1833.

Patakinum, see *Saros-Patakon* in Series I.

Pattingham, a village of England, lying on the borders of Staffordshire and Shropshire. It contains an Endowed School, and appears to have had a press so early as 1753, when an edition of *Horace* was printed there, a copy of which is in the Bodleian Library.

Paturages, a large scattered village of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the Coal-pits of the neighbourhood.—1844.

Paul (*St.*), a town of the United States of America, capital of Ramsey County, Minnesota. It is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, and from its commanding position is fast rising to prosperity and importance, although its foundation scarcely dates farther back than the year 1842. *Neill's Annals of the Minnesota Historical Society* was printed here in 1856. (Trübner.)

Paz (*la*) *de Ayacucho*, a large city of South America, in the Republic of Bolivia. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1548. Although lying in a deep ravine surrounded by hills, it is more than twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea. A Newspaper, called *El Iris de la Paz*, was published here in 1829. (Ternaux Compans.)

Peace Dale, a post village of the United States of America, in Washington County, Rhode Island, situated 20 miles S.W. of Providence. *D. T. Taylor's Voice of the Church, or The History of the Doctrine of the Reign of Christ on Earth*, was printed here in 1855. (Trübner.)

Peddie (*Fort*), called in the Kafir language *Enqushwa*, *E-Nqushwa*, or *en Qushwa*, is a fortified post in British Kaffraria, South Africa. The Wesleyan Missionaries have introduced a press into this place, and have published a considerable number of *Elementary books*, *Catechisms*, *Hymns*, a *Prayer-book*, and a Periodical entitled *The Publisher of News*, in the language of the natives, in 1840 and following years. (Grey.)

**Pekin.* Ternaux Compans states, that Father Verbiest printed here *Liber organicus Astronomiæ Europeæ*, with engravings, in 1668. Brunet cites *Missale Romanum Sinice redditum, Pekini, in Collegio Societatis*, 1670, and *Adrian Vlacquius' Canon Logarithmorum*, printed in the Emperor's Palace, in 1721. He also mentions two *Chinese Dictionaries*, one printed in 1711, the other, in 130 volumes octavo, bears no date.

Pembroke, a borough and seaport town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, situated on a creek of Milford Haven. It is an ancient town, and contains the ruins of an extensive and once magnificent Castle. At present its great business is in Ship-building. It has large and fine Docks. A *Genealogical Account of the Family of Vaux* was privately printed here by W. E. Wilmot in 1800. (Martin.)

Penfield, a village and post town of the United States of America, in Monroe County, New York.—1847.

Penheale, a village of England, near the town of Launceston, in Cornwall. The Rev. H. A. Simcox established a press here, at which he printed a large number of Religious tracts, single Sermons, &c., &c., about 1830 and following years.

Penrith, a market town of England, in the county of Cumberland. It had a printing-office in 1788. In 1798 *G. Thompson's Sentimental Tour* was printed here; and the original edition of the poet Coleridge's *Friend* was published, in 27 numbers, in 1809–10.

Penryn, an ancient borough and seaport town of England, in the county of Cornwall, within 2 miles of Falmouth, with which it is partially connected.—Paddon printed in 1814.

Penzance, a borough and seaport town of England, in the county of Cornwall, beautifully situated on the shore of Mount's Bay. T. Vigurs printed in 1800.

Peronne, a strongly fortified town of France, on the banks of the river Somme, 32 miles E. of Amiens. It was anciently a residence of the Kings of France, several of whom are buried in its church.—1811.

Peroschia, quære if *Perusia* (Perugia)? which see in Series I.

Perth, called in Gaelic books *Peairt*, a large handsome city and royal burgh of Scotland, capital of its county, beautifully situated on the river Tay. It is a place of great antiquity, was formerly the capital of all Scotland, and is connected with many

important events in Scottish history. The excellent printing-office of H. Morrison and Son was at work in 1774, in which year was printed *Adamson's Muses' Threnodie, containing the most remarkable Antiquities of Scotland*, 12°.

Perth, the present capital of Western Australia, a British Settlement, in a fine situation on the Swan river. A Newspaper, called *The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*, was commenced here on January 1, 1833. *A Vocabulary of the Dialects spoken by the Aboriginal Races of South-west Australia*, composed by *Sir George Grey*, was printed by C. Macfaull, at Perth, in 1839; and about that time the art was generally carried on in the town.

Peruvia. Brunet cites a *Lexicon of A. Barzena* of the year 1598, bearing this imprint. Most probably it was printed at *Lima.*

Peterborough, an ancient city of England, in the county of Northampton. It is a Bishop's see, and possesses a magnificent Cathedral, a *History* of which was printed here in 1782.

Peterhead, a seaport town on the Eastern coast of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. It is a place of considerable business. *Buchan's Account of the Family of Keith* was printed here in 1820, and other works of the same author in 1825 and 1826.

Petersburg, a large and flourishing town of the United States of America, in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. It is situated on the navigable river Appomattox, and is a place of great export trade. *The Debates and Proceedings of the Convention of Virginia* was printed here in 1788.

Petersfield, a borough town of England, in Hampshire. J. Wilmer was a printer here in 1807.

Petherton (*South*), a small town of England, in Somersetshire, 14 miles S. E. of Taunton.—1840.

Petworth, a small market town of England, in the county of Sussex, 42 miles S.W. of London.—1864.

**Philadelphia.* In December 1719 Andrew Bradford started a Newspaper called *The American Weekly Miscellany.* The first *Penny* Newspaper issued was *The Daily Transcript*, commenced in the spring of 1835, by W. L. Drane and Co. So vast strides has this city made in literary enterprise within the present

century, that in the year 1850 it contained no fewer than 56 printing-offices, and 64 periodical publications were in regular course of issue.

Philippolis, or *Philippopolis*, is the name of a Missionary Station recently established in the Orange Free State in South Africa. The American Missionaries have introduced a printing-press into the place.

Pierre (*St.*), a large town, capital of the island of Martinique, in the French West Indies.—1843.

Pieter Maritzburg (or sometimes *Maritzburg* only), a modern seaport town of South Africa, founded by the Dutch Boers about the year 1838, and now the capital of the British Colony of Natal, and the see of a Bishop. In the language of the natives it is called *Umkungunhlovu*. The Berlin, the Church of England, and the American Missionary Societies have printing establishments here, and have published a Zulu version of *The New Testament* in 1841, and a Kafir *Vocabulary* and *Dictionary* in 1850, 1855, &c. (Grey.)

Pieterporisa probably is St. Petersburg. *A New Testament* in the Finnish language, dated 1822, bears this imprint.

Pirmasens, a walled town of Bavaria, in the Circle of Pfels. The Jews have a Synagogue here.—1833.

Pirna, a walled town of Saxony, situated within 9 miles of Dresden. It had a press in 1717.

Pirna, or *Pirnitz*, a small town of Austria, in Moravia. The Jews have two Synagogues, and Hebrew books were printed in 1785, &c.

**Pistoria*. Silviano de A. Felice had a printing-office here in 1614.

Pithiviers, a small town of France, in the Department of Loiret, 25 miles N. E. of Orleans. It has a considerable trade in raising Saffron.—1771.

Pittsburgh, a large and important city of the United States of America, the capital of Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Alleghany, and is a place of great traffic and commerce. It also contains one of the Universities of the State. In 1803 a Newspaper, called *The Western Almanac*, was commenced; and another, *The River Navigator*, about the same time. In 1810 *F. Cuming's Sketches of a Tour to the Western Countries* was published, and in 1814

Breckenridge's View of Louisiana. In 1850 Pittsburgh had more than thirty Newspapers and other Periodicals.

Pittsfield, a handsome town of the United States of America, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. It possessed a printing-office in 1798. In 1850 three Newspapers were published here.

Plan. There are two small towns of Bohemia which bear this name.—1746.

Plancy, a small town of France, in the Department of Aube, 15 miles N.W. of Troyes. A French version of *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress* was printed here in 1847.

Platberg, a town or village situated near the Caledon river, in the Bechuana country, South Africa. The Wesleyan Missionaries had erected a press here in the year 1833, when their printer, J. Archbell, executed a *Catechism* in Se-rolong, one of the dialects spoken in that district. Another, in the A-Ma-Swazi dialect, was published by them in 1846: also *The Psalms*, and portions of *The New Testament*, in the Se-Suto dialect, in 1849, 1855, &c. (Grey.)

Plymouth, a large and important seaport town of England, in the county of Devon. It is a place of great trade, and possesses manufactures of various kinds. But its prosperity and importance are chiefly owing to the peculiar advantages of its situation, through which it has become one of the greatest Naval Stations of Great Britain. It had a press in 1763. In 1772 *The Plymouth Magazine* was published. (Davidson.) Benjamin R. Heydon was a printer in 1785. There are also printing-offices in that part which is called "Plymouth Dock," which were at work in 1796.

Poeters is *Poitiers* (*Pictavium*).

Pol (*St.*) *de Leon*, a small town of France, in the Department of Finistère, within 10 miles of Morlaix.—1846.

Polan (*Monasterium*). What place? A work entitled *Contemplationes ad Horas Canonicas*, by C. Truckl, dated 1543, bears for imprint "Datum in Monasterio Polan." Quære whether *printed*, or merely *composed*, within that Convent?

Polnoh, a small town of Prussia, in the Government of Cösslin. The Jews have had a printing-office here since the year 1791.

Polten (*St.*), a small but handsome town of Lower Austria, on the river Trasen. It is a Bishop's see. Printing was carried on in 1783.

Pons en Saintonge (in Latin *Pontes*), a small town of France, in the Department of Charente Inférieure, 15 miles S. E. of Saintes. Thomas Portau was established as a printer here so early as 1591.

Pons (St.) de Thomieres, in Latin *D. Pontii Thomeriarum civitas*, a small town of France, in the Department of Herault. Brunet adduces a rare and unknown specimen of the early press of this place, the *Problemata Bartholomei de Solliolis*, a physician, printed in the year 1516, by Johannes de Guerbins, who, in 1519, exercised his art at Toulouse.

Pont Audemer, a walled town of France, in the Department of Eure, 37 miles S.W. of Evreux.—1836.

Pont de Vaux, a small town of France, in the Department of Ain, 20 miles N. W. of Bourg-en Bresse. Brunet mentions some *Piedmontese Poems* printed here in 1797.

Pontefract, a large borough town of England, in Yorkshire. It possesses several manufactures. Its ancient Castle, now in ruins, was the scene of the murder of King Richard II. *Lund's Collection of Poems*, 1777, is its earliest book which I have met with. Dr. Boothroyd's *Bible, New Testament*, and other works, were printed here in 1804, &c.

Pontoise, Pons Œsiæ of the Romans, a small ancient town of France, on the river Oise, in the Department of Seine et Oise. It possessed a printing-office in the year 1652.

Pontorson, a small town of France, in the Department of La Manche, 12 miles distant from Avranches. Jean de Fevre was a printer here in the year 1604, when he published a curious work, by J. C., *On the Great Advantage which would result to Christianity, if a General Inventory were made of all the Saints and Reliques which exist throughout the World.* (Bodleian.)

Poole, a considerable borough and seaport town of England, in Dorsetshire. It is a place of great antiquity.—1820.

Poonah, a large and important city of Hindostan, chief of a collectorate or district, in the Presidency of Bombay, from which city it is distant 74 miles. It was formerly the capital of the Mahratta chiefs, and is now a British Military Station. The city contains several Pagodas, a Sanskrit College, a British Church, and other public buildings. Both common and lithographic printing are carried on at Poonah.—1843.

Porizk, quære if Poraes, a small town of Hungary, 11 miles from Leutschaw?—1785.

Porrentum, Porrentrui; see *Bruntrutum* in Series I.

Port Elizabeth, a seaport town of South Africa, in the Cape Colony, situated on Algoa Bay. The London Missionary Society has an establishment here; and the Rev. Henry Kayser has composed and published *A Reading and Spelling-book* in the Kafir language, printed at "Port Elizabeth, by John Ross Philip, Main Street," 1853. (Grey.)

Portland, a handsome seaport town of the United States of America, capital of Cumberland County, Maine. It is a place of considerable trade. *Symmes' History of a Battle fought with the Native Indians in* 1725 was printed here in 1818. In 1850 ten *Newspapers* were published in the town.

Port Louis, a large and beautiful town, capital of the island of Mauritius, or Isle of France. Printing was in use in 1768. The town was almost destroyed by a fire in the year 1817.

Port Napier, a British Settlement, in Hawke Bay, on the S.E. coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand. A printing-press has been introduced, and a *Newspaper* was published in 1858.

Port Natal, or more properly *D'Urban*, a modern town of the British Colony of Natal, in South Africa, situated on the bay named Port Natal. In the Kafir language it is called *E Pote Natal*. It was not fully settled until the year 1845. In 1846 the American Missionaries had established themselves here, and began to print *Elementary books*, *Hymns*, *Catechisms*, *&c.*, in the language of the natives, dated 1846, 1849, &c. (Grey.) See also under *D'Urban*.

Port Nicholson, a British Settlement, on the harbour of the same name, in the Northern Island of New Zealand. (See also under *Wellington*.) Two *Tracts*, on the difference between the Churches of England and Rome, printed here by — Stokes, in the Maori language, in 1852, are in the library of Sir George Grey. As the Maori name both of *Port Nicholson* and *Wellington* is *Poneki*, perhaps they are the same place.

Porto-Alegre, a considerable town of Brazil, in the province of São Pedro-do-Riogrande. It contains several Churches, a Lyceum, and various Schools.—1864.

Port of Spain, a large handsome seaport town, capital of the island of Trinidad, in the British West Indies.—1839.

Portogruaro, a small town of Venetia, situated on the river Leone, 8 leagues S.W. of Udine.—1855.

Porto Rico, or *Puerto Rico* (*San Juan de*), a large city and seaport, capital of the island of Porto Rico. It is the seat of Government, and a Bishop's see.—1816.

Port Philip, the capital of the recently-founded British Colony of Australia Felix. Although so lately settled, this town possesses printing-offices and publishes Newspapers.

Portsea, an English town of recent erection, situated on the island of Portsea, on the coast of Hampshire, closely connected with, and now forming a part of, the large and important town of Portsmouth.—1801.

Portsmouth, a large seaport and borough town of England, on the coast of Hampshire. It is strongly fortified, being the most important Naval Station of Great Britain; and its Dock-yards, Naval Hospitals, Arsenal, Victualling-yard, and other public establishments, are on the largest scale and in complete efficiency. The town is of comparatively modern growth. Printing was carried on in the year 1751.

Portsmouth, a large port city of the United States of America, capital of Rockingham County, in New Hampshire. The town was first settled in 1623. It has several kinds of manufacture, and a great shipping trade.—1821. In 1850 four *Newspapers* were issued.

**Portus Ferrarius.* Fabricius, in his "Lux Evangelii," mentions a work by *J. Pignatellus*, printed in Porto Ferrario in the year 1711.

**Portus Lusitaniæ.* Ribeiro is of opinion that a press was set up at Porto, for a short time only, during the fifteenth century, at which a broadside *Proclamation, or Ordinance*, was struck off. At all events, the art was permanently established here before the middle of the next century, under a printer named *Vasco Dias Tançao Frexenal.* Ribeiro cites two books executed by him in 1540 and 1541.

Porwoossa, quære what place? *A Laplandic Bible* of 1853 bears this imprint. (Brunet.)

Pösenek, or *Poszneck*, a town of Saxe Meiningen, in the District of Saalfeld.—1832.

**Posnania.* A much earlier book than any mentioned by me from the press of Posen is *The Confession of Faith*

of the Synod of Petrikow in 1551, printed in 1557, folio. (Bodleian.)

**Posonium*, or *Presburga*. The imprint of *Posony*, or *Presburg*, occurs in Polish and Illyrian works as *Pressowe*, or *Presspurku:* in Hungarian books as *Posony-ban*, or *Pozsony-ban*. The early printing of this town was carried on *in aulâ archiepiscopali.*

Pottsville, a large post town of the United States of America, in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. It lies in the centre of a Coal and Iron district, and contains several Iron-works, Engine-shops, &c. In 1835 a work on *The Anthracite Collieries of Pennsylvania* was printed here. In 1850 four *Newspapers* were published in the town.

Poughnill, a village of England, in Shropshire, not far from the town of Ludlow.—1803.

Præneste, now called *Palestrina*, was an ancient Greek city of Italy. It is situated in the States of the Church. A work by *A. Ricci*, dated 1708, bears the imprint "Præneste."

Prævotium, quære a town of the South of France, near Marseilles? Fabricius, in his "Lux Evangelii," p. 389, cites a work of *Jo. Balenius* on St. Mary Magdalene, bearing for imprint "Prævotii, 1607."

**Praga.* It is to be observed that several of the Prague books bear the imprint of the *particular district* of the city in which they were printed, as *Micro-Praga, Neo-Praga, Vetero-Praga*, or *Al-stadt-Prag.* In Polish works Prague is printed *Praze.*

Preston, a large ancient borough town of England, in Lancashire, founded on the site of the Roman city of Ribchester. Within the last century it has become one of the great centres of the Cotton manufacture, and its population is now above 70,000. A Newspaper, called *The British Courant, or Preston Advertiser*, was commenced by James Stanley and John Mion, printers, in the year 1745. The earliest Preston *book* which I have noticed is *A Sermon by the Rev. George White*, dated 1748.

**Primislavia.* The town of Prentzlau possessed a press so early as 1715. In Polish books it is called *Przemyslu.*

Princeton, a considerable town of the United States, in Mercer County, New Jersey. It contains "The College of New Jersey," one of the oldest Educational Institutions in the Union.

This was first founded at *Elizabethstown* in the year 1745: in 1747 it was removed to *Newark*, and in 1757 was transferred to this place. I have noticed no earlier Princetown book than *A Sermon by J. Witherspoon*, dated 1787. Three Periodicals were published here in 1850.

Prior Park, a large handsome English residence, situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the city of Bath. It formerly belonged to — Allen, Esq., a distinguished benefactor of the city, and afterwards was used as a Roman Catholic School. A private press was erected within the house, at which were printed the books required for the course of study of the pupils, in 1839, 1840, &c. It was called "St. Paul's Press." The printer was William Murray. Here also, in 1840, the Vicar Apostolic, Dr. Baines, printed a Pastoral, which gave so much offence to the Hon. Mr. Spencer and some other over zealous converts, that they complained to the College of Propaganda at Rome. The Bishop was cited to Rome, and was severely reproved by the Pope, and he was compelled to publish an explanation of his conduct in a "History of the Pastoral addressed &c., in Lent, 1840."

Prittlewell, a large village of England, in the county of Essex. The Rev. F. Nolan, vicar of this parish, had a private press in his house, at which he printed *Southendiana, or Bagatelles produced at Southend*, in 1824. He likewise printed several other works for sale. (Martin.)

Providence Grove, a country seat of England, in the neighbourhood of the town of Shrewsbury. *Phillips' History of Shrewsbury and the County of Salop* was printed here in 1807.

Puchovium, quære if this means *Pantze*, or *Putzig*, a town of West Prussia, distant 27 miles from Dantzic? Books of the years 1725, 1728, &c., bearing this imprint, are in the Szecheny Library.

Pudicherium is the Latinized name of *Pondicherry*, which see in Series I. In 1846 the Roman Catholic Congregation of Foreign Missions had a press of its own in this town.

Puebla is the name of very many towns in Spain. I have seen the imprint, with the date 1690, but am not able to specify the town to which it belonged.

Puebla de S. Maria Mayor. Brunet cites a *Vocabulario de la lingua Guarani* of the date 1722, bearing this imprint.

Puerto de Santa Maria, a city of Spain, in the Province of Andalusia, distant 7 miles from Cadiz. It is a chief export town for Spanish Wines. It possessed a press in the year 1757.

Pultusk, an old town of Russian Poland, 32 miles N.W. of Warsaw, memorable as the scene of a great battle, in which Charles XII. of Sweden defeated the armies of Saxony in the year 1703. It possessed a press before 1650. (Ternaux Compans.)

Purewa, a Missionary Settlement in some part of New Zealand. The English Church Missionary Society had a press here in the year 1845, and sent forth *The Book of Genesis* and a *Prayer-book* in the Maori language; also *The History of the Emperor Peter of Russia*, in that year; a volume of Maori *Sermons* in 1846, &c. (Grey.)

Putbus, a small maritime town of Prussia, in the Government of Stralsund. It contains a handsome Palace, the residence of its former Princes.—1835.

Puzol, a village or small town of Spain, in the Province of Valentia. It possessed a printing-office in the year 1678.

Pyrmont, a fashionable watering-place of Germany, situated in the Principality of Waldeck, within 34 miles of Hanover.—1803.

Q.

**Quebec*. Brown and Gilmore, the first printers here, started a Newspaper called *The Quebec Gazette*, the first number of which appeared in January, 1765. It was published on every Thursday, in English and French. This was the only Newspaper published in Canada until the year 1775. O'Callaghan (*American Bibles*) remarks of a *French Testament* printed at Quebec so late as 1846, that it was the only edition of the Holy Scriptures which had been published in East Canada up to that period.

Queretaro, a large and fine city of Mexico, capital of a Department, beautifully situated on an elevated plateau. The only book from this city which I have heard of is of the year 1827.

Querfurth, a walled town of Prussia, in the Province of Saxony, 18 miles S.W. of Halle.—1794.

Quimperlé, a small town of France, in the Department of Finisterre, 57 miles S.E. of Brest.

**Quinque Ecclesiæ.* Printing was carried on at Fünfkirchen, by J. F. Engel, in 1776. In *Hungarian* books this town is called *Petzeth.*

**Quitoa.* The earliest Quito publication which I have noticed is of the year 1771.

R.

**Racholium.* In this College the Jesuits printed *Bellarmin's Christian Doctrine* in the year 1622: and another work of the same author, translated by D. Ribeiro, in 1632. Another book, a volume of *Prayers in the Concannee Dialect*, of the year 1668, is in the Bodleian Library, a most wretched specimen of the typographic art.

Rainham, or *Raynham*, a village of England, in the county of Norfolk. Raynham Hall is the seat of the Marquess of Townsend. *The Miscellany, Poetry upon various Subjects and Occasions. by George Marquis of Townsend*, was privately printed at Rainham in 1791—1807. (Lowndes.)

Raleigh, a post city of the United States of America, the capital of the State of North Carolina. T. Loring was its government printer in 1843. In 1850 ten *Newspapers* were published in Raleigh.

Ramapür, or *Ramiepoor*, a town of Hindostan, in the Presidency of Bengal, and District of Cawnpoor.—1802. But it should be noted that *Ramahpür, Rampoor, Rampore*, or *Rampoora*, is the name of nearly thirty places in the British dominions in India.

Rambouillet, a small town of France, beautifully situated in a valley, about 27 miles S.W. of Paris. It is chiefly noted for its fine Castle, long a country residence of the kings of France.—1832.

Ramlingen, a small town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 20 miles W. of Würtzburg. It had a press in 1609.

Ramsay, a small seaport town on the Eastern coast of the Isle of Mann. *The Epistles and Apocalypse*, in the Manx dialect, were printed here by — Shepherd, a printer from White-

haven, in 1767; and in the next year *The Book of Common Prayer*, and *Lewis' Catechism*; these being some of the earliest books published in the Manx language. *Milton's Paradise Lost* has also been published in Manx.

Ramsgate, a large market and seaport town of England, in the county of Kent. It has a considerable coasting trade, and is a place of fashionable resort during the summer season. Lowndes cites some *Poems* by an unnamed author, printed at Ramsgate, by Burgess, in 1785 and following years.

Ranana is the name of *London* in the language of New Zealand. It appears that the Maoris have not the use of eight or ten of our consonants. Thus, with them Solomon is *Horomon*, and William is *Wirimu*. The English Church Missionary Society has printed a large quantity of books and tracts for the use of the New Zealanders, *Hymns*, *Catechisms*, *Grammars*, and other Elementary works; also portions of *The Old* and *New Testament*, &c., &c., at various places, since the year 1841. And those of them which were executed in *London* bear the imprint of "Ranana."

Randere, a small town of Denmark, capital of a bailiwick in the province of Jutland.—1818. *The Gospel of St. Matthew*, in Danish and the language of the Faroe Islands, was printed here in 1823. (Bible Society.)

Rarotonga, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, the largest of seven which form the group named *Hervey Islands*. The natives have been converted to Christianity by Missionaries from Europe. Their language is said to bear a great affinity to that of New Zealand. The London Missionary Society introduced a printing-press about the year 1834 or 1835, and has caused a variety of books to be published in the native dialect: viz., a *Hymn-book* in 1835, *The Pentateuch* in 1838, *The Psalms* in 1844; *Grammars*, *Catechisms*; and *Elementary books* of several kinds; also two *Periodicals*, *The Rarotongan Well*, in 1843, and *The Rarotongan Fountain* in 1848. Many of these curious and interesting works are described in the Catalogue of Sir George Grey's Library.

Ratibor, or *Raciborz*, a considerable town of Prussia, on the river Oder, in the Government of Oppeln. The Jews have a Synagogue.—1803.

Ravicium, *Rawicz*, or *Ravitz*, a large fortified town of Prussia,

in the Government of Posen. It possessed a printing-office before the year 1650.

Reading, a large and flourishing borough town of England, in Berkshire. It is a place of considerable trade. It contains the venerable ruins of a large and once magnificent Abbey, in which its founder, king Henry I., was buried. The Newspaper called *The Reading Mercury* was first published here on February [or July] 8th, 1723. The earliest Reading book which I have noticed is *The Devonshire Woman, or a Wonderful Narrative of Frances Flood*, "Printed for Frances Flood, and sold by nobody but herself, 12mo, 1723;" and the next, *A Sermon by R. Slade*, in 1728. *Ashmole's History of Berkshire* was printed by R. Carnan in 1736. Newbury and Micklewright were printers in 1742. *Merrick's Translation of the Psalms* was first printed at Reading in the year 1765.

Reading, a large manufacturing and trading town of the United States, capital of Berks County, Pennsylvania. It contains Lutheran and Reformed German Churches. In 1805 *Martin Luther's Version of the Bible* was printed here in 4° by Gottlob Jungmann. In 1810 four *Newspapers* were published in Reading, and in 1850 nine.

Reale di Valencia. A book of the year 1657, printed by Vincenzo Sacco, bears this imprint. The ancient palace of the kings of Valencia in Spain was called "El Real." It is now the residence of the Captain-general of the Province.

**Recanetum.* The name of its early printer was Antonio Braida. An excellent specimen of the modern typography of this small town may be seen in *Nogel's* work, *De Ecclesiis Recanatensi et Lauretanâ*, 1859, 4°, an interesting notice of which is given in Trollope's "Umbria."

Recife, or *Pernambuco*, a large seaport town of Brazil, capital of the province of Recife. It contains a large old Jesuits' College, several Convents, and a Bishop's Palace.—1864.

Redfield, a small town of the United States of America, in Oswego County, New York.—1852. A *Life of the notorious P. T. Barnum* was printed here in 1855.

Redruth, a considerable market town of England, in the county of Cornwall. It is a place of great antiquity. Its inhabitants are principally employed in working the Coppermines of the district.—1814.

Regiacum, see *Atrebatum.*

Reigate, a market town and borough of England, in the county of Surrey, 19 miles S.W. of London.—1843.

Reikiavik, a seaport town of Iceland, the capital of the island, and the see of a Bishop. It contains a Public Library, a Catalogue of which was printed at Copenhagen in 1828. I have noticed no specimen of the Reikiavik press earlier than 1848.

Religd (?). A *Lettish* or *Livonian Bible* was printed here in 1794.

**Remi.* Brunet shews that printing was executed at Rheims so early as 1551 by N. Bacquenois, and thinks that the first specimen of his press was a French version of some *Latin Forms of Prayer*, composed by *John Ferus.*

Remiremont, a town of France, capital of an Arrondissement in the Department of Vosges, picturesquely seated on the left bank of the river Moselle. N. E. Laurent had a press here in 1773.

Remsen, a town of the United States of America, in Oneida County, New York. In the year 1850 two *Newspapers* in the Welsh language were published in this place.

Rensberga, Rendsburg, a large and strongly fortified town, lying on the river Eider, on the frontiers of Holstein and Schleswig. It possessed a printing-office in 1739, when a *Lettish Bible* was printed.

Reole, a small town of France, in the Department Gironde, 30 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. It is built on the side of a hill washed by the river Garonne, and contains the remains of a very ancient Castle. The art found its way to this little town very early. Jo. Manjus Constantinus printed here a grammatical work of his own composition in the year 1527. (Brunet.)

Retford, a small market and borough town of England, in Nottinghamshire.—1806.

Retzium, quære *Retz,* or *Roëtz,* a small walled town of Lower Austria, 30 miles N.W. of Vienna? or *Reetz,* a small town of Prussia, in the Province of Brandenburg? This imprint occurs in a book of the year 1747. (Szecheny Library.)

Rewa, one of the Fiji, or Feejee, Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. A printing-press has been introduced by the Wesleyan Missionaries, who, in 1840 and 1843, issued some *Catechisms* and *Hymn-books* in the language of the natives. (Grey.)

Rhegium, see *Regium* in Series I.

Rheinsberg, or *Rhyndsberg,* a small town of Prussia, in the Province of Brandenburg. The printing business was carried on here in the year 1608.

Rheno-Trajectum is *Utrecht.*

Rhodigium, Rovigo, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, capital of a province in the Government of Venice. It is usually the residence of the Bishop of Adria. The art of printing was carried on here in a very creditable style, by Daniel Bixucci, in the year 1629. (Bodleian.)

Ribnis, Ribnitz, a town of Mecklenberg Schwerin, in the Circle of Wendisch, 15 miles N.E. of Rostock (?) An Illyrian book in the Szecheny Library, of the year 1733, bears this imprint.

Rice (*Fort*), a military post in the northern part of the Dacotah Territory in North America, near the boundary-line between the British possessions and those of the United States. It is stated that a *Newspaper* has been recently started at this remote place. It is conducted by the officers of the garrison, and is called *The Frontier Scout.* No other Newspaper is issued within 1300 miles of the Fort.

Richmond, a large and handsome city of the United States of America, capital of the State of Virginia. The city, which is picturesquely situated on the James river, was founded in the year 1742, and was made the State Capital in 1780. It contains a fine Capitol, and many other Public Buildings and Institutions. The manufacture of Tobacco is still carried on very extensively. I have not met with any Richmond book earlier than the reprint of *Smith's History of Virginia,* (from the edition of 1624,) 2 vols., 8°, 1819. In 1850 about fifteen *Newspapers* and *Periodicals* were published at this city.

Richmond, a large and populous village of England, in the county of Surrey, beautifully situated on the river Thames, 12 miles W. of London.—1825.

Richmond, a considerable market and borough town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains the ruins of a fine Norman Castle. T. Bowman printed here in 1814. In 1844 the Latin imprint, "Richmondia Eboracensium," was used.

Riedlingen, a small town of Würtemberg, in the Circle of the

Danube, 29 miles S.W. of Ulm. It possessed a printing-office in 1729.

Riennes, quære *Rennes*? See *Rhedones* in Series I.

**Riga*. A press was at work here earlier than I had mentioned in Series I. In 1615 a *Livonian Bible* was printed by Nicholas Mollin (Duke of Würtemberg), and in 1631 a *Lithuanian Manual*, with *Luther's Catechism*, by Gocard Schroder. (Bodleian.)

Rignoux, quære what place?—1829. (Brunet.)

Rimu, the name of *Rome*, as printed in *Illyrian* and *Polish* books.

Ringwood, an ancient market town of England, in Hampshire, situated on the river Avon. *The Crypt*, an Antiquarian and Literary Journal, edited by the Rev. Peter Hall, was printed here in 1827.

**Rio de Janeiro*. Ribeiro informs us that typography was introduced into Rio in the middle of the eighteenth century, but did not continue long, being banished by order of the Court. Antonio de Fonseca erected a press, but the only production of it now known is a quarto volume describing the entry of the Bishop into the town, printed in 1747. Walsh ("Notices of Brazil," i. p. 163.), not knowing this fact, writes:—"In this year "(1808) also was established that mighty engine of knowledge "and power, a *Printing-press*. For three centuries this simple "apparatus had been inhibited in Brazil from its supposed "dangerous effects: and it was not till the year 1808 that this "great country was permitted to print (I am told) a leaf of a "book. The greatest boon the good Prince Regent thought he "could confer on his new people was, the establishing this "means of enlightening them on their best interests as con-"nected with arts, sciences, agriculture, manufactures, and all "the benefits he hoped to confer on them. The day therefore "on which he entered his 41st year, he celebrated by conferring "this boon, and established a *Royal Printing-office*, and pub-"lished a *Gazette* for the first time in Brazil." At the present time an *English Newspaper* is constantly published at Rio, entitled *The Rio Mail*.

Ripon, an ancient borough town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. During the present century it has been constituted a bishop's see. It possesses a very fine Cathedral. William Farrer printed here *The History of Ripon* in 1801.

Riverside, Cambridge. Perhaps this imprint denotes a suburb or district of the city of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts, North America. It occurs in *Stimpson's Crustacea, &c. of the Pacific Shores of North America,* 8°, 1857. (Trübner.)

Roanne, a large handsome town of France, in the Department of the Loire, situated on the bank of that river.—1860.

Rochdale, a large and populous borough town of England, in Lancashire. It is a place of great antiquity, and possesses a fine old Parish Church, seated on a lofty hill. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the Woollen Manufacture.—1807. The works of *Tim Bobbin,* in the Lancashire dialect, were printed here in 1819.

Rochester, a large flourishing city of the United States of America, capital of Monroe County, New York. It is situated on the river Genesee, near its entrance into Lake Ontario, and contains nearly 40,000 inhabitants. It possesses an University, and other Public Institutions.—1828. In 1850 Wanzer, Foote, and Co. printed a *Bible,* and in the same year nineteen *Newspapers* were regularly published.

**Rochester* (England). Perhaps the tract of 1648, cited in Series I., was executed at an itinerant press temporarily set up here, as was not unusual during the troubled times of the Civil War: or the imprint may be fictitious; for it is affirmed that the first person who established a regular printing-office in Rochester was Thomas Fisher, who died in 1786. (Andrews.) Rochester books occur of 1768, &c.

Rödelheim, or *Rudelheim,* a market town of Hesse Darmstadt, 11 miles N. of Frankfort. Hebrew books were printed here since 1753.

Roeulx, a small town of Belgium, in the Province of Hainault, 8 miles N.E. of the town of Mons.—1843.

Romford, a small market town of England, in the county of Essex. Francis Quarles, the author of "Divine Emblems," was a native of this place. A *Sermon* by the *Rev. William Shirley* was printed here in 1812.

Romhild, a small town of Germany, in Saxe Meiningen, on the banks of the river Spring. It possessed a printing-office in 1735.

Romsey, a small corporate town of England, in Hampshire. It possesses a fine and spacious Church, the remains of an

ancient Abbey. A tract, entitled *Nomina Villarum of the County of Southampton*, was printed here in 1791. (Martin.)

Roorkee, quære a town or village of British India? A work of the year 1857 bearing this imprint is cited in Trübner's "American and Oriental Record."

Rosanna, a country seat in a romantic part of the county of Wicklow, Ireland. It was formerly the residence of Mrs. Tighe, the gifted authoress of the Poem of "Psyche." The first edition of that poem was struck off for a few friends at a private press in the house at Rosanna; but the work was not given to the public until after Mrs. Tighe's death in 1810.

Roschavium, Roschiitz, a small town of Lower Austria, on the river Schmida? or *Roscoff*, a small seaport town of France, in the Department of Finisterre? A *Directorium Benedictinorum*, of the year 1621, is said to have been printed here.

Roscrea, a market town of Ireland, in the North Riding of the county of Tipperary. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains one of the Irish Round Towers, and some beautiful remains of an ancient Church. Thomas Lord, a printer from Youghal, established himself here shortly after the year 1786, and it is said that his types and presses were burned during the Rebellion of 1798.

Rosenberg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia. Another, in the Government of Marienwerder. A market town of Hungary, on the river Waag. A small town of Bohemia. In *one* of these towns the Jews had a printing-office in 1850.

Ross, a small market town of England, in Herefordshire, beautifully situated above the banks of the river Wye. John Kyrle, celebrated by Pope as "The Man of Ross," is buried in its church.—1818.

Rotheram, a considerable market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It contains large Iron works, and has several branches of manufacture.—1825.

Röts, or *Rötz*, quære a town of Lower Austria, near the frontier of Moravia, 42 miles N.W. of Vienna? or, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 30 miles N.E. from Ratisbon? Books were printed here in 1717.

Rōuergue is the name of a District in France, in the former Province of Guienne. A volume of *Poems* in the patois of the neighbourhood, cited by Brunet with the above

imprint, probably was printed at *Rhodez*, the capital of that District.

Roulers, a large ancient town of Belgium, in the Province of West Flanders, 17 miles S. of Bruges. It has very considerable trade and manufactures.—1847.

Roundwood, a village of Ireland, situated in a beautiful part of the county of Wicklow. G. P. Bull had a printing-office here in 1810.

Rousillon, a small town of the S.E. of France, in the Department of Isére, 12 miles S.W. of Vienne. It possessed a press in 1625. (Cat. de J. Conde.)

Roxbury, a town or city of the United States of America, in Norfolk County, Massachusetts. It was incorporated as a town in the year 1630, and now forms one of the suburbs of Boston. Its press in 1850 produced, among other works, two weekly *Newspapers*.

Royston, an ancient market town of England, on the borders of the counties of Cambridge and Hertford? or, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the town of Barnesley? The imprint occurs in a book of 1669. But quære.

Rugby, a large and populous market town of England, in Warwickshire, pleasantly seated on the bank of the river Avon. It has attained celebrity for many years past through the high character of its large endowed Grammar School. Rowell and Son were printers in 1807.

Rugeley, a market town of England, in Staffordshire, lying on the river Trent, 7 miles from Lichfield.—1843.

**Ruien*. Brunet states, that the *Henriade of Voltaire* was printed at this private press, near Riga, (which was erected by Gustavus de Bergman in 1785,) in 1788–90, and his *Zadig, or Destiny*, in 1789.

Rungpore, a large town of Hindostan, capital of a District in the north of the Presidency of Bengal. A *Provincial Journal*, edited by a Pundit, is regularly published here.

**Rupella*. For further particulars respecting the rare *Basque New Testament* of 1571, see Prosper Marchand's "Dictionn. Litter." ii. p. 17, and the interesting "Life of Jeanne D'Albret, Queen of Navarre," London, 1861.

Ruthin, a market and borough town of North Wales, in Denbighshire, beautifully situated on the river Clwyd. It possesses

an endowed Grammar School, and contains the ruins of a large ancient Castle. *A Memoir of Gabriel Goodman* was printed here in 1816 and 1825, and *Wynne's History of the Gwydir Family* in 1827.

Rydal Mount, a house beautifully situated in the village of Rydal, in the Lake district of the county of Westmoreland, near the town of Ambleside. It was long the favourite residence of the poet Wordsworth, who set up a private press, and struck off from it some of his own Poems, in 1839, &c.

Ryde, a market town and fashionable watering-place of England, in the Isle of Wight.—1840.

S.

**Sabaria.* This probably denotes *Szombathely*, a small town of Hungary, seated at the confluence of the rivers Raab and Güns. It is a Bishop's See. In German books it is called *Stein-am-anger*. It possessed a press in 1790.

Saco, a township and post village of the United States of America, in York County, Maine. It is situated near the mouth of the river Saco, and connected with it by bridges is the village of Biddeford. *A History of Saco and Biddeford*, by *Geo. Folsom*, was printed at Saco in 1830. In 1850 two *Newspapers* were published in the village.

**Sætobris.* Ribeiro states that a temporary press was erected at St. Ubes, in the early part of the sixteenth century, by Herman Kempis, a native of Germany. The only works from it which he had discovered were (1) *The Rules of the Military Order of St. Jago;* and (2) *The Order of Confession for the Knights of St. Jago.* Both volumes bear the same date, 1509. They are extremely rare. Copies of both are in the Royal Library of Lisbon. Panzer had not heard of this early press.

Saffron Walden, a market and borough town of England, in the county of Essex, seated on the brow and sides of a picturesque eminence. It derived its appellation from its former extensive cultivation of Saffron, which has been long discontinued. It contains a beautiful Church, and the remains of an ancient Castle: and in the immediate neighbourhood are some

earthworks, supposed to be Roman, and the ruins of a Benedictine Priory.—1844. In 1847 the Honourable R. C. Neville printed at Saffron Walden (for his private friends alone) *Antiqua Explorata*, the result of some excavations made by him at the Roman Station of Chesterford and other spots near Audley End; and in 1848 *Sepulchra Exposita*, or *The Opening of some Barrows in the Neighbourhood of Audley End*, 8°.

Saintaignan, or *St. Aignan*, a small town of France, in the Department of Loire et Cher, 50 miles S.W. of Orleans. It has an extensive manufactory of Gun-flints.—1846.

Saint Brieux, or *Sant Briec*, an old seaport town of France, capital of the Department of Côte du Nord. It is a Bishop's see. *A French and Breton Dictionary* was printed here in 1640 by Guillaume Doublet, who had been carrying on his business in the town since 1623.

Saint Clairsville, a post village of the United States of America, capital of Belmont County, Ohio.—1846. In 1850 two weekly *Newspapers* were published here.

Saintes, or *Sainctes*, a considerable town of France, in the Department Charente Inferieure, situated on the river Charente. It is a place of great antiquity, and possesses some very interesting Roman remains. It was formerly the capital of the province of Saintonge. Francois Aubert was a printer here in the year 1598.

Salem, a small town of the United States of America, in Washington County, New York. It was first settled in 1756. In the year 1806 *Dr. Owen's Exposition of Psalm CXXX.* was printed here by Dodd and Rumsey, 12°. In 1850 one *Newspaper* was published.

**Salernum*. The earliest Salerno book which I have met with is *Pauli Grysignani libellus de pulsibus et urinis*, 12°, "Impressum Salerni per C. Allifanum, anno salutiferæ Incarna-"tionis 1543, Die vero 25 mensis Junii. Teucrorum (Turca-"rum ?) magnâ classe molestante regnum Neapolitanum." The workmanship of this curious little volume is but indifferent. A copy of it is in the Bodleian Library.

Salford, a large and populous borough town of England, in Lancashire, now forming one of the suburbs of the city of Manchester. An edition of *Tim Bobbin's Works*, and a treatise of *Emmanuel Swedenborg*, were printed here in 1812.

**Salingiacum.* An earlier book than those formerly cited by me is *Origenis Tropologiæ,* bearing for imprint "Salingiaci, apud "molam chartaceam, cis Viperam, Joannes Soter excudebat, "Anno 1537, mense Junio." This not only fixes the locality of Solingen, but also acquaints us with the fact that it possessed a *paper-mill* at that early period.

Salisbury, in some books printed *Sarum,* an ancient city of England, in the county of Wilts, situated in a fertile valley on the banks of the river Avon. The chief ornament of this city is its magnificent Cathedral. In its neighbourhood are the rude remains of the fortress of Old Sarum, and the stupendous work of Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain. A Newspaper, *The Salisbury Postman,* printed by Samuel Farley, was commenced on September 27th, in the year 1715. Charles Honton printed here in 1730; and Benjamin Collins in 1741. *Du Moulin on Peace and Contentment,* with notes by Dr. Scrope, 3 vols., 8°, 1705, is cited as being printed at Salisbury. I have not been able to see the work. Lowndes cites a book, which, if its date be correct, shews that printing was carried on at Salisbury more than two centuries ago, viz., *E. Culverwell's Time well spent in Sacred Meditations, &c.,* 18mo, Sarum, 1635.

Salisbury is the name of eight or more post villages in different parts of the United States of America. *Davis' American Mariners, or The Atlantic Voyage,* bears "Salisbury," 1822. (Trübner.)

Salmenhemium, quære what town? A work, entitled *Appendix Cancellariæ Anhaltinæ,* published under the name of *Fabius Hercynianus,* bears "Salmenhemii, typis Germani Rheinfeldii," 1624. But there is an air of falsehood about it. (Bodleian.)

**Salodurum.* Printing was introduced into *Soleure* by J. J. Bernhard in the year 1658.

Salopia, Salop, or Shrewsbury, a large ancient borough town of England, in Shropshire, pleasantly situated on the river Severn, which here divides England from Wales. It once possessed a fine Benedictine Abbey, the church of which still remains, as also parts of the city walls, and the keep of the ancient Castle. From its position on the borders of the two kingdoms, Shrewsbury became a place of great importance in the frequent wars between England and Wales. Thomas Jones was established as a printer in 1704, and Thomas Gittens in

1705. Among the early Shrewsbury books are *A Sermon by William Powell*, Dean of St. Asaph, 1716, 8°; *J. Davies' Display of Heraldry*, 1719; *A Sermon by the Rev. S. Jones*, 1726; *Poems and Songs* (privately printed), 1727, 8°. J. Cotton was a printer in 1761, T. Durston in 1743, and Stafford Price in 1744. In *Welsh* books this town is called *Mythig*, or *Mwythig*.

Salt Lake City, a remarkable town or city, capital of a county of the same name in the Territory of Utah, in Western North America. It was founded, about 8 miles from the Great Salt Lake, in July, 1847, by a colony of *Mormons* who had been expelled from Nauvoo, in the State of Illinois. The emigrants carried with them the presses which they had employed in their previous settlements, and quickly brought them into use in Utah. A Newspaper, called *The Deseret News*, which was the official organ of their Governor, Brigham Young, began to be published at Salt Lake City on June 15th, 1850. In 1852 another Newspaper, *The Mountaineer*, was published here by J. J. Davis. In the same year appeared *The Utah Almanac*, printed by J. Macknight, who formerly had edited a Mormon Paper at *Independence*, in the State of Missouri. A description of this Almanac may be seen in Burton's "City of the Saints," chap. 5, where also is given a list of Mormon Newspapers, published at different places. (See also under *Utah, post.*)

Salvador (*S.*), called also *Bahia* (which see above, p. 14). I there omitted to state, that a press was first introduced by the Governor, the Count dos Arcos, in 1811, and a Public Library was founded in the same year.

**Samalcalda.* Printing was in use at *Smalcald* several years earlier than I had mentioned. John Schonich was established there in 1565, when he printed a work of *F. Dedekindus.* (Bodleian.) And in 1567 one of the early Lutheran *Confessions* was executed here.

Samārang, a very large seaport town on the north coast of the Island of Java. It is the capital of a Province, has a Protestant and a Roman Catholic Church, as well as several Mosques, and many other Public Institutions.—1863.

Samarja, quære if one of the names of *Frankfort-on-the-Maine*? It appears in a *Hungarian* book of the year 1650, executed by Andreas Wechelius, whose family were distinguished printers in that town during the seventeenth century.

Samoa. The Samoan or Navigators' Islands, eight in number, are situated in the South Pacific Ocean, in latitude 13 to 15, N. E. of the Friendly Islands. The London Missionary Society sent occasional Teachers to the natives first in the year 1830, and in 1836 formed a regular establishment. Having introduced a printing-press, they prepared *Elementary Books, Hymns, Catechisms, &c.,* in the language of the natives; also translations of the *Old* and *New Testaments;* and printed them from the year 1837 to the present time. The earlier tracts in this language were printed at *Huahine* in the Society Islands, but those in 1839 and subsequently bear "Samoa, at the Missionary Press." This press was erected at *Leulumoenga* in the island of Upolu, which see above, p. 120. (Grey.)

**Samplai,* or *Sampaloc.* A second specimen of this press, dated 1754, passed from the library of Don J. A. Conde into that of Mr. Heber, and from thence to the Bodleian. It is *A Vocabulary of the Bicol Dialect,* by *F. Marcos de Lisboa,* a well-executed folio volume of 764 and 172 pp., and having, on the leaf next following the title, a copper-plate engraving of the Virgin and Infant Saviour.

Sandgate, a village of England, on the seacoast of Kent. It is pleasantly situated, and has become a fashionable Bathing-place.—1824.

Sandia, Gravezande, a large village of South Holland, 8 miles S.W. of The Hague.—1849.

San Eaglais Bhric, quære the Gaelic name of what place? A Gaelic book of 1782 bears this imprint.

Sangalli Monasterium is St. Gallen, which see under *Galli Fanum,* p. 80, *supra.*

Sangerhusia, Sangerhausen, a large trading town of Prussian Saxony, capital of a Circle in the Government of Merseburg.—1730.

Sanitium, Senez, a small town of the South of France, 3 leagues N.W. of Castellane. It is a Bishop's See. Claude Marchy printed here some *Pastoral Instructions* of the Bishop of Embrun in the year 1678.

Sans Souci, in the island of St. Domingo, was a country residence of the black Emperor Henry I., who established in it a "Royal Printing-office," which was at work in 1817. (T. Compans.) A treatise by *Baron de Vastey* was published in that year.

Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, a large handsome seaport town, capital of Teneriffe and of the Canary Islands. J. P. Diaz had a printing-office here in 1754. (T. Compans.)

Santa Rosa, either a large town of Chili, in the province of Aconcagua, 65 miles N.E. of Valparaiso; or a town of Mexico, in the Department of Cohahuila, in the vicinity of some Silver mines.—1826. *A Dutch and Creole Grammar*, dated 1849, bears "Santa Rosa."

Santiago (in Spain), see *Compostella* in Series I.

Santiago de Tlatilulco, see *Jacobus* (*S.*) in Series I.

Santo Paulo, a town of Brazil, the capital of a Province. A printer named Costa Silveira was established here in 1839. (Ternaux Compans.)

Saratoga Springs, a post town of the United States of America, in Saratoga County, New York. It is the most celebrated Watering-place in the States. Its Mineral Springs were first discovered in the year 1773: at present, ten or twelve are open, all of them believed to possess great healing virtues. The town was incorporated in 1826, and has since increased from a mere village to a populous and handsome place of summer resort. Perhaps the earliest production of its press is a small *Trip to Saratoga Springs*, printed in 1822. G. M. Harrison printed a *Bible* here in 1832. There are now several printing-offices, and two *Newspapers* are regularly published.

Sarawak, a large town, situated on a river of the same name, on the west side of the island of Borneo. It is the capital of a Territory, and has become an extensive Settlement of Europeans under the British Rajah, Sir James Brooke, its population at present amounting to 20,000. A press has been introduced, and in addition to several small *reading books*, prepared for the instruction of the natives by the English Missionaries, *The Proceedings of the First Diocesan Synod*, and *A Charge by the Bishop of Labuan to the Candidates for Holy Orders*, were printed in 1864.

Sarlat, a small town of France, in the Department of Dordogne, 33 miles S.E. of Perigueux. It had a printing-office in 1694.

Sarnia, a large and thriving town of Canada West, on the river St. Clair, near to Lake Huron. An Indian Newspaper, called *Peep of Day*, was commenced here in 1861.

Sarsina, a small town of Italy, in the States of the Church. It is (or was) a Bishop's See. It possessed a press in the early part of the seventeenth century. In 1607 *F. Antonino's History of Sarsina* was printed here.

Savariana Typographia was a private press erected at *Paris* in the year 1615 (1715?) by M. Savary de Breves, French Ambassador at Constantinople, for the purpose of printing works in the Oriental languages.

Sauter, quære if a town or village in some part of Pennsylvania, North America? *Dr. Johnson's Letters from the British Settlement in Pennsylvania* bears the imprint "Sauter, 1820." (Trübner.)

Saxo-Henneb: quære what place is meant? It appears as the imprint of *Ludovici Mactatio Judaica,* 1710. (Bodleian.)

**Scala Dei.* The imperfect account of the press of this Spanish Convent, given by Mendez, is corrected by means of a volume in the Bodleian Library, a well-printed octavo of 800 pages, being *A Commentary on the Prophet Jeremiah,* by *Andrew Capella,* Prior of the Convent. It bears for imprint, "Excudebat Hubertus Gotardus in Cartusiâ Scalæ Dei, Anno MDLXXXVI." As the work is licensed by the Archbishop of Tarragona, probably Scala Dei was in the neighbourhood of that city.

Scarborough, a large and handsome borough and seaport town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It is beautifully situated on the sides of a steep hill crowned by the extensive ruins of an ancient Castle. Its Mineral Springs have long been famous, and in late years the town has become a place of fashionable resort during the summer season. In the year 1734 Thomas Gent, a well-known printer and bookseller (and topographer) of York, printed at Scarborough *The Life and Death of Job,* 8°. In the year 1815 John Cole, a printer and bookseller of Northampton, a zealous and diligent antiquary, transferred himself to Scarborough, where he amused himself, from 1815 to 1830, in composing and printing limited impressions of various topographical, biographical, and descriptive works of local interest. A list of these, to the number of 55, is given in "Notes and Queries," Third Series, vol. i. p. 509. About 1830 or 1832 he went back to Northampton. In 1834 he is found established as a printer at *Wellingborough* in that county.

Scarborough, the principal town of the island of Tobago,

situated on the S.W. Coast. A Newspaper, called *The Tobago Chronicle*, was published here in 1839.

Scelliéres, an Abbey of Bernardine monks, in the diocese of Troyes, situated near the little town of Pont-sur-Seine. *An Eulogy of Voltaire*, dated 1788, professes to be printed in this Abbey. (Barbier.)

**Schemnitium.* In *Hungarian* books Schemnitz appears under the imprint "Selmetz-banya;" in *Illyrian* works, "Steanicy." F. Sulzor was a printer here in 1789.

Schenectady, a post city of the United States of America, the capital of its county, New York. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been founded by the Dutch about the year 1620. It now contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and has a College, founded in 1795.—1832. In 1850 two weekly *Newspapers* were published.

Schippmannsdorf, a Missionary Station in South Africa, on the S.W. Coast, near Walwisch Bay, in the country of the Damaras. *Martin Luther's Small Catechism*, translated into the Damara language by a Clergyman of the Rhenish Mission stationed at Rehoboth, was printed here in 1855. (Grey.)

Schitomir, *Szitomir*, or *Zitomir*, Jitomir, a large town of Russia, in the Government of Volhynia. The Jews possessed a printing-establishment in this place, from which many Hebrew books issued in 1805 and following years.

Schleiza, Schleitz, or Schleiss, a small manufacturing town of Germany, capital of Reuss Schleitz, 24 miles S.W. of Gera. It possessed a printing-office in 1684.

**Schleusinga.* Presses were established here so early as the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1556 Herman Hausing printed a work by *Johann Winnistede;* and in the same year Christopher Fisscher had another printing-office in the town.

Schnepfenthal, or *Schepenthal*, a small village of Upper Saxony, in the Duchy of Saxe Gotha, remarkable for a large School, conducted upon a peculiar plan. A press was at work here in 1798.

**Schoenhoven.* A ninth specimen from this Convent, not mentioned by Panzer, is found in the Public Library at Cambridge; namely, *Horæ Sanctæ Crucis*, a small volume in 16mo, without date, bearing the usual imprint.

Schönberg is the name of several small towns in Austria and in Prussia.—1831.

Schquischo, quære if this is meant to denote *Coire*, the capital of the Grisons? The Bodleian Library contains a *New Testament mis en Aramansch trés Jackiam Bifrun d'Agredina*, bearing for imprint "Schquischo," 1560.

Schwalbach, or *Langen-Schwalbach*, a village of Germany, situated in the Duchy of Nassau. It possesses Mineral Springs, and recently has become a favourite Watering-place.

Schwindnicium, see *Suvidnia*.

Sdilikow. I have not been able to ascertain what town is meant by this name (or abbreviation of a name), which occurs repeatedly in Fürst's "Bibliotheca Judaica." The Jews have a printing-office here, from which many Hebrew books have issued since the year 1795.

Sedunum, Sion, a walled town of Switzerland, capital of the Canton of Valais, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Rhone. The art of printing was introduced during the seventeenth century.

Segŏn, or *Sai-gun*, a large and populous city of Cochin China, capital of the province of Chiampa. It is situated on the river Saigun, and is a great emporium of trade with China, Siam, and Singapore. When the French troops invaded that country, they carried with them from France the materials of a printing-establishment, and erected it at Segon in the year 1862.

Selinginsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the Province of Irkutsk, in Siberia, not far from the confines of the Russian and Chinese empires. This remote spot has been made to contribute towards the universal dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, by its sending forth an *Edition of the Old Testament* in the *Mongolian language* in 1840. (Bible Society.)

Senlis, an ancient town of France, in the Department of Oise, 30 miles S.E. of Beauvais. It contains a Cathedral said to have been founded by Charlemagne.—1759.

Senonia, or *Senones*, a small town of the East of France, in the Department of the Vosges, 29 miles N. E. of Epinal. It contains a large Benedictine Abbey, in which a printing-press was employed during the eighteenth century. Several works of its Abbat, *A. Calmet*, were executed within its walls; and a *Life of Calmet* in 1762.

Sergipe del Rey, a town of Brazil, capital of the Province of Sergipe, situated on a river of the same name. A printing-

establishment, under the name of "The Provincial Press," was at work here in 1840. (Ternaux Compans.)

Sernache Alliorum, Sernache dos Alhos, a small town of Portugal, in the Province of Douro, distant 4 miles from Coimbra. Within a *Mill* at this retired spot a press was once at work, while the Plague was raging through the city of Coimbra, in the year 1597. Antonio de Mariz, printer to the University, carried forth a printing-press, in order to finish a work written by his son, which he had commenced at his office within the city. It is entitled *Dialogos de Varia Historia,* 4°, a volume of about 800 pages. In a Latin Epistle prefixed, Mariz states it to issue "E molendinis Cupressi in ripâ oppidi Sernache Alliorum;" and he draws a melancholy picture of the extreme distress occasioned in Coimbra by the Plague. He himself had lost by it an uncle, a brother, a sister, and his mother.

The titlepage of the book bears simply "Coimbra, 1597," but at the end we read, "Acabousa de imprimèr a segunda viz. "esta primeyra parte *dos Dialogos de Varia Historia:* E a "Ribeyra de Sernache dos Alhos, em os Moinhos do acipreste, "a 8 dias do abril de 1599. Na Officina de Antonio de Mariz, "Impressor da Universidade."

A copy of this interesting volume is in the Bodleian Library.

**Serravallis,* Serravalle, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Government of Venetia, 24 miles N. of Treviso. Marco Chaseri printed here in 1604. (Bodleian.)

Sevenoaks, a small town of England, in the county of Kent.—1813. *Brady's Guide to Knowle* was printed here in 1839.

Seyny, a small town of Russian Poland, 36 miles N.W. of Grodno. It is said to have possessed a press before the year 1650 (Bandke), which probably was within the walls of its Dominican Convent.

Shacklewell, a hamlet or district in the parish of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, which has now become one of the North-eastern suburbs of London. T. Rutt was a printer here in 1805. The British and Foreign Bible Society erected a large printing-establishment, from which it has sent forth numerous editions of the *Holy Scriptures* in a variety of languages: among these are the *New Testament* in Italian, 1811; in Portuguese, 1811; in Irish, 1813, 1818; in Spanish, 1820, &c.

Shaftesbury, a very ancient market and borough town of

England, in Dorsetshire, pleasantly seated on a commanding eminence. It once contained a celebrated Abbey, founded by King Alfred, and several other Religious establishments. *West's Review of Statements respecting Cranbourn Chase* was printed here in 1818; and in 1821 Sir Richard Colt Hoare's *Monasticon Wiltonense* was privately printed by J. Rutter. (Martin.)

Shanghai, or *Shang-hae,* a very large and important seaport town of China, the most northern of the five ports recently opened by treaty to the commerce of Europe. It now contains a large European and American population, and is the See of an American Bishop, who was first sent to this place in 1837. The English Church Missionary Society established itself in 1843, and the European printing-press was soon introduced. Dr. W. H. Medhurst printed several works at Shanghai in 1846 and following years, among which are a *Chinese Dictionary,* 1847; *The New Testament,* in Chinese, in 1852; and *The Bible,* in four volumes octavo, in 1854. Four or five different Missionary Societies have now Stations in the town, and a Scientific and Literary Society has been established.

Shastonia. Quære if this designates the town of *Shaftesbury,* which see above? Sir Richard C. Hoare's *Memoirs of the Hungerford Family,* privately printed in 1823, (100 copies only,) 8°, bears this imprint.

Sheffield, a large manufacturing borough town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, lying on the small rivers Sheaf and Don. It is a place of great antiquity. Its chief manufacture of *Cutlery* has been celebrated for centuries, and is honourably mentioned by the poet Chaucer. Besides this branch of trade, which has wonderfully increased within the last 70 or 80 years, Sheffield holds the first place for Plated goods of every description.

The earliest Sheffield book which I have met with is *Short's History of Mineral Waters,* 1740, 4°. William Ward was a printer here in 1761. *The Sheffield Register* (Newspaper) was begun in June 1787.

Shelburne, a town of Nova Scotia, founded by American Loyalists about the time of the Revolution. A press was established in the year 1786.

Shepton Mallet, a market town of England, in the county of Somerset, 4 miles distant from the city of Wells. The town

contains an ancient and handsome Market Cross, and possesses manufactories of silk, velvet, and ribbons.—1812.

Sherborne, a considerable market town of England, in the county of Dorset. It is a very ancient place. A Bishop's See was erected here so early as the year 704, and continued till 1075, when it was transferred to Old Sarum, and afterwards to Salisbury. The "Minster" is a large and magnificent Church. I have not learned the date of the introduction of typography. A Newspaper, *The Sherborne Mercury*, was begun in the year 1736. *Fisher's Sermons* were printed in 1741. And it is now generally believed that the three folio volumes of *Dod's Church History,* bearing the imprint "Brussells, 1737," were really executed at Sherborne. Dod's true name was Hugh Tootle.

Sherbrooke, a town of Canada East, in the District of St. Francis, lying on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, 95 miles E. of Montreal. It contains several manufactories, and its population is steadily increasing.—1838. Two *Newspapers* were published here in 1861.

Shields (*North*), a large market and borough town of England, in Northumberland, situated on the river Tyne, near its mouth. It has a very extensive trade in Ship-building and repairing, &c. I have seen no specimen of its press earlier than 1789.

——— (*South*), a still larger town, lying on the other bank of the river Tyne, opposite to North Shields, and having its population engaged in the same branches of trade. *The Happy Village,* by the Rev. R. Wallis, was printed in 1802.

Shoosha, or *Shusha,* a very large and populous town of Armenia, capital of the Province of Katabagh. It was founded by Nadir Shah at the confluence of the rivers Koor and Aras, and is now the residence of a Russian Governor. Some Protestant Missionaries, desirous of converting the Armenians, formed a settlement here in the year 1829, and immediately provided themselves with a printing-press, the first production of which was *Our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount. A Bible* in Armenian was also printed in 1829. (Bible Society.)

Shoreham, an old seaport and borough of England, in the county of Sussex. Lowndes mentions a *Poem,* by *E. Perronett,* printed privately here, but he does not give its date.

Shovair Monasterium, see *Chesroan* in Series I.

Sibsagor, a town, or Missionary Station, in the country of

Assam, in India beyond the Ganges. The American Baptist Missionaries have established themselves here, and have introduced a press. *Brown's Grammatical Notices of the Assamese Language* was printed here in 1848, and the second edition of *The New Testament, translated into the Assamese Language by the Rev. Nathan Brown,* in 1849.

Sicz-bin. Quære what place (in Hungary or Transylvania) is denoted by this imprint, which occurs in a Hungarian book of the year 1593, printed by Janos Manlius, of whom we find traces in several other towns of those parts of Europe, in the latter part of the sixteenth century?

Sidmouth, a seaport and market town of England, in Devonshire. Its harbour is no longer available, except for vessels of very light draught, but the town has become a favourite Watering-place.—1810.

Sigethum, Sigeth, Szigethvar, or Nagy Szigeth, a large town of the west of Hungary, on the river Drave, situated among marshes, from which circumstance it takes its name; so that it is called by Le Long *Nova Insula,* and by another writer *Nea Nesos.* Typography was early introduced into this town. The second edition of *The Hungarian New Testament* was printed here in the year 1541 by Benedictus Abadi; a full account of which volume is given in the "Catalogue of the Szecheny Library." That very rich collection contained a copy of this and of the third edition, Vienna, 1574; and likewise had the good fortune of possessing the *first* edition, printed at Vienna in 1537, an octavo volume of 247 leaves, one of the rarest books in existence. *Dr. Bright,* in his "Travels through Hungary," makes honourable mention of Sigethvar, as instrumental in the diffusion of Christian knowledge through that land.

Silvanectum, an ancient town of France, in the Department of Oise, 30 miles S.E. of Beauvais. It is the See of a Bishopric said to have been founded by Charlemagne. The only specimen of its press which I have met with is *Rituale ad usum Diœcesis Silvanectensis,* 4°, "Silvanecti typis Nicolai des Roques," 1764.

Simmera, Simmern, (or Siemmpten,) a small town of Rhenish Prussia, in the Government of Coblentz. It was formerly of some importance as the chief town of a Principality. It possessed a press at an early period. In the year 1530 a German work, *The Tarmirbuch,* was printed with the curious and beauti-

ful types employed in the two editions of the famous *Tewrdannck*, 1517 and 1519; in 1533 a German translation of the old romance of *Fierabras;* and in 1535 another well-known romance, *The Four Sons of Aymon.* All were executed by Jerome Rodler, who in 1551 styled himself "Printer to the Prince Palatine."

Sittingbourne, a small market town of England, in the county of Kent, 38 miles S.E. of London. It is a place of considerable antiquity.—1853.

Sivapoura ad Gangem, Sivapoor. Quære its locality? H. Joursen, in 1825, styles himself "Collegii Typographus."

Skalicy, Skalitz, or Skakolcza, a royal free town of Hungary, seated on an eminence above the river March, on the borders of Moravia. Some *Polish* books, printed here in 1788, &c., in the Szecheny Library, bear for imprint "w Ubertske Skalicy."

Skibbereen, a market town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. The earliest specimen of its press which I have met with is a pamphlet entitled *Fair Play, addressed to the Right Honourable Charles Grant,* 12°, 1820. In the year 1837 John William Potter, the son of a printer at Kinsale, commenced business in this town; and in 1857 he and his son started a Newspaper, called *The Skibbereen and West Carbery Eagle,* a respectable journal, which still flourishes under the management of Mr. Potter and his son.

Skien, a small ancient town of the South of Norway, situated on a river of the same name, 66 miles S.W. of Christiania.—1847.

Skipton, a considerable market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in a valley near the river Aire. It has the remains of an ancient Castle.—1824.

Sklow, Sklof, Sclow, Schklov, or *Chklov,* a small town of Russia, in the Government of Mohilew, situated on the river Dnieper. The Jews have a Synagogue here, and a printing-office, from which they have put forth numerous works, from the years 1748, 1784, &c.

Sleaford, a market town of England, in Lincolnshire, 17 miles S. E. of Lincoln. It is believed to be built on the site of a Roman Station. A work entitled *Sketches of the Topography and History of New and Old Sleaford* was printed, by — Creasey, in 1825.

Sligo, a large seaport and borough town of Ireland, capital of the county.—1824.

**Slovita.* This place is also written *Slobuta, Slowita, Slawuta,* or *Slawatycze.* The *Jews* have had a printing-office here for many years.—1796, &c.

**Smyrna.* One imprint of *Hebrew* books printed here is *Bizmir.* See *Azmir,* p. 14, *supra.* In 1839 an English Newspaper was started at Smyrna, called *The Manzari Shark.*

Soerabaya, a large and important seaport town of the Isle of Java, situated on the Strait of Madura. It is the capital of a Province, and has a very extensive shipping trade. The town contains a Protestant and a Roman Catholic Church, and numerous Public Institutions.—1864.

Soissons, an ancient and strongly fortified town of France, in the Department of Aisne. It is a Bishop's See, and possesses many fine Public Buildings. It had two printing-offices in 1674.

Solidorum and *Solothurn, Soleure,* in Switzerland, which see in Series I. Typography was introduced into that town, by J. J. Bernhard, in the year 1658.

Solisbacun, Sulzbach, a small town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate. The Jews have long had a Synagogue here, and possessed a printing-press in 1584.

**Solna.* This denotes *Sillein,* an ancient walled town of Hungary, situated on the river Waag. Printing was carried on, by J. Dadan, in 1665, &c.

Somerset, a small town of the United States, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. In 1813 *Luther's German Bible* was printed, in 4°, by the Rev. Friederic Goeb, who established a small printing-office here. This was the first edition of the Bible executed in Western Pennsylvania.

Soravia, Sorau, (or Zarowe,) a walled town of Prussia, in the Province of Brandenburgh.—1830.

Sorbon, a village of France, in the diocese of Rheims, memorable as the birthplace of *Robert Sorbon,* confessor of St. Louis, and founder of the Theological College of Sorbonne.—1762.

Sorse, quære *Sorèze,* a small town of France, in the Department of Tarn, 35 miles S. of Albi? It contained a large Benedictine Abbey, now converted into a flourishing College. It had a press in 1772. Or perhaps *Sursee,* q. v. *infra.*

Southampton, a large and flourishing seaport town of England, in Hampshire, situated at the mouth of the river Itchen. It is an ancient place. Its environs are beautiful, and its port is now become one of the most important Packet Stations of Great Britain. It possessed a printing-office in 1768.

Southampton perhaps is a post village in Southampton County, in Virginia, in the United States. *Aspland's Annual Register of the Baptists in North America* bears "Southampton, Virginia, 1791." But Thomas, the historian of American printing, makes no mention of a press erected at Southampton.

South Moulton, an ancient market town of England, in Devonshire, on the bank of the river Moule, 24 miles N.E. of Exeter. Printing was carried on in 1789.

Southwell, a market town of England, in the county of Nottingham. It possesses a fine old Collegiate Church, several Schools, and a Literary Institution.—1838.

Southwick, a village of England, in Northamptonshire. The Rev. T. R. Brown, rector of this parish, had a private press in his own house, at which he printed in 1840 *A Grammar of Hebrew Hieroglyphs*, in 1841 *The Essentials of Sanskrit Grammar*, and in 1843 *A Dictionary of English Words of Difficult Etymology*, 2 vols., 8°. Of this last it is said that only nine copies were struck off.

Southwold, a seaport town of England, in the county of Suffolk, situated near the mouth of the river Blyth, 11 miles S. of Lowestoff.—1819. *H. Davy's Views of Seats in Co. Suffolk*, with 36 plates, was printed here in 1824, 4°.

Spa, a town of Belgium, 16 miles S. of Liége. It is situated amidst attractive scenery, and has long been much resorted to on account of its well-known Mineral Springs. It had a press in 1689.

Spalding, a considerable market town of England, in Lincolnshire, lying on the banks of the river Welland. It is an ancient place. It possesses an endowed Grammar School, of which the learned Greek scholar, Dr. Richard Bentley, was once master. —1810.

Spanish Town, or *Santiago de la Vega*, see *Jago* (*St.*), in Series I.

Speenhamland, or Speen, a village of England, in Berkshire, on the banks of the river Kennet. It was formerly a Roman

Station, and for some time was the residence of the poet Chaucer.—1835.

Spilsby, a small market town of England, in Lincolnshire.—1820.

Spirembergium, quære a village of Austria, in the Duchy of Styria? A book, entitled *Origines Murensis Monasterii*, in the Bodleian Library, bears for imprint "Spirembergii, in Bibliopolio Brucknausenio, 1627." The Monastery of Murau was in the town of that name in Styria, situated on the river Muhr.

Spremberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, on the river Spree.—1847. Quære whether it is the same place as *Spirembergium*? q. v.

Springfield, a large city of the United States of America, capital of Hampton County, Massachusetts. It contains a manufactory of Small Arms, belonging to the United States. In 1810 a *Newspaper* was issued. In 1838 G. and C. Morrison printed a *Bible*. In 1845, 1848, and 1852 *Webster's Dictionary of the English Language* was executed here.

Stadt-am-Hoff, see *Pedepontium* in Series I.

Stadthagen, a small walled town of Germany, in the Principality of Lippe-Schaumburg, distant 9 miles from Minden. It possessed a press in 1614. (Feverlin.)

Stafford, a large ancient borough town of England, capital of the county. It lies in the rich valley of the river Trent. J. Drury, son of John Drury, a printer of Lincoln, carried on the business at Stafford.—1814.

Staines, a small market town of England, in the county of Middlesex, lying on the river Thames, within 18 miles of London. It possesses a Literary and Scientific Institution, the *Report* of the proceedings of which Society was printed here in 1836.

Stamford, sometimes written *Stanford*, a large market and borough town of England, in Lincolnshire, built on a slope above the river Welland. It is a place of great antiquity, and formerly contained several Religious Houses and eminent Schools. A Newspaper, called *The Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury*, was commenced here in the year 1695. The earliest *books* which I find mentioned are, *A Poem*, by *Charles Kirkham*, folio, 1712; *Honesty, a Poem in Praise of Leicestershire*, 4°, 1721; *A Catalogue of the Library of Richard Brocklesby*, 1714; *A Sermon by*

the Rev. Francis Peck, 1720; and *A Sermon by the Rev. William Hannes,* 1725, printed by W. Thompson. In 1745 a remarkable work, *Whiston's Primitive New Testament,* was printed at Stamford.

Stanford is the name of eight parishes of England, in different counties. *Blore's History of the East Hundred of Rutland* bears "Stanford, 1811." Quære if printed at *Stamford*?

Stargard, a small town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 14 miles E. of New Strelitz. It had a Jews' Synagogue and a press in 1671.

Stavanger, a small seaport town in the South of Norway. It is a very ancient place, was formerly a Bishop's see, and still contains a fine and venerable Cathedral. A *Danish New Testament* was printed here in 1835.

Stavelot, a town of Belgium, in the Province of Liége, 15 miles S. of Verviers. It had an ancient Benedictine Abbey, founded in the seventh century.—1778.

Steam-printing. Perhaps it may hereafter interest some enquirers to learn that the first book printed by the agency of *Steam* is Elliotson's second edition of *Blumenbach's Physiology,* 8°, 1817. The printers were Bensley and Son, of London. ("Notes and Queries, March 22, 1856.")

Steenwick, a small town of Holland, in the Province of Overyssell, 20 miles N.E. of Zwolle. A *New Testament* in Dutch, printed here in 1580 by Herman Zanghursz, is in the Würtemberg Library.

Steinbert, a village of Belgium, situated between the towns of Verviers and Limburg. A press was introduced in 1731, by Q. F. Lejeune.

Stephanus (*S.*) *de Venderiis.* A single book, dated 1632, bears this imprint, viz., *Vindiciæ Communitatis Norbertinæ,* printed by G. Bernard. Beaupré is of opinion that it denotes a house temporarily occupied by the printer while the Plague was raging in the adjoining town of Nancy.

Stereotype-printing. The most full account of this invention and its various processes will be found in T. Hodson's "Essay on the Origin and Progress of Stereotype-printing," 8°, Newcastle, 1820.

**Stetinum.* Stettin possessed a press in 1569, and *A Saxon Psalter* was printed here in 1576 by Andreas Kelner. (Würtemberg Library.)

Stivagium, Estival, or St. Stivage, an Abbey of the Præmonstratensian Order, situated in the Eastern part of France (Lorraine), distant 12 miles from St. Dié. A work, entitled *Hugonis Sacræ Antiquitatis Monumenta*, was printed within this Abbey, by J. M. Heller, in the years 1725–31.

Stockport, a very large market and borough town of England, in Cheshire, situated on the river Mersey, within 6 miles of Manchester. It was formerly a Roman Station. At the present day its inhabitants are principally employed in various branches of the Cotton manufacture.—1792.

Stockton, a large market and borough town of England, in the county of Durham, situated on the river Tees. It is a place of considerable shipping and inland trade, and the Linen manufacture is carried on to some extent. Robert Christopher was a printer here from about 1770 to 1819.

Stoke Park. Stoke Pogis is a populous village of England, in Buckinghamshire, within 2 miles of the town of Slough. The poet Gray lies buried here, in the "Churchyard" which is the scene of his beautiful "Elegy." Adjoining the village is Stoke Park, lately the residence of John Penn, Esq., who erected a press in it, and printed several pieces for his friends, in 1794, &c.

Stokesley, a market town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Leven.—1808.

Stolberg, or *Stollberg*, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, in the Government of Aix-la-Chapelle. Also a small town of Saxony, in the Circle of Zwickau.—1846.

Stonehouse, a small town of England, in Devonshire, now forming one of the suburbs of Plymouth. It contains a Naval Hospital, Barracks, and a magnificent Victualling Establishment for the Royal Navy.—1819.

Stonehouse, a large village of England, in Gloucestershire, 3 miles distant from the town of Stroud.—1839.

Stonor, a village of England, in Oxfordshire, near the town of Henley. Stonor Park is the residence of the Stonor family. The *Decem Rationes* of the Jesuit *Edmund Campian* is said to have been printed at a private press here in the year 1581, and four hundred copies immediately distributed through the University of Oxford. ("Notes and Queries," I. vol. xi. p. 166: see also Wood's "Athenæ Oxon.") I have not seen one of those

copies, but judge it probable that the place of printing does not appear on the title-page.

Stourbridge, a considerable market town of England, in Worcestershire. It has manufactures of various kinds.—1789.

Stourport, a market town of England, in Worcestershire, situated on the river Stour. George Nicholson printed *The Cambrian Traveller's Guide* in 1808; and in 1812 a Serial was commenced, called *The Literary Miscellany*, which extended to 17 volumes, 18mo.

Stowe Bardolph, a village of England, in the county of Norfolk, 2 miles distant from the town of Market Downham. Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., whose seat is near Stowe, printed here a few copies of *Explanations of some Ancient Seals attached to Deeds and Charters in his possession*, accompanied with engravings, in the year 1847.

Stow-on-the-Wold, a market town of England, in Gloucestershire, seated on a high bleak hill.—1861.

Strabane, a considerable market town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. *Crawford's History of Ireland*, 2 vols., 8°, was respectably printed here in 1783.

Strada, quære if some town or village of Switzerland, in the Lower Engadine, in the country of the Grisons? C. Janet printed here in 1693. A Romansche version of a portion of the *Martyrologium Magnum* of Jo. Crispinus bears the imprint "Strada, L. C. et J. Janet, 1718." In 1709 L. Janet dated his books from *Engadina Bassa*.

Straeda, quære if the same place as *Strada*; or perhaps a street or district of the city of *Coire*, capital of the Canton of the Grisons? A work of *C. Drelincourt*, translated into the Romaunch dialect, dated 1696, bears for imprint "Stampo in Straeda." (Cat. Libri.)

Stratford-on-Avon, a market town of England, in Warwickshire, the birth-place and burial-place of William Shakspeare. *Baylies' Remarks on Dr. Perry's Analysis of the Stratford Mineral Waters*, printed in 1745, is the earliest *dated* work which I have met with. Twenty copies of the rare tract, *Strange Newes from Warwick, &c.*, 4°, 1642, were privately reprinted here in 1826 by James Read, at the expense of the editor, William Staunton, Esq. (Martin.)

Stratton, a small market town of England, in the county of

Cornwall. A volume of *Poems,* by the *Rev. R. S. Hawker,* was printed here in 1836.

Stratyn, quære a town of Poland? Bandke states that this place possessed a printing-press before the year 1650.

**Strawberry Hill.* Besides the pieces printed at this private press (which was first set up on August 4th, 1757) mentioned in Brockett's list, a Tale, entitled *Acidalis and Zelida,* was struck off in 1763. Very few copies were taken. One was in the rich library of Miss Currer, of Eshton Hall. A list of 123 articles struck off at this press is given in the Appendix to "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," 8°, 1864, p. 237.

Strelitz, a city of the North of Germany, capital of the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It consists of the Old Town, and the New Town founded in 1733.—1800.

Strigonium, Gran, a large royal free town of Hungary, situated at the confluence of the river Gran with the Danube. It is a place of great antiquity, was formerly the residence of the Kings of Hungary, and is still the see of the Hungarian Primate, and possesses a most magnificent Cathedral. F. A. Royer was "printer to the Archbishop" in 1763.

Stroud, a large market and borough town of England, in the county of Gloucester, distant 9 miles from that city. It lies in a rich valley on the river Stroud, and is the centre of the Woollen manufacture in the West of England.—1815.

*STUTGARDIA. In the sixteenth century a *Slavic* press was established here, under the management of Hans Ungrad, from which were sent forth several works in defence of Protestantism. Among them was a Latin version of *Aonio Paleario's* far-famed treatise *On the Benefit of the Death of Jesus Christ.* That piece was considered so dangerous to its pretensions by the Court of Rome, that it was ordered to be suppressed with the utmost rigour, in every shape or language in which it might be found. During very many years the work was supposed to be completely destroyed; but it has recently been discovered, both in Italian and Latin, in two ancient libraries, and has been reprinted in England in 1847. See some interesting notices on this subject in "Notes and Queries," Series I., x, xi; Series II., i.

It was not noticed that Stutgard had the honour of adopting typography during the fifteenth century, until M. Brunet dis-

covered a German work, describing the Election and Consecration of *The Emperor Maximilian*, printed there in 1486.

Styra, Steyer, a large town of Upper Austria, in the Circle of Traun, situated at the junction of the rivers Steyer and Enns. It has manufactures of various kinds, chiefly in Cutlery and Hardware. Printing was carried on here in 1694, &c.

Sudbury, a market and borough town of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the banks of the river Stour. It is a place of considerable trade.—1797.

**Suessa*. The Bodleian Catalogue mentions a work of *A. Niphus, Suessæ*, 1504. But this is really the note of the *composition* of the book, not of its *printing*. But in the same Library is an edition of *The Travels of Marco Polo*, really printed at Sessa in 1508.

**Sully* (*Chateau de*). The work briefly and imperfectly noticed in Series I. as being printed in this Castle, is the first edition of the *Memoirs of the Duc de Sully*. It was executed in 1638 by a printer from Angers, under the title of *Memoires des Sages et Royales Œconomies d'état, Domestiques, Politiques et Militaires de Henri le Grand, &c., de* 1570—1610; and bore the fictitious imprint "Amstelredam, chez Alethinosgraphe de Clearastimelée et Graphexecon de Pistariste," 2 vols., folio, without date. (Brunet.)

Suidnitium, or *Schwidnicium*, see *Suvidnia* in Series I.

Sulmo, Sulmona, an ancient town of Naples, in the Province of Abruzzo Ultra. It was the birthplace of the poet Ovid.—1786.

Sultza, perhaps Stadt-Sulza, a small town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, situated on the river Ilm. A work of *Naogeorgus*, dated 1540, bears this imprint.

Sunderland, a large and populous borough and seaport town of England, in the county of Durham, lying at the mouth of the river Wear, and immediately adjoining the towns of Bishop's Wearmouth and Monk Wearmouth. Like them, it is extensively engaged in the Coal trade, but it has also considerable manufactures, and various branches of trade. Printing was introduced, by R. Wetherald, in the latter half of the last century. A Song-book, entitled *The Modern Syren*, was printed here in 1781.

Sundia, or *Sundium*, is Stralsund.

Sursee, a small walled town of Switzerland, in the Canton of Lucerne. A work of *Nicholas Schradin* is said to have been printed here so early as the year 1500, being the first published piece of Swiss history. The volume is adorned with woodcuts. A copy of it is in the Public Library of Berne (Tableau de la Suisse), and another in that of Wolfenbuttel. (Brunet.)

Swan River, a British Settlement of West Australia, founded in June 1829, on the banks of the Swan river which falls into Melville Bay. A printing-press was sent out to this new colony from Hobartstown in the spring of 1830, and the first number of a *Newspaper* was struck off on the 16th of April in that year.

Swansea, in Welsh books *Abertawy*, a large borough and seaport town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, situated at the mouth of the river Tawe. It is the chief place in Great Britain for the smelting of Copper ores; and the town has likewise Iron-works, Foundries, Zinc-works, Tin-plate-works, &c. I have not met with a specimen of its printing earlier than *The Swansea Guide*, 12°, 1802. *Turton's British Fauna* was printed at Swansea in 1807. In 1814 a Newspaper *in Welsh*, entitled *Seven Gohmer*, was published weekly by David Jenkyns.

**Sydney*. In the language of the natives this town is called *Hirini*. The printer of *The Sydney Gazette* was George Howe, a native of the island of St. Christopher, where his father and brother were printers. Andrews, in his "History of British Journalism," ii. p. 164, informs us that a stone remains in the office of the Gazette, bearing the following inscription:—

"In memory of George Howe, a Creole of St. Kitts, born "1769, died May 11, 1821, aged 52. He introduced into "Australia the art of Printing: instituted the *Sydney Gazette*, "and was the first Government printer. Besides which, his "Charity knew no bounds."

The second Newspaper published here was *The Australian*, which was commenced in 1824. The third was *The Sydney Monitor*, in 1825.

A curious Tract has been published here, which perhaps may lead to very interesting results. It is by *Mr. Threlkeld* (probably a Missionary), and is entitled *Specimens of a Dialect of the Aborigines of New South Wales, being the first Attempt to form their Speech into a Written Language*. "Sydney, New South

Wales, printed at the Monitor Office by Aaron Hill." No date, but about 1832 or 1833. The author states one chief object of his studying the language to be, "to pave the way for the render- "ing into this tongue the Sacred Scriptures." And he liberally adds, "In presenting a copy to those who are connected with "other Societies, I beg to assure them that whatever knowledge "I may obtain in the Aboriginal tongue shall be always avail- "able to them with cheerful readiness; the noble principles of "Christianity forbidding the indulgence of any selfish motive, "or party feeling, in those who profess to be the promulgators of "its precepts. An anxiety to satisfy the friends of humanity "that our employment is not altogether without hope, as it "respects attaining the language of the Blacks, and that success "may ultimately be expected, with the Divine aid, have sug- "gested and urged the putting these imperfect specimens to "the press.

"Eighteen months, less interrupted than the time past, will, "it is hoped, enable me to make known Salvation to the Abo- "rigines in their own tongue. To attempt instruction, before "I can argue with them as men, would be injurious; because "Christianity does not make its votaries mere machines, but "teaches them how to give answer to every one that asketh a "reason of their hope. My time therefore must be devoted "wholly to that single object, until I am competent. And what- "ever may be the expences, or whatever may be the privations "of individuals to reclaim sinners, whether Black or White, the "remembrance of it will be no more; or if it exist, it will excite "only a song of praise, when we shall behold the great multi- "tude which no man could number of all nations and kindreds "and people and tongues, standing before the Lamb, clothed with "white robes, and palms in their hands, saying, 'Thou hast "redeemed us to God by thy blood, out of every kindred, and "tongue, and people, and nation; and hast made us unto our "God kings and priests for ever. Amen.' L. E. Threlkeld, "Lake Mac Quarie, New South Wales."

A copy of this tract is in the Bodleian Library.

Syra, a town situated on an island of the same name in the Grecian Archipelago. It is nearly on the site of the ancient Greek town Syros. It is the See of a Bishop. Some works in English and modern Greek were printed in 1854, &c. The city

was also sometimes known by the name of *Hermopolis;* so that a modern Greek Lexicon, printed in 1854, bears "Ἐν Ἑρμουπόλει." (See above, p. 71.)

Syracuse, a large manufacturing town of the United States of America, capital of Onondaga County, New York. It is chiefly remarkable for extensive Salt-works. In 1850 it issued seventeen *Newspapers.* In 1854 Mills, Hopkins, and Co. printed a *Bible.*

**Syracuse* (Sicily). The earliest specimen which I have noticed is of the year 1781. (Moreni, ii. p. 342.)

Szeben, or *Zeben,* a town of Hungary, in the county of Saros, situated on the river Tarcza. But it is probable that the Hungarian books which bear the imprint "Szeben-ben" were printed at Hermannstadt (*Cibinium*), which the natives call *Nagy-Szeben.*—1742, &c.

Szegedin, a large and important town of Hungary, in the District of Thither Theiss, capital of the county of Czongrad. It is a place of great trade, and has manufactures of Tobacco, Cloth, Salt, &c. Urbanus Gran was a printer in 1803.

Szepes-Varallya, Kirchdorf, a small town of the North of Hungary, in the county of Zips. It is a Bishop's See, has several Religious Institutions, and is a place of considerable trade. Matthew Bernard was a printer here in the year 1628.

Szigethum, Sziget (not *Szigetvar*), a small town of Hungary, in the District of Thither Theiss, chief town of the county of Marmaros. A printing-press was established here in 1805.

T.

Tahaa, one of the Western group of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. The London Missionary Society established a press on this island in or before the year 1823, at which *The Book of Daniel* and several portions of *The New Testament,* in the language of the natives, were printed in that and the following years. (Grey.)

**Tahiti.* The first work struck off at "The Mission Press" was *A Spelling-book.* The King of the Island took a lively interest in the setting up and printing of this book, and even composed one page and worked it off with his own hand. The

press was at that time fixed at a spot called *Afarcaitu.* The date of this book probably was 1819 or 1820.

Tahlequa, a thriving post village and Missionary Settlement among the Cherokees, in the Indian Territory, North America. The Cherokees have adopted the English language and dress to a great extent. "Numerous Missionaries are settled among "them, and have been very successful in their endeavours to "civilize and Christianize them; and their Schools and Churches "are such as any enlightened nation might be proud of, more "efficient indeed than several of the States of our Union can "boast of; and their public press is not inferior to that of "Arkansas, either in talent or respectability." (Fisher.) Among other works, a weekly Periodical, *The Cherokee Advocate,* began to be published at Tahlequa on September 26, 1844.

Tain, a royal borough and seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Ross. In Gaelic books it is called *Baile-Lhuthaich.*—1825.

Tamaki, a Missionary Settlement in some part of New Zealand. The English Church Missionary Society erected a press in this place, at which they printed, among other Elementary books, a short tract of *Scripture History* in 1847. (Grey.)

Tampico, a seaport town of Mexico, in the Department of Tamaulipas. It is situated near the mouth of the Pamuco river, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico, and is a place of considerable trade. A Newspaper, named *Filantropo,* was published here in 1827.

Tamworth, a considerable borough and market town of England, situated in the counties of Stafford and Warwick. It possesses some endowed Schools, and other Charitable Institutions.—1785.

**Tananarivo.* The press introduced by the London Missionary Society arrived in November 1826, and began its operations in 1827. The Missionaries sent forth a great variety of works in the Malagasy language, from 1827 to 1836. Among them were *Dictionaries, Elementary books, Hymns, Catechisms, The New Testament,* in 1829 and in 1830; *The Old Testament,* in portions; *The whole Bible,* in 1835. But in the general persecution of the Christians, which continued for some years after the death of King Radama (who had zealously protected them) in 1828, the press was destroyed, and the last Missionaries quitted

the Island in 1836, after having diligently and effectually laboured in it from the year 1818. (See also under *Madagascar*, *supra*.)

Tangermunde, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, situated at the junction of the river Tanger with the Elbe, 32 miles N.E. of Magdeburg.—1840.

Tanglimi, quære some place in the neighbourhood of Berlin; or possibly some district of that city? An edition of *Luciani Somnium Scipionis*, printed in 1859, bears "Tanglimi, Prostat in Librariâ Dietzianâ." (Bodleian.)

Taranaki, a British Settlement, recently founded on the West coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand, in the Province of Auckland. In 1858 a printing-office was set up, and a *Newspaper* regularly published.

Tarascon, a large walled town of the S.E. of France, situated on the Rhone.—1746.

Targowica, or *Targowitz*, a small town of Russian Poland, in Podolia. Bandke states that a printing-press was at work here before the year 1650. At present it is said that only a single press exists throughout the entire Government of Podolia, or Podolsk.

Tarnopol, a large town of Austrian Galicia, capital of a Circle. It contains Greek and Russian Churches, and many Educational Establishments.—1813.

Tarnovia, Tarnow, a considerable town of Austrian Galicia, capital of the Circle, and a Bishop's See. The art of printing was fostered, and probably first introduced, by the venerable lord of the town, John Tarnowski, of whom an interesting account is given in Krasinski's "History of the Reformation in Poland," i. p. 168. He was not only a munificent patron of letters, but also was author of several works; one of which, entitled *Advices on the Art of War* (in Polish), was printed here in 1558.

Tartakow, quære if *Tartocz*, a village of Hungary, in the District of Thither Theiss? or some town in Poland? This is one of the places at which Bandke informs us that a press existed prior to the year 1650.

Tasernavitz, probably *Tchernowitz*, or *Czernowitz*, a large town of Austrian Galicia, on the river Pruth. It is the capital of a Circle, and the See of a Greek Bishop.—1836.

Tasmania, or *Van Diemen's Land*. This general imprint appears in a book printed in *Hobart's Town*, the chief British Settlement, in 1852, viz., *The Life and Adventures of William Buckley, thirty-two years a Wanderer amongst the Aborigines of the then unexplored Country round Port Philip, now the Province of Victoria*. By John Morgan. "Tasmania, printed and published by Archibald Macdougall, Melville Street, Hobart, 1852." (Grey.) It is found also in West's "History of Tasmania," 1852.

Taunton, a large market and borough town of England, in Somersetshire, situated in a very rich and fertile valley. It is a place of great antiquity, having been a Station of the Roman armies. It contained two ancient Castles, has two fine Churches, and several Religious and Literary Institutions. Henry Chalklin was a *bookseller* here (perhaps a *printer* also) in 1708; and (according to Hotten) George Treugle in 1649. Printing was executed in the town in the year 1732.

Tauranga, a British Settlement on the East coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand, in the county of Auckland. It was founded in 1835. Archdeacon Brown, a Missionary, printed at the Tauranga press, for private circulation only, a tract, entitled *Brief Memorials of an only Son*. This was afterwards translated into the Maori language and circulated among the natives. (Thompson's New Zealand.)

Tavoy, a town, situated on an island of the same name, in the British Provinces of Tenasserim, in Further India. Missionaries from England have formed a Settlement here, and have introduced the printing-press, from which they have put forth numerous works in the Sgau Karen language, one of the two dialects spoken in that country. The earliest book which I have seen noticed is of the year 1842, *Wade's Karen Dictionary*, in 4°. Mr. Wade, a Missionary, published a *Vocabulary*, *Grammar*, and several other works, in subsequent years. *The New Testament* in Karen was printed in 1843, and *The whole Bible* in 1853, both translated by the Rev. Francis Mason; and the Tavoy Missionary Press appears to have been in active and useful operation during the last twenty-three years.

**Tegernsee*. The art of printing was carried on at this Monastery at a much earlier period than I had mentioned in my First Series. A German tract, *Reformer Buchlein*, was published in 1578; *Psalterium B. Mariæ* (in verse), in 1579; followed by

other works, chiefly of a religious cast, in 1580, 1592, 1665, 1677, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1737, &c., shewing that the good monks kept their press diligently at work.

Teheran, or *Tahrân*, a large city of Persia, in the Province of Irak, the present capital of the Persian Empire. In the "Journal of the Asiatic Society" it is mentioned that *A Life of Mahomet,* by *Mohammed Bater*, was printed here in or about the year 1821. Lithographic printing was in use in 1830, and a lithographed *History of Persia* was published in 12 volumes, folio, by order of the King, in 1850—1857. It appears also from the following notice that the important addition of a *Newspaper* has been recently introduced:—

"We learn through Vienna that a Journal, established on "the 1st January, now appears twice a week at Teheran, the "first publication of the kind ever undertaken in Persia. It is "lithographed on two pages of a large sheet of thick paper, the "first and last page being both blank. At the top of the two "printed pages are the arms of Persia, a lion rampant, bearing "the sun on his head, resting one paw on a globe, and holding "in the other a drawn sword, with the motto—'The lion of "God is all-powerful.' One page is dedicated to the official "news of Persia, but is rarely filled. The other contains "general news, chiefly consisting of unimportant anecdotes. "At the bottom is inscribed—'Printed at Teheran, in the "house of the Califat, for the instruction of the world.'"

Teignmouth, a seaport and market town of England, in Devonshire, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Teign, and much resorted to in summer as a Bathing-place.—1810.

Tellicherry, a seaport town of Hindostan, on the Malabar coast, in the Presidency of Madras. It was formerly a place of great commercial importance, but of late years has much declined. A Lithographic press was worked here in 1861. (Trübner.)

**Telo Martius.* Brunet affirms that the first book printed at *Toulon* is of the year 1650, namely, *Le Bonheur du Diocèse de Tholon,* printed by Benoist Collomb.

Temesia, Temesvarinum, in Hungarian books *Tömösvaron*, Temesvar, a large and strongly fortified city of Hungary, in the Banat, 75 miles N.E. of Belgrade. It is the see of a Greek Bishop, and is also the residence of a Roman Catholic Bishop.

Its inhabitants are of various sects and countries. Printing was carried on in 1774.

Tenby, a seaport town of South Wales, in Pembrokeshire, lying on Caermarthen bay. It has considerable shipping-trade, and latterly has become a favourite and fashionable Watering-place. *The Archæologia Cambrensis*, first series, 4 vols., was printed here, by R. Mason, in 1846–9, and *The Cambrian Journal* in 1854–63.

Teneramunda, Termonde, or Dendermonde, a strongly fortified town of Belgium, in the Province of Eastern Flanders, situated at the junction of the rivers Dender and Scheldt, 12 miles N.W. of Brussels. This town is memorable for sustaining a siege against Louis XIV. of France in 1667, and for another against John Duke of Marlborough in 1706. A press was established here so early as 1629 (Bibl. Belge); and a printer, named Jacob du Caju, executed a work by *Jo. Bapt. Kips*, Superior of the Præmonstratensian Monks of Louvain, in or about the year 1770.

Tenochtitlan, the ancient name of *Mexico*, appears on the title-page of a Spanish work on *Religious Processions*, by *D. Richel*, printed in 1844. (Bodleian.)

Teschin, a considerable town of Austria, in Moravia, the capital of a Circle.—1852.

Tetbury, a small market town of England, in Gloucestershire, seated on a rising ground near the source of the Lower Avon. It possesses a Cloth manufactory. J. S. Goodwin printed *Moffat's History of Malmesbury* in 1805.

Tetuan, a large seaport town of Morocco, in the province of Fez. It has a considerable inland and export trade. Since the recent occupation of this town by the Spaniards, the first printing-establishment within the Empire of Morocco has been erected here. It was opened in March 1860, and a Newspaper, called *The Echo of Tetuan*, is now in a regular course of publication.

Tewkesbury, a small ancient town of England, in Gloucestershire, situated on the river Avon, near its junction with the Severn. It is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful Church, the remains of a splendid Abbey. *A Sermon* by *John Geree*, dated 1644, professes to have been printed here. I have not met with any Tewkesbury book earlier than *The History and Antiquities of Tewkesbury*, 1790.

Thaba (*Nehu*), i. e. *The Black Mountain*, a Missionary Station in the Cape Colony, South Africa. The Wesleyan Missionary Society had a printing-press here in the year 1840, from which it has sent forth many *Elementary books, Hymns, Catechisms, Scripture Extracts, &c.*, in the Se-suto and Se-rolong dialects, since that year. (Grey.)

Thame, a small market town of England, in Oxfordshire, situated on the banks of the river Thame. It possesses a fine old Church, and an ancient endowed Grammar School.—1860.

Thames (*The*). Single leaves and smaller pieces are occasionally met with, professing to be printed on the river Thames. It appears to have been a custom among our forefathers, on the recurrence of very severe frosts, to erect temporary printing-presses upon the ice above London Bridge, and to invite visitors to inspect the process, and to purchase some trifling production. King Charles II., with his brother and some ladies, paid a visit of that kind, during the long frost of 1683–4. In the amusing work, "Chronicles of London Bridge," (8°, London, 1827,) are accounts of these impromptu publications during the winters of 1683-4, 1709, 1739–40, 1789, and 1814.

Theodosia, Feodosia, or Kaffa, a fortified town in the Crimea, seated on a magnificent bay. It was originally founded by Greeks from Ionia. For a long period it was in possession of the Genoese, afterwards in that of the Turks, and at present it belongs to Russia. Its inhabitants are of various races and religions. Since the late war in the Crimea a Newspaper has been established here. It is called *The Rainbow*, is printed in English, French, and Armenian, and is chiefly devoted to commercial and scientific information. Its editor (in 1860) is M. Aivasoffski, an Armenian Bishop.

Thermæ Antoninæ, Baden Baden, a well-known town of Germany, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, distant 18 miles S.W. from Carlsruhe. Its situation is most beautiful, and its Hot Springs were duly valued by the Romans. Their fame has continued to make Baden a place of fashionable resort, and its chief trade is at present *Public Gaming*, from which the Grand Duke is said to derive considerable rather than reputable profit. It appears that typography was carried on here for a short period at the beginning of the sixteenth century by Renatus Beck, a printer of Strasburgh; who quitted that city on account

of a severe visitation of the Plague, and set up his press temporarily at Baden. The Bodleian Library contains a book, *Joannis Motis Apologia mulierum in viros probrosos, &c.* It is a small quarto, bearing for imprint "Excusum in Thermîs Antoninis oppidi Badensis per Renatum Beck. Anno 1511, quando Pestis præter solitam crudelitatem Argentorati increscebat."

I have noticed no other Baden publication earlier than 1682 and 1687.

Thierstein, or *Tiernstein,* a small town of Bavaria, in the Principality of Bareuth, 20 miles S. E. of Hoff. It possessed a printing-office in 1731.

Thirsk, a borough and market town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.—1797.

Thomas (*St.*), the chief town of the island of St. Thomas, lying off the West coast of Africa, in the Bight of Biafra. A press was at work here in 1815.

Thomé (*St.*), or *St. Thomas' Mount,* an outlying small town near the suburbs of the city of *Madras,* in Hindostan. Some official papers of the Presidency are printed at this place.

Thornbury, a market town of England, in the county of Gloucester. It contains the ruins of an ancient Castle. *Ellis' History of Thornbury Castle* was printed here in 1839.

Three Rivers, a considerable town of Canada East, capital of the District, situated at the junction of the river St. Maurice with the St. Lawrence. It is an old town, but latterly has much increased in population, and the Iron-works in its neighbourhood are carried on with great activity.—1832.

Thurles, a market town of Ireland, in the North Riding of the county of Tipperary. It is believed that the first printer who settled here was named Michael Mergan, or Merrigan, early in the present century. He afterwards set up a press for some time at Cashel.

**Tiflis.* For some years an Armenian press existed here, the first specimen of which was *Our Lord's Sermon on the Mount;* but at present it is doing very little. The Russian Government has a press of its own, from which it issues a *Gazette.* In the number of that paper for March 1831 is an account of a Library of rare and curious books existing in the Mosque of Achmet, in the town of Kiska, or Akhalgic, among which are many not to

be found in any other collection in Persia; but several of them were carried off by the Russians in the late war.

Tignée, a hamlet or small village of Belgium, within 2 leagues of the town of Liége. H. J. Urban, a printer at Herve, removed from that place in 1788, and set up his press at Tignée, where he published two liberal *Newspapers*. (Bibl. Belge.)

Tilzie, Tilse, or *Tilsit*, a large town of Prussian Lithuania, memorable as the scene of an important Treaty signed in 1807, between the Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia. *A Lithuanian Bible* of 1824 bears the above imprint; also *New Testaments* of 1823 and 1834. (Bible Society.)

Tirlemont, a large fortified town of Belgium, in the province of Brabant.—1842.

Tiverton, a large market and borough town of England, in Devonshire, situated on the river Exe. J. Parkhouse was a printer here about 1790; but the art had been introduced so early as the year 1730. (Davidson.)

Tivoli, the ancient Tibur, a city of Italy, in the States of the Church, beautifully situated, and rich in the remains of Roman art.—1810.

Tobago, see under *Scarborough*.

Tobolsk, a large and important town of Western Siberia, on the river Irtisch. It is the capital of a Government, and the See of an Archbishop. It contains a population of about 20,000, and has seventeen Churches, besides the Cathedral. A *Gazette* is published here, which, as might be expected, is entirely in the hands of the Russian Government.

**Todi*. Printing was carried on here nearly thirty years earlier than is mentioned in Series I. In 1627 Annibal Alvigi printed at Todi a *Poem*, by *C. Canelli*, from which the letter R is entirely omitted. (Brunet.)

Toledo, a city and port-entry of the United States of America, in Lucas County, Ohio. It began to be settled so recently as 1831, and was incorporated in 1838, but is rapidly increasing both in population and trade. In 1850 two Newspapers were published, *The Toledo Republican*, and *The Toledo Blade*.

Toluca, a handsome town of Mexico, beautifully situated in a valley of the elevated plateau, distant 20 miles S. W. from the Metropolis.—1831.

Tongataboo, one of the Tonga, or Friendly, Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Many of the inhabitants have been converted to Christianity by Missionaries from Europe. In April 1831 the Wesleyan Missionaries established a press in this place. A long and interesting notice of its erection and first operations is given in the "Catalogue of Sir G. Grey's Library" (vol. ii. pt. iv. p. 88), being an extract of a letter from the Rev. W. Woon, under whose direction the press was placed. It begins, "April 4, 1831. This is a memorable day. The Rev. "N. Turner, a smith, and myself, succeeded in putting up the "Albion printing-press sent out by the Wesleyan Missionary "Society for printing the Scriptures in the Friendly Islands: "and every part of it is in good order and ready for operation. "I have also cased my type (or put my type in case), and I "expect in a few days to print some instruction for the "natives.

"April 14, 1831. Since the 4th inst. I have been busily "employed in the printing-office preparing a little work for the "instruction of the people in Tongatapu and the adjacent "islands, and to-day I have put it to press and intend to print "5000 copies. While working at press, the Queen paid me a "visit, an interesting and intelligent woman; and I presented "her with a book, with which she was greatly delighted. "Previous to the introduction of the press, my brethren had to "write everything for the natives. Several Chiefs and respect- "able persons called to see the press. They look with wonder "and delight on its operations, and regard it as a god! They "are puzzled and confounded in looking at the machinery, &c., "and ask a variety of questions of the brethren who know the "dialect, respecting its origin, &c. There is a general move- "ment throughout the island to witness this 'new thing.' I "have been greatly amused at their curiosity, and I shall not "soon forget their observations to the brethren. Mr. Turner "told me that thousands will learn to read from this little "work."

After many similar entries, the letter concludes with the following remarks from the Rev. John Williams, a Missionary, who afterwards was murdered at Erramanga:—"In my visit to "Tongatapu, I was truly delighted to find that the (Wesleyan) "Missionaries had received a printing-press, and that it was

" most actively engaged in preparing the Word of Life for the " people. Its invaluable operations were commenced in April " 1831, and by November 1832 twenty-nine thousand one hun- " dred copies of small books, containing two millions seven " hundred and seventy-two thousand pages, had been struck off. " Such facts furnish delightful evidence of the untiring diligence " of the Missionaries who supplied the matter, and of the " perseverance of Mr. Woon, who had charge of the mighty " engine."

Toronto, a large and handsome city of British North America, capital of the Province of Canada West, beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Ontario. It is a Bishop's See, and possesses an University and numerous other Public Institutions. It was founded in the year 1794, and has made rapid advances in population, trade, and importance. A Newspaper, called *The Advocate*, was published by W. L. McKenzie in 1824. In 1825 *The Book of Genesis*, translated into the Chippewa dialect by the Rev. Peter Jones, a native clergyman, was printed here for the Toronto Auxiliary Bible Society; and in 1850 *The Four Gospels*, in the same dialect, by the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, an English Missionary. In 1839 or 1840 Mr. Eastwood published at Toronto the first *English Bible issued in Canada*. The paper for that edition was manufactured by him at Toronto.

Torquay, a seaport town of England, in Devonshire. It has latterly become a fashionable Watering-place, and a favourite resort of invalids, on account of the beauty of its scenery and the healthiness of its climate.—1827.

**Torunium*. The art of printing was introduced into the town of *Thorn* much earlier than I had stated. The Bodleian Library contains two books of the year 1521; one, *Zach. Ferrerii vita beati Casimiri confessoris*; the other, *Oratio ad Poloniæ regem contra errores M. Lutheri*, by the same author. Both bear "Thorunii, 1521." Another book, of the year 1569, has "Toroniæ."

Totham (*Great*), a village of England, near the town of Maldon, in the county of Essex. At his seat, Totham Hall, Charles Clerke, Esq. erected a private press, at which he struck off from time to time several reprints and other pieces, in the years 1834 to 1849. Many of these were printed on one side only of the paper. The typographical execution is good. Very few copies

were taken. Mr. Clerke is author of a poem called *Epsom Races*. A list of these productions is given in the Appendix to Lowndes' Manual.

Totness, a borough and market town of England, in Devonshire, situated on the river Dart.—1814.

Tottenham, a large and populous village of England, in the county of Middlesex, which may now be considered as forming part of the northern suburbs of London.—1813. *Robinson's History of Tottenham* was printed here in 1818.

Tragurium, Traghu, or Trau, an ancient fortified town of Dalmatia, situated on an island 30 miles N.W. of Spalatro. It is a Bishop's See. Printing was in use here so early as the middle of the sixteenth century. Le Long cites *The Croatian Gospels for Sundays and Holidays*, edited by Thomas Truber, bearing "Tragurii, 1562." Perhaps this printing-establishment was connected with one existing at the same time at *Tubingen* (q. v.), at which Truber printed a *Croatian New Testament* in this same year; as mentioned in Series I.

Tralee, a seaport, borough, and market town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, situated at the head of Tralee Bay. A Periodical, *The Kerry Magazine*, was excellently printed here, by F. C. Panormo, in 1834.

Treffynnon is the Welsh name of the town of *Holywell* (q. v.), in Flintshire, North Wales. E. g. a *Welsh New Testament* of 1839 bears this imprint.

Trefriw, a village of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, 3 miles W. of the town of Llanrwst. A *Welsh and English Dictionary* of the year 1815 bears this imprint. I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. W. Roberts, bookseller, of Llanrwst, for the following curious piece of information:—"In Trefriw the "old Venodocean printing-press was worked for years. The *old* "*wooden press* was bought in Bodedern, in the Isle of Anglesey. "It was the identical press first used in the Principality, and "first of all in the possession of Lewis Morris, gentleman, of "Anglesey, author of the *Harbour Charts*. Almost all of the "*Almanacs*, or 'Cyfaill,' bearing the imprint of 'Dublin,' and "purporting to have been printed in Ireland, were printed in "*Bryn Pyll, Trefriw*. My father, now in the eighty-first year "of his age, remembers well being there and assisting to print "the *Almanacs*. The printing was carried on in the night time,

" to evade the scrutinizing eyes of the Government officers, " there being a heavy duty chargeable on all Almanacs printed " in England and Wales, but no duty on those printed in Ire- " land. Hence the reason for the *Cyfaill* bearing the imprint " of 'Dublin.'"

Trenchinium, Trentschen, an ancient fortified town of Hungary, situated on the river Waag, 54 miles S.E. of Olmutz. The art of printing was carried on here in 1640, by Wenceslaus Wocalius.

Trenton, a handsome city of the United States of America, the capital of Mercer County, New Jersey. *D. Ramsay's History of the Revolution of South Carolina* was printed here in 1785; a *New Testament* in 1788; and a *Bible* in 1790. In 1810 Trenton possessed two *Newspapers*, and in 1850 four.

Trevandrum, or *Trivandrum*, a large town of Hindostan, the capital of the State of Travancore, in the Presidency of Madras. It contains the palace of the Rajah. Within 2 miles E. of the town is the British Residency.—1851.

**Trevecka*. Southey, in his "Life of John Wesley," says of this Institution:—"It was called Lady Huntingdon's College: " the students were boarded, lodged, clothed, and taught gra- " tuitously for four years; after which they were either to take " Orders, or become Ministers of any Dissenting Congregation." The few specimens of the Trevecka press which have come to my knowledge are the following:—

1. *Christ Revealed, or Types and Shadows, &c.*, by Thomas Taylor, D.D. 8°, 1766.
2. *The Last Message and Testimony of Howel Harris.* 1774.
3. *E. Jones' Account of the Parish of Aberystwith.* 8°, 1779.
4. *The Holy Bible*, in Welsh. 12°, 1790.
5. *The Life of Howell Harris, Esq.* 8°, 1791.

*TREVIRI. *Triers* must be added to the honourable list of towns which adopted the art of printing during the fifteenth century. A work, entitled *Speculum Sacerdotum*, bearing the imprint "Treviris, 1481," is in the Public Library of that city.

Trim, an ancient market town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, situated on the river Boyne. Its Irish name was *Ath-Truim*. It is a place of historic interest in the wars of Ireland from the time of King Henry II. to that of Cromwell. It contains a large and strong Castle, erected about the year 1220.

A printer first settled in Trim in the year 1835; and the first book printed there is a small volume of *Poems, Religious and Moral, selected from various Authors,* (viz. Bishop Ken, Milton, Pope, Wordsworth, Cowper, Hemans, Scott, Keble, and others.) by the Rev. Richard Butler, Vicar of Trim, and subsequently Dean of Clonmacnois; 64 pp., "Trim, printed by Henry Griffith, 1835." The second book was *Some Notices of Trim Castle, collected from various Authorities,* by Dean Butler, 12°, "Trim, H. Griffith, 1837." A second edition (enlarged) of this appeared from the same press in 1840, containing 4 unnumbered pages, pp. 1—143, a ground-plan, and a plate of Coins. In the same year Dean Butler printed another tract, *Notices of St. Patrick's Church, Trim,* 12°. All these were given away to his private friends by the learned author; of whom a very interesting *Memoir* was printed, but "not published," by his Widow, 4°, 18[illegible]3. Martin affirms them to be the only books yet printed within the county of Meath.

Trinidad, a large and important island in the West Indies, which has belonged to Great Britain since the year 1797. Its capital is *Port of Spain* (which see). A Newspaper, called *The Trinidad Courant,* was published in 1807 by Matthew Gallagher. Quære at what place on the Island?

Triticea. The Hungarian town of *Vatz,* or *Wats,* is so named in one book, from *Waitzen,* the German word for *wheat.*

**Trond* (*St.*), *St. Truyden,* or *Trudonopolis,* a considerable town of Belgium, in the Province of Limburg. It is an ancient place, and owes its origin to a Benedictine Abbey founded in the year 655. J. B. Smitz printed here in 1789.

Troppau, a large well-built town of Austria, in Moravia, the capital of a Circle. It is a place of great antiquity, and formerly was the capital of Silesia. George Frazier was a printer here in 1785.

Trowbridge, a large market town of England, in Wiltshire, 25 miles N. W. of Salisbury. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in the Woollen manufacture. A volume of *Hymns,* by *John Clarke,* was printed here in 1790.

Troy, a large and flourishing commercial city of the United States of America, the capital of Rensaeler County, New York. In its neighbourhood are two hills, dignified with the classic names of *Mount Ida* and *Mount Olympus!* Three *Newspapers*

were published here in 1810, and *books*, of various classes, in or before 1820. *T. Brown's Account of the People called Shakers* was printed here, by Parker and Bliss, in 1812, 8°.

Truro, a considerable market and borough town of England, in the county of Cornwall. It is well built, contains the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and is amply furnished with Museums, Libraries, and other Public Institutions. Much of the Tin raised in the county is smelted here; and the town possesses Iron-foundries and manufactures of Carpets and Woollen goods. The art of printing was first introduced to Truro and to the county in the year 1740, by Andrew Brice, a printer of Exeter. In 1742 he printed here a volume of *Poems on Several Occasions*, by *Nicholas James;* but after remaining ten or twelve years, and not meeting with the success which he had expected, he withdrew with his press to his native city, Exeter; where, in 1759, he printed a work composed by himself, *The Grand Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary*, fol. In 1803 a Newspaper, called *The Royal Cornwall Gazette*, was started in Truro.

Truxillo, or *Trujillo*, a town of *Peru*, founded by Pizarro, and so named by him from his native city in Spain? or, a large town of the Republic of *Venezuela*, in South America? or, a seaport town of Central America, in *Honduras*?—1831.

Tsaphet, Tsefath, or *Ssafet*, is *Saphita*, which see in Series I.

Tsarigrad appears as the Bulgarian name of *Constantinople* in some works printed in that language. (Trübner's Oriental Record.)

Tschukum Kale, a town in the Crimea. The "Catalogue of the British and Foreign Bible Society" announces a *Hebrew Kalendar*, by *R. Solomon Ben Isaac*, printed here in 1806.

Tuam, an ancient city of Ireland, in the county of Galway and Province of Connaught. It is now the See of a Bishop, and for seven centuries was that of an Archbishop. It is believed that its founder was St. Jarlath, who lived in the sixth century. A very beautiful Chancel-arch is remaining of its ancient Cathedral. A printer named Hynes was established here in the year 1810.

**Tugium*. I have found that printing was practised much earlier in *Zug*, namely, in 1684, &c.

Tuileries (*Chateau de*), the magnificent Imperial Palace of Paris. At this Royal residence Louis XV. erected a press

within his own private apartments in the year 1718, at which was struck off a work *On the Principal Rivers of Europe*, which was both set up and printed by the King's own hands. It is an octavo volume, dated 1718.

Tullamore, a market town of Ireland, in the King's County, 48 miles S.W. of Dublin. A printer named Ormond carried on business here in the year 1810.

Tulle, a considerable town of the S.W. of France, capital of the Department of Corrèze. It is a Bishop's See. It possessed a printing-office in 1648.

**Tullum Leucorum*. It is found that the *Jo. Pelegrinus* of 1505 is not the only early specimen of the press of *Toul*, although Panzer seems to have known of no other. The Bodleian Library possesses an enlarged edition of the same work, published four years later, viz. in 1509. Unfortunately the title-page is wanting. The colophon reads, "Impressum Tulli, ano catholice veritatis Quingentesimo nono ad millesimum, iiii idus Marcias, solerti opera Petri iacobi presbyteri incole pagi Sancti Nicolai." The book is a very handsome folio, with architectural drawings in outline, executed with much taste and spirit. A *third* edition of the work appeared in 1521, from the same press. See more of P. Jacobi, the printer, under *Nicolaus de Portu*. See full details of this and other productions of the sixteenth century in Beaupré's "Recherches," &c. Toul is the place at which one of the early attempts of printing with *fixed types* was made in 1785; an account of which is given by M. Camus in a "Memoire, Paris 1802."

Tunbridge Wells, a market town of England, in the county of Kent, 15 miles S.W. of Maidstone. Possessing a Chalybeate Spring, of great strength and medicinal virtue, Tunbridge has become a large handsome town and a fashionable Watering-place. I have met with no specimen of its printing earlier than *The Tunbridge Wells Guide*, 1780.

Tunis, a large and populous seaport town of North Africa, the capital of the State of Tunis. The Jews possess several Synagogues, and had a printing-office in 1768. (Bodleian.)

Turig, *Turich*, *Turi*, and *Tury* occur in Romansche books as names of the town of *Zurich* (Lat. *Tigurum*).

Turkös, or *Turku*, a village of Austria, in Transylvania, 6 miles from Kronstadt. It had a printing-office in 1763.

Turnham Green, a hamlet, forming part of the parish of Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, 5 miles S.W. of London. *Jenkins' Sketch of the History of Turnham Green*, 1849.

**Turusa* (or *Abo*). Printing was carried on here forty years earlier than I had noted in Series I. A *Manuale Finnonicum*, by *J. M. Rauman*, bears the imprint "Turusa, 1647."

Tuscaloosa, a post city of the United States of America, capital of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. It contains an University, founded in 1837, and other Public Institutions. *Tuomy's Report on the Geology of Alabama* was printed here in 1850, and in the same year the town had three weekly *Newspapers*.

Twickenham, a populous village of England, in Middlesex, lying on the left bank of the Thames.—1816.

Tychopolis, Gluckstadt, a considerable trading town of Holstein, situated on the right bank of the river Elbe, 27 miles N.W. of Altona. It was founded in the year 1617 by Christian II. of Denmark. A press was at work here in 1712.

Tynmie (*The*) probably is a Missionary Station in some part of Cape Town, or British Kaffraria, in South Africa. Sir G. Grey's Catalogue cites *A Spelling-book published by the Rev. Mr. Bennie, at the Tynmie*, 1829, among the Elementary Books printed in the Kafir language. (p. 51.)

**Tyrnavia* (or *Ternavia*). In *Hungarian* books this town is called *Nagy Szombat;* in *Polish* books the imprint "u Truawe." Typography had been introduced before 1578. A book of that year, by *Miklos Telegai*, both author and printer, is in the Szecheny Library. From that period the presses of Tyrnau continued in active operation. In the next century the Jesuits of the town possessed one of their own.

U and V.

Uabistiguiatch. What this formidable word denotes I am unable to explain. It is given as the place of printing of a *Roman Catholic Prayer-book*, said to be in the language of the Delaware Indians in North America, dated 1767. (Trübner's Linguistic Catal., 1860, p. 20.)

Vacia, or *Vacium*, (in German books *Waitzen*, in Hungarian *Watzon*, or *Vatzon*, in Slavonic and Illyrian *Wacowe*,) Vats, or

Vacs, a large town of Hungary, in the county of Pesth, beautifully situated on the bank of the Danube. It possesses a very fine Cathedral. Printing was carried on in 1773. In one book I have found this town designated by the Latin name *Triticea*. (Szecheny Cat.)

* *Valentia Segalaunorum*. I think there is no doubt that the art of printing was in use at Valence so early as the year 1510. A book of that date, *Breviarium secundum usum ecclesiæ Agathensis* (i. e. *Agde*, in France), has been included by Panzer among those which he assigned to *Valentia in Spain*, but in fact it came from the press of Valence. A copy of it is in the Imperial Library at Paris.

* *Valentinianæ*. The art of printing was practised at Valenciennes a century earlier than the period mentioned by me in Series I. The late Dr. Bliss noticed a book entitled *Les Chanchons Georgines, faities par Georges Chastellain, imprimées a Vallanchiennes de par Jehan de Liège*, the date of which he supposed (from "Le Voleur") to be 1499 or 1500, and pronounced to be not only the first Valenciennes book, but likewise the earliest known specimen of the typography of the South of France. (See "Notes and Queries," Second Series, viii. p. 395.)

Valera, a small town of Spain, in the province of New Castile. —1817.

* *Vallis Umbrosa*. As the only two known early books from the press of Vall'ombrosa are very rare, I subjoin a short notice of one of them now (1833) in my possession. It is a small quarto tract, of only four leaves, entitled *Epistolæ Angeli Anachoritæ Vallisumbrosæ Julio Papæ, Cardinali Sanctæ Crucis, Francorumque Regi pro Christianâ unitate servandâ*. Beneath is a large woodcut, representing the Founder of the Monastery seated between two Angels. Below are two coats of arms, with the words *S. Johannes* and *Gualbertus*. The Epistles are five in number; their language is fulsome and servile to the Pope, but insolent to the Cardinal and the King. The piece has no signatures, paging, or colophon. But each Epistle is dated "Ex Æremo Vallis umbrosæ, MDXI."

Valparaiso, a large flourishing city of the Republic of Chili, in South America. It is situated on the bay of Valparaiso, and is the capital of the Province. The city was founded in the sixteenth century by the Spaniards, and since the Declaration

of Independence of Chili it has rapidly risen in importance and prosperity. I have met with no notice of its typography earlier than the year 1839.

Valreas, a small town of France, in the Department of Vaucluse, 22 miles N.E. of Orange. A printing-establishment is at work in this retired spot.

Vancouver Island. About the month of June, 1865, a weekly Newspaper, called *The Nanaimo Gazette*, began to be published. Nanaimo is a small town on the north-eastern coast of Vancouver Island; which took its rise from the visit of an English party in search of *Coal*, in the year 1859. The coal being found, a settlement was made, and the town has rapidly advanced in population and prosperity. The Newspaper is said to be well executed. I have not seen it, and am unable to say whether it is printed at Nanaimo, or at Victoria, the capital of the island. See *Victoria*.

Van Diemen's Land, see *Hobart Town*.

**Varadinum*. At Waradein, which in *Hungarian* books is written *Nagy-Varad*, a printer named Abraham Szeudi had an establishment in the year 1553. During the following century numerous publications, chiefly of a religious cast, proceeded from the presses of this town.

Vavau, Vavaeo, called also *Vewa* and *Viwa*, the principal island of the Fiji, Feejee, or Viti group, lying in the South Pacific Ocean. These islands have been visited by European Missionaries. The Wesleyan Missionary Society introduced a printing-press in or before 1838, in which year they printed two *Hymn-books* in the language of the natives. These have been followed by numerous other publications, among which are a *Bible*, in the Tonga language, 1844; a Feejee *New Testament*, 1847; a *Grammar* and a *Dictionary*, in 1850, (in which year the press was *permanently fixed* in the first stone house erected on the island); *Catechisms, Spelling-books, Religious Tracts*, &c. (Grey.)

Vaudemont, a small town of France, in Lorraine, situated between Toul and Nancy. It possessed a press in 1715.

U'Bnezia. This imprint of a Polish version of the *Electra* of *Sophocles*, printed by Aldus in 1598, designates *Venice*.

**Veneti*. Brunet shews that printing was carried on at Vannes, by Jean Bonnelier, so early as the year 1597.

*VENETIÆ. In books in the *Illyrian* and *Slavonic* dialects

Venice is generally designated by the imprint "u Mleczy," or "u Bnezieh," or "u Mnezik," or "u Mljetka." In its own dialect it is sometimes written "Wenez," in modern Greek books "Ενετία," in Turkish "Βενετεκικτε."

Ventnor, a small town of England, on the South-eastern coast of the Isle of Wight. It is beautifully situated, and is a favourite Watering-place, and a salubrious residence for invalids.—1863.

Vergennes, a post city of the United States of America, in Addison County, Vermont. It was first settled in the year 1766. It has extensive Iron-works. *Hoskins' History of the State of Vermont* was printed here in 1831. (Trübner.)

**Verodunum*. The art of printing was first carried to Verdun by Nicholas Bacquensis, who removed hither from Rheims, at the request of the Bishop. His first publication was *Breviarium ad usum Ecclesiæ Verdunensis*, 8°, "Verduni, 1560," followed by *Canones et Decreta Concilii Tridentini*, 1564, 4°. The next printer was Martin Mercator, or Marchand, in 1573; but in the year 1583 he quitted Verdun and established himself at *Pont a Mousson*.

Verret, a village of France, in the province of Tourain (now the Department Indre et Loire). Brunet notices a work entitled *Recueil de pieces choises*, privately printed here by Duc d'Aiguillon in 1735, with the false imprint "Anconne."

Verske. Does this mean *Versets* or *Verschitz*, a large fortified town of Hungary, in the Banat, 41 miles S. of Temesvar? A *Polish* tract in the Szecheny Library bears for imprint "Tissteni u Verske, by Franc Skarnycla, 1802." Or, is *Skalitz* meant, which is sometimes written "u ukerske Skalicy," and where a printer of the same name was then living?

Vervins, a small manufacturing town of France, in the Department of Aisne.—1851. The first who introduced the art into this town was J. J. Oger, who began business in the year 1782. (Bibl. Belge.)

**Vesullum*. I had formerly noticed no book printed at Vesoul earlier than the year 1799; but I find a printer, named Dignon, carrying on his trade there in 1731, and another, Mareschal, in 1744.

Veszprim, or *Weszprim*, a large town of Hungary, capital of a county, beautifully situated on the lake Balaton. It is the

See of a Bishop, and possesses a Cathedral, and several other Public Buildings of note. I have noticed no Veszprim publication before the year 1781.

Vic, a small town of France, in the Department of Meurthe. It is an ancient place, and formerly belonged to the Bishop of Metz. A valuable Salt-mine was discovered here in the year 1819, which has added much to its prosperity. Claude Felix commenced business as a printer at Vic in 1624, but in 1627 or 1628 removed his establishment to the city of Metz.

Victoria, the chief town of the British Settlement of Hong Kong, an island on the Eastern coast of China. It is now a Bishop's See, and possesses a fine Cathedral, consecrated in 1852. When this island was ceded to Great Britain in the year 1842, a printing-press was speedily introduced, and a small Newspaper, entitled *The Friend of China*, began to be regularly published.

Victoria, the chief town of Vancouver Island, lying off the West coast of North America. It was formerly a Settlement belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and was incorporated as a town about the year 1850. A quaint and curious account of the setting up of the first Newspaper printed on the Island, *The Victoria Gazette*, is given in "The Gentleman's Magazine" for September 1858. A second, *The British Colonist*, was published in 1861. At present the town has four daily Papers.

Vidalia, a village of the United States of America, in Louisiana. It is seated on the banks of the Mississippi, directly opposite to the city of Natchez. *Dr. A. Cartwright's Essays* were printed here in 1843.

Vidyar, or *Videyar Klaustri*. Query if this be a Religious House or a Settlement in some part of Iceland? Some *Religious tracts*, in Icelandic, of 1834 and following years, bear this imprint; also a *History of the Chief Haco Hareskin*, in 1836; and an *Icelandic Bible*, in 1841.

Viena, quære if *Viana*, a small town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, situated on the left bank of the river Ebro? A Spanish translation of *The Antiquities of Peru*, by MM. Rivero and De Tchudi, dated 1851, bears this imprint. (Brunet.)

*VIENNA. In *Hungarian* books we find the imprints "Bec-ben," "Beck-ben," or "Bets-ben;" and in *Polish* and *Illyrian* works, "Bec-su," or "Pec-su," as designating Vienna.

Vigevano, a large well-built town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, situated on the river Ticino, 58 miles N.E. of Turin. It is a Bishop's See, and possesses a Cathedral, College, Episcopal Seminary, Convents, &c. The bishops appear to have had a printing-office in the middle of the seventeenth century. A work by Job Caramuel, Bishop of Vigevano, was printed here, "typis Episcopalibus," in the year 1679.

**Vigornia.* The early press of Worcester, like those of Canterbury, Ipswich, &c., appears to have flourished only during the short reign of Edward VI., and to have decayed under the withering influence of Queen Mary. Nor did the art revive in those provincial towns before the middle of the next century. I find Sampson Evans a *bookseller,* perhaps a printer also, at Worcester in 1658. A Newspaper, called *The Worcester Postman,* was started in 1708 by Samuel Bryan; and this was followed in the next year, 1709, by *The Worcester Journal.*

Villa Clara, a town of the Isle of Cuba. A *Historical Memoir of the Town and its Liberties,* by *Manuel D. Gonzales,* was printed there in 1858.

Villagraña, a town of the Mexican Territory? *Freje's History of the Conquest of the Independent States of the Empire of Mexico* (in Spanish) was printed here in 1838. (Trübner.)

**Villa Viridis.* Villa Verde, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. This is one of the many places in which we can trace the existence of a press for a short period, but which disappeared again as soon as the circumstances which had called it forth became changed. It appears that *Antonio de Palacios,* Professor of Theology at the University of Coimbra, employed a printer, named Antonio Ribeiro, to execute for him at this place two works in divinity; one, a *Latin Commentary on the Book of Ecclesiasticus;* the other, *On the Twelve Minor Prophets.* Both are dated 1581; and, besides these two, we know of no other productions of the Villa Verde press. (See Ribeiro, and Antonio's "Biblioth. Hispana.")

**Villa Vitiosa.* This is a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Braganza, until they became Kings of Portugal. The Dukes promoted the introduction of a press, in the early part of the seventeenth century. A work of the year 1635, by *Diego Ferreira de Figueiroā,* in octavo, and one of 1636, by *Andr.*

Antonio de Castro, in folio, are mentioned by Antonio and Ribeiro.

Ville Franche sur Saône, a considerable town of France, in the Department of the Rhone, 15 miles N. of Lyons. It is the capital of the District of Beaujolais. The *History of the Town,* by *P. Louvet,* was printed here in 1671.

Ville Marie is a name given in some books to the city of *Montreal,* in Canada.

Ville Sur Illon S. D. A single book, *Factum, &c.,* of the year 1680, bears this imprint. Beaupré is unable to identify the place, and thinks that perhaps the name is fictitious.

**Vilna.* There is some uncertainty about the time of the introduction of printing into Wilna. (See Series I.) Brunet adduces a *Russian and Servian New Testament* printed here, by Francis Sevorina, in 1560–70.

**Vinaria.* Printing certainly was carried on here so early as the year 1620; and indeed Feverlin (i. p. 155) speaks of a German version of *The Articles of Smalcald,* printed at Weimar in 1553.

Vincent (St.), one of the British West India Islands. A *Newspaper* was printed here, probably at Kingstown, the capital, in 1784.

Vire, a considerable town of France, in the Department of Calvados, 23 miles S.E. of St. Ló. Jean de Cesne printed here from about 1660 to 1674.

Virginia City, a town of the Territory of Nevada, in North-western America. It is situated on the side of Mount Davidson, between 5000 and 6000 feet above the level of the sea. This place is a remarkable instance of the rapid growth of towns in the regions where the precious metals are found and raised. Previous to the year 1860 its site was a lonely mountain spot. It has now a population exceeding 12,000 souls, possesses fine streets, hotels, banks, a theatre, gay shops, warehouses, a music-hall, and *three daily Newspapers.*

**Visæum.* Ribeiro informs us that printing was introduced at Viseu by Manuel João about the year 1565; though a few pages afterwards he cites a *Catechism* executed by that printer in 1559 (perhaps for 1569). A second press was set up in 1566 by Marcos Jorge. Several of those early books are in the Royal Library at Lisbon.

Visagapatam, the chief town of a District of British India, forming one of the Circars of Madras. It lies on the sea-coast, 38 miles N.E. of Madras. It came into possession of the British about the year 1760, and is a fortified Military Station. The press has been introduced, and English Missionaries have translated *The New Testament* into the Teloogoo language, and printed it here in 1856. (Bible Society.)

**Visolinum*. Visolyin is a small town of Hungary, near Güns, the capital of the county of Eisenburg. The rich Szecheny Library contains a treatise by *Demetrius Sibolti*, printed here in 1584: it also possesses the *Old Testament* (only) of the very rare first edition of the *Hungarian Bible*, printed at "Visol-ban, by Valentine Mantschoint," in 1590, folio.

**Vitry*. Brunet notices a book printed at Vitry le Francois so early as 1680.

Vitry sur Seine, a small town of France, within 2 miles of Paris.—1680.

Vivarat, *Vii-Varat*, or *Nimet Vivarat*, quære what place is meant? Books bearing these imprints, in the Hungarian language, printed by Janos Manlius in 1584, 1595, &c., appear in the Catalogue of the Szecheny Library.

*ULM. The year 1473 has been considered the earliest date of any Ulm book. But a work appeared recently in the Libri Library (Catal. 1859, No. 2786), *Vocabularium Latino-Teutonicum*, which is supposed to have been printed in 1468 or 1469. See also a brief notice of this volume in "Notes and Queries," Second Series, viii. p. 395.

Ulverston, a small market town of England, in Lancashire, situated near the Leven Sands in Morecambe Bay. *West's Antiquities of Furness* was printed here, by Geo. Ashburner, in 1805.

**Ulyssinga*. Typography was carried on at Flushing at least so early as 1621, by Martin Abraham van der Nolck. John Wing, pastor of the English congregation in that town, published in 1621 a treatise called *Jacob's Staffe, to bear up the Faithfull, &c.*; in 1622 *The Best Merchandise* (Bodleian), and in the following year another, entitled *Saints' Advantage*.

*ULYSSIPO. Ribeiro has given a very copious list of books, chiefly in the Portuguese language, from which it appears that the Lisbon presses were in constant activity throughout the whole of the sixteenth century.

Umlazi, a Missionary Station of the English Society for Pro- tablished in 1857, in the neighbour- th Africa. The American Board of t this place, and put forth several nguage of the natives, in 1841 and r "Umlazi, printed at the American e Printing-press of the Teachers."

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of more than twenty townships and tates of America. Some *Hymns* in a work called *The Choctaw Reader,* the Choctaws settled in the Indian nion in 1835 and 1836. (Trübner.)

TES OF AMERICA.

Press in 1850.

ll Towns in the United States of America, e, were printed in or before the year 1850.

pital of a District in South Caro- ppears weekly.

Monroe County, Mississippi. Two d.

apital of Washington County, Vir- ewspapers.

tal of Lenawee County, Michigan. ed.

village, capital of Summit County, ers appear.

f Periodicals published within the which 21 are Whig, and 23 Demo- cratical, in their Politics; 18 are devoted to Literature, Science, and Religion.

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nquet at Shrewsbury early in the new- ar in connection with the Joint Inter- ediate Education Conference, when the arter of the University of Wales will be ublicly produced.

It is asserted that great dissatisfaction revails among some owners of Liverpool gs, owing to a condition being inserted in e licence to tow on the Ship Canal that) per cent. of the earnings shall be given the company.

Mr. Mains, M.P., has been informed by e Postmaster-General that on the expira- on of the Queenstown contract the advan- ges of all the available routes for outward merican mails, including Moville, will be refully considered.

It was decided unanimously by the ardiff Corporation to present the freedom f the borough to Lord Roberts at the end f January.

It is reported that the vacancy in the ornecastle Division of Lincolnshire will be ontested in the Liberal interest by Mr. orr, son of the late Mr. John Torr, who as one of the members for Liverpool.

A schoolboy who was burned at Guild- ord on Saturday night while playing "snapdragon" died in hospital on Wednes- ay.

A remarkable story was on Thursday tele- raphed from Carlisle, to the effect that a an answering to the description of Scott, f Ardlamont notoriety, had lodged in that ity from Nov. 30th to Dec. 5th, and left ithout paying his bill.

The Darlington borough magistrates on hursday committed Frank Gordon, who escribes himself as a private detective, or trial at the Durham Assizes on a charge f obtaining money by false pretences from ifferent mercantile firms in Glasgow, Hull, nd other towns.

Lord Coleridge has withdrawn from mem- ership of the Society for the Promotion of hristian Knowledge, on the ground that hose who administer its affairs have de- ermined to "purge the society in the num- er of those favouring [illegible]

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*ULYSSIPO. Ribeiro has gi books, chiefly in the Portuguese lar that the Lisbon presses were in constant activity throughout the whole of the sixteenth century.

CAXTON AND THE PRINTING PRESS.

Mr. J. S. Hodson, the secretary of the Prin Corporation, delivered a lecture, at the last m ing of the Royal Society of Literature, "William Caxton and the Printing Press." began by giving a description of the prevai ignorance at the time of Caxton, and then plained the process by which MSS. and b were prepared by the monks. At the mi of the fifteenth century the people of Eng were profoundly ignorant, and then came Cax the apostle of English printing, and Caxton believed to have been born in the Weald of K in 1422. In 1438 he was apprenticed to Al man Robert Large, a London merchant, who Lord Mayor in 1439. Large died in 1441, and Caxton a sum equivalent to £150. Afterw Caxton went to Bruges, where he entered service of the Duchess of Burgundy, and for amusement translated "The Romance of Tro from the French into English. This was in 14 and he got so tired of making copies for Eng merchants that he finally studied the metho printing then beginning to be used in Bruges. had left on record the reason why he ente upon the translation of this romance in the foll ing passage:—"When I consider that every m is bounden for amendment and counsel in higher man to eschew sloth and idleness, whic 'Moder' and nourisher of vice; and also to himself into various occupations and business, th I, having no great charge of occupation, too French book, and I thought in myself it should a good business to translate it into our Engli and then concluded in myself to begin the s book." Two other passages in Caxton's ha writing which bore upon his work were as follo "The hand weary and not steadfast, the eye d with over much looking on the white paper, t courage not so ready and prone to labour as hath been, the age which creepeth on me doth a feebleth the body." Then a third observation lated to that famous book, "The Dictes and Sa ings of the Philosophers." This was as follow "I have practised and learned at my great char and expense to ordain this said book in print aft the manner and form as ye may here see, and not written with pen and ink, as other boo been." Caxton's industry was very great, a at the celebration in 1877 there were 104 distin works of his exhibited. The first book print by Caxton in England appeared in 1477, and w "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers. Of this work there were several genuine Caxto in existence, all of which were very valuabl After referring to the "Chess Book" and oth productions of Caxton's press, the lecturer dre attention to the chief improvements which ha since taken place in the mechanical production books and newspapers. The lecturer was warml applauded at the close of his address.

"[illegible] Weekly Post," 30/12/9

Umlazi, a Missionary Station of the English Society for Propagation of the Gospel, established in 1857, in the neighbourhood of Port Natal, in South Africa. The American Board of Missions erected a press at this place, and put forth several *Elementary books* in the language of the natives, in 1841 and following years. These bear "Umlazi, printed at the American Mission Press," or, "At the Printing-press of the Teachers." (Grey.)

Umlechum, quære if this is meant to represent the Hungarian name of *Venice*? A Slavonic work in the Szecheny Library bears the imprint "Umleci, per Stepanu Orlandinu, 1736." We know that in some *Slavonic* books Venice is written "u Mlecy," or "u Mljetka," and in *Illyrian* ones "u Mnezik."

Union. This is the name of more than twenty townships and villages within the United States of America. Some *Hymns* in the Cherokee language, and a work called *The Choctaw Reader*, for the use of the schools of the Choctaws settled in the Indian Territory, were printed at Union in 1835 and 1836. (Trübner.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Periodical Press in 1850.

A list of Villages, Stations, and small Towns in the United States of America, in which *Newspapers*, if nothing else, were printed in or before the year 1850.

Abbeville, a post village, capital of a District in South Carolina. *The Abbeville Banner* appears weekly.

Aberdeen, a post village, in Monroe County, Mississippi. Two weekly Newspapers are issued.

Abingdon, a post village, capital of Washington County, Virginia. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Adrian, a post village, capital of Lenawee County, Michigan. Two Newspapers are published.

Akron, a considerable post village, capital of Summit County, Ohio. Two weekly Newspapers appear.

Alabama. The number of Periodicals published within the State of Alabama is 62: of which 21 are Whig, and 23 Democratical, in their Politics; 18 are devoted to Literature, Science, and Religion.

Albion, a post village, capital of Orleans County, New York. It has three weekly Papers.

Alexandria, a considerable post village, capital of the extensive parish of Rapides, Louisiana. Two Papers are published.

Alexandria, a city and river port, on the Potomac, in the State of Virginia. It has two Newspapers.

Allegan, a post village, capital of the county of Allegan, in Michigan. It has a weekly Paper.

Alleghany, a city in Pennsylvania, forming a suburb of Pittsburgh. It has three Papers.

Allentown, a large post village, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. It has six Newspapers.

Amherst, a township and post village, capital of Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. It has a weekly Paper.

Amoskeag, a post village of Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Amsterdam, a post village of Montgomery County, New York. A weekly Paper is published.

Anderson, a post village, capital of Madison County, Indiana. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Anderson, a post village, capital of Anderson District, South Carolina. It has two Newspapers.

Andrew, a post village, capital of Jackson County, Iowa. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Angelica, a post village, capital of Alleghany County, New York. It has a weekly Paper.

Ann Arbor, a post village, capital of Washtenaw County, Michigan. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains the University of the State. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Appalachicola, a post village and seaport, capital of Franklin County, Florida. It has a weekly Paper.

Arkansas. Although the State of Arkansas contains upwards of 52,000 square miles, there are only fourteen Periodicals published within it. Of these, three are Whig, five Democratic, and six are devoted to Literature, Science, and Religion.

Ashland, a post village, capital of Ashland County, Ohio. It has two weekly Papers.

Ashtabula, a trading post town of Ashtabula County, Ohio, situated near Lake Erie. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Ashville, a post village, capital of Buncombe County, North Carolina. It has two weekly Papers.

Athens, a post village, capital of Clark County, Georgia. Four Newspapers are published weekly.

Athens, a post town, capital of Athens County, Ohio. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Athens, a post village, capital of M^c^Minn County, Tennessee. A Newspaper is published weekly.

Atlanta, a post village of De Kalb County, Georgia. It is an important and strong place. One weekly Newspaper is published.

Attica, a post village of Wyoming County, New York. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Augusta, a city and riverport, capital of Kennebec County, Maine. Four Newspapers are published weekly.

Aurora, a post village, in Dearborn County, Indiana. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Au Sable, a village in Essex County, New York. It boasts a weekly Paper, *The Au Sable Gazette.*

Austin, a city in Travis County, Texas, capital of the State. Though called a city, it is at present a mere village, but is daily rising in importance. It has two weekly Papers.

Bairdstown, a post village, in Nelson County, Kentucky. A weekly Newspaper was published here in 1810.

Baldwinsville, a post village of Onondaga County, New York. It has a weekly *Gazette.*

Ballston Spa, a post village of Saratoga County, New York. It is a place much resorted to on account of its Mineral Springs. It had two Papers in 1810.

Barre, a post town of Worcester County, Massachusetts. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Batavia, a post town, capital of Genesee County, New York. Two Newspapers are published now. It possessed one in 1810.

Batavia, a post village, capital of Clermont County, Ohio. It has two weekly Papers.

Bath, a large seaport town of Lincoln County, Maine. It possesses six Newspapers.

Baton Rouge, a post village of Louisiana, situated on the left bank of the Mississippi. It is an important place. Two Papers are published weekly.

Beaver, a post village, capital of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Beavertown, a post village of Union County, Pennsylvania. *The Minerva* Newspaper was published in 1810.

Bedford, a post town, capital of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. In 1810 it published a *Gazette*. It has now three weekly Papers.

Bel Air, a post village, capital of Harford County, Maryland. It has a weekly *Gazette*.

Bellefontaine, a post village, capital of Logan County, Ohio. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Bellefonte, a post village, capital of Jackson County, Alabama. It possesses a weekly Paper.

Bellefonte, a large post village, capital of Centre County, Pennsylvania. It has three weekly Papers.

Belleville, a post village, capital of Clare County, Illinois. It has three Newspapers, one of them in the German language.

Beloit, a post town of Rock County, Wisconsin. It is a place of considerable trade, and has one Newspaper.

Belvidere, a post village, capital of Warren County, New Jersey. It has two weekly Papers.

Biddeford, a post village of York County, Maine. It has a weekly Paper.

Biloxi, a post village of Harrison County, Mississippi. It has a weekly Paper.

Binghampton, a handsome and considerable post village, capital of Broome County, New York. It has four Papers.

Bloomington, a post village, capital of Monroe County, Indiana. It contains the University of the State, and has two weekly Journals and one monthly.

Bloomington, a post village, capital of Macon County, Missouri. It has a weekly *Gazette*.

Bloomsburgh, a thriving post village, capital of Columbia County, Pennsylvania. It publishes two Papers.

Bluffton, a post village, capital of Wells County, Indiana. It has two weekly Papers.

Bonham, a post village, capital of Fannin County, Texas. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Boonsborough, a post village of Washington County, Maryland. A Newspaper, called *The Odd Fellow*, is published weekly.

Boonville, a post village of Cooper County, Missouri. Two weekly Papers are published.

Bradford, a post village of Orange County, Vermont. Two literary Periodicals are published, *The Vermont Family Gazette*, and *The Green Mountain Gem*.

Brandon, a post village, capital of Randon County, Mississippi. It has a weekly Paper.

Brandon, a post town of Rutland County, Vermont. It has two weekly Papers.

Bridgeport, a post village of Belmont County, Ohio. A monthly Agricultural Paper is published.

Bridgeton, a considerable village and port of Cumberland County, New Jersey. It publishes two Papers.

Bristol, a post town of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. It has a weekly *Gazette*.

Bristol, a town and port, capital of Bristol County, Rhode Island. It has a weekly Paper.

Brockford, a post village of Monroe County, New York. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Brookville, a post town of Franklin County, Indiana. It has two weekly Papers.

Brookville, a post village, capital of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. It has two weekly Papers.

Brownstown, a post village, capital of Jackson County, Indiana. It has a weekly *Advertiser*.

Brownsville, a post village of Cameron County, Texas. It is situated on the Rio Grande river, and is a flourishing place. Two weekly Papers are published.

Brownsville, a post village of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. It has now three weekly Papers. It had two in 1810.

Brunswick, a post village of Chariton County, Missouri. It has a weekly Paper.

Bryan, a post village, capital of Williams County, Ohio. It has a weekly Paper.

Buckstown, a post village in the State of Maine. *The Gazette of Maine* was published here, by W. Clapp, in 1810.

Bucyrus, a post town, capital of Crawford County, Ohio. A Paper, *The People's Forum*, appears weekly.

Butler, a post village, capital of Butler County, Pennsylvania. It has three weekly Papers.

Cadiz, a post town, capital of Harrison County, Ohio. It has two Newspapers.

Cahaba, a post village, capital of Dallas County, Alabama. It has a weekly *Gazette.*

Calais, a post town of Washington County, Maine. It has three weekly Papers.

Cambridge, a post village, capital of Dorchester County, Maryland. Two Newspapers appear weekly.

Camden, a post village, capital of Kershaw County, South Carolina. A Newspaper is published twice a week.

Canajoharie, a post town of Montgomery County, New York. It has a weekly Paper.

Canandaigua, a post town, capital of Ontario County, New York. It had two weekly Papers in 1810.

Canfield, a post village, capital of Mahoning County, Ohio. A weekly Paper is published.

Canisteo, a post town of Steuben County, New York. It has a weekly Paper.

Cannelton, a post village of Perry County, Indiana. It takes its name from the kind of Coal produced. A weekly Paper is published.

Canton, a post village, capital of Madison County, Mississippi. Two weekly Newspapers are issued.

Canton, a post town of Stark County, Ohio. Three Newspapers are published weekly.

Cape Girardeau, a post town in Missouri, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi. It has a weekly Paper.

Carlisle, a city, capital of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. It had four Newspapers in 1810, and the same in 1850.

Carrollton, a village, capital of Pickens County, Alabama. It has two weekly Papers.

Carrollton, a post village, capital of Carroll County, Ohio. It has two weekly Papers.

Carthage, a post village, capital of Smith County, Tennessee. It had a weekly *Gazette* in 1810.

Cassopolis, a post village, capital of Cass County, Michigan. One Newspaper is published here.

Castine, a post village and seaport, capital of Hancock County, Maine. *The Eagle* Newspaper was published in 1810.

Cassville, a post village, capital of Cass County, Georgia. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Catoctin, a post village of Maryland. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Catskill, a post town, capital of Greene County, New York. It had two weekly Papers in 1810, and has the same number now.

Cazenovia, a post town in Madison County, New York. A weekly Newspaper is published, which was in circulation in 1810.

Celina, a post village, capital of Mercer County, Ohio. It has a weekly Paper.

Centreville, a post village, capital of Queen Anne County, Maryland. It issues two Newspapers weekly.

Centreville, a post village, capital of St. Joseph's County, Michigan. It has a weekly Paper.

Chambersburgh, a considerable post village, capital of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Five weekly Papers are published here. There were two in 1810.

Chardon, a post village, capital of Geauga County, Ohio. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Charlestown, a post village of Cecil County, Maryland. It publishes a weekly Paper.

Charlestown, a post village, capital of Jefferson County, Virginia. It had a weekly Paper in 1810.

Charlotte, a post village, capital of Mecklenburgh County, North Carolina. It has two weekly Papers.

Chattanooga, a post village of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Two Papers are published weekly.

Chelsea, a post town of Suffolk County, Massachusetts. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Cheraw, a post village of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. It possesses a weekly *Gazette*.

Cherry Valley, a post village of Otsego County, New York. A weekly *Gazette* is published.

Chester, a post village, capital of Randolph County, Illinois. *The Chester Herald* is published weekly.

Chester, a post village, capital of Columbus County, Pennsylvania. It is the oldest village in the State, and formerly was called *Upland*. It has three weekly Papers.

Chestertown, a post village and port, capital of Kent County, Maryland. It possesses a College and several other Public Institutions. *The Kent News* is published weekly.

Chicopee, a post town of Hampden County, Massachusetts. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Chillicothe, a post village, capital of Livingston County, Missouri. It has a weekly Paper.

Chillicothe, a handsome city, capital of Ross County, Ohio. It has two daily and two weekly Papers.

Chittenango, a post village of Madison County, New York. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Circleville, a post town, capital of Pickaway County, Ohio. It issues four Periodicals.

Claremont, a post town of Sullivan County, New Hampshire. It has a weekly Paper.

Clarion, a post town, capital of Clarion County, Pennsylvania. It publishes two weekly Papers.

Clarksburgh, a post village, capital of Harrison County, Virginia. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Clarksville, a large post village, capital of Montgomery County, Tennessee. It publishes four Periodicals.

Clearfield, a post village, capital of Clearfield County, Pennsylvania. It publishes *The Country Dollar* weekly.

Clear Spring, a small post-office station, in Washington County, Maryland. A weekly Paper is published.

Cleveland, a large city, of very recent growth, capital of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. It issues three daily and two weekly Papers.

Clyde, a post village of Wayne County, New York. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Cockneysville, a post village of Baltimore County, Maryland. A weekly Paper is published.

Coffeeville, a post village, capital of Yallabusha County, Missouri. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Cohoes, a post village, capital of Albany County, New York. Its name has been lately changed to *Rockton*. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Cold Water, a post town, capital of Branch County, Michigan. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Columbia, a post village, capital of Boone County, Missouri. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Columbia, a post village of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. *The Columbia Spy* is published weekly.

Columbia, a post village, capital of Maury County, Tennessee. It possesses a College, founded in 1833; and has two weekly Journals and one monthly.

Columbus, a post village, capital of Muscogee County, Georgia. It is of very recent growth, having been founded only in 1828; yet in 1850 it had three Newspapers.

Columbus, a post village, capital of Bartholomew County, Indiana. It has two weekly Papers.

Columbus, a post city, capital of Lowndes County, Mississippi. It has one weekly Newspaper.

Conneaut, a post town of Ashtabula County, Ohio, lying on Lake Erie. It possesses a weekly Paper.

Connecticut. The Periodical Press of the State of Connecticut consisted in 1850 of 51 Newspapers and Journals; of which 30 were Political, and 21 Religious, Literary, or Scientific. Most of the latter class were published at the city of New Haven.

Connersville, a post village, capital of Fayette County, Indiana. It issues two weekly Papers.

Corning, a post village, capital of Steuben County, New York. It possesses a weekly Newspaper.

Corunna, a post village, capital of Shiawassee County, Michigan. It has a weekly Paper.

Corydon, a post village, capital of Harrison County, Indiana. It publishes a weekly *Gazette*.

Coshocton, a post village, capital of Coshocton County, Ohio. It has three Periodicals.

Covington, a post village, capital of Fountain County, Indiana. A Newspaper is published weekly.

Covington, a large city, of Kenton County, Kentucky. It has two weekly Papers, and a monthly *Gazette*.

Crawfordsville, a post village, capital of Montgomery County, Indiana. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Cumberland, a large post village, capital of Alleghany County, Maryland. Three weekly Papers are published.

Dahlonega, a post village, capital of Lambkin County, Georgia. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Dallas, a post village, capital of Dallas County, Texas. A weekly Paper is published.

Dalton, a post village of Murray County, Georgia. *The Dalton Times* is published weekly.

Dansville, a large post village in Livingston County, New York. Four Papers are published here.

Danville, a post village, capital of Vermillion County, Illinois. It has two weekly Papers.

Danville, a post village, capital of Hendricks County, Indiana. It has a weekly Paper.

Danville, a post village, capital of Boyle County, Kentucky. It had a weekly Paper in 1810.

Danville, a post village, capital of Montour County, Pennsylvania. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Danville, a township and post village, capital of Caledonia County, Vermont. A Newspaper called *The North Star* was issued in 1810.

Danville, a post village, in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Davenport, a post village, capital of Scott County, Iowa. Two weekly Papers are published.

Dayton, a large city, capital of Montgomery County, Ohio. It was first laid out in the year 1799, and building commenced in 1806. It was chartered as a city in 1841, and has made astonishing progress. In 1850 it possessed four daily Papers and one weekly.

Decatur, a post village, of Morgan County, Alabama. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Decatur, a post village, capital of Adams County, Indiana. It publishes a weekly *Gazette.*

Deckertown, a small village of Sussex County, New Jersey. A daily Newspaper is published here.

Defiance, a post town, capital of Defiance County, Ohio. It has two weekly Papers.

Delaware. The whole number of Newspapers published within the State of Delaware in the year 1850 amounted only to eleven.

Delaware, a post town, capital of Delaware County, Ohio. It has two weekly Papers.

Delhi, a post town, capital of Delaware County, New York. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Delphi, a post village, capital of Carroll County, Indiana. It has two weekly Papers.

Denton, a post village, capital of Caroline County, Maryland. It issues a weekly Paper.

Deposit, a post village, in Delaware County, New York. It issues its weekly *Courier.*

De Witt, a post town of Clinton County, Michigan. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Dover, a post town, capital of Piscataquis County, Maine. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Dover, a post town, capital of Strafford County, New Hampshire. It has five weekly Newspapers, and a monthly *Temperance Journal.*

Downingtown, a post village, of Chester County, Pennsylvania. A weekly Newspaper was issued in 1810.

Doylestown, a post town, capital of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Six weekly Papers are now published here. In 1810 there was only one.

Dresden, a post village, capital of Weakly County, Tennessee. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Dubuque, a large post village, capital of Dubuque County, Iowa. It was settled so early as the year 1686, and is the centre of a vast Mining district. Four Newspapers are published in the village.

Due West Corner, a post village, of Abbeville District, in South Carolina. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Dundee, a post village, in Yates County, New York. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Dunkirk, a post village, in Chautauque County, New York. It issues a weekly *Journal.*

Easton, a post village, capital of Talbot County, Maryland. It has two weekly Newspapers; and had the same number in 1810.

Easton, a large and important post borough, capital of Northampton County, Pennsylvania. It has eight weekly Papers, four of which existed in 1810.

Eaton, a post village, capital of Preble County, Ohio. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Eaton Rapids, a post town of Eaton County, Michigan. It issues a weekly Paper.

Edenton, a post village, capital of Chowan County, North Carolina. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Edgartown, a port and post town, capital of Dukes County, Massachusetts. *The Vineyard Gazette* issues weekly.

Edgefield Courthouse, a post village, capital of Edgefield County, South Carolina. It has a weekly Paper.

Edwardsville, a post village, capital of Madison County, Illinois. A Newspaper called *The Madison Record* is published weekly.

El Dorado, a post village, capital of Union County, Arkansas. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Elizabeth City, a post village, capital of Pasquotank County, North Carolina. Three Newspapers are published.

Elkton, a post village, capital of Cecil County, Maryland. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Ellenville, a post village of Ulster County, New York. It has a weekly *Journal.*

Ellicott's Mills, a post village, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. *The Howard Gazette* appears weekly.

Ellicottsville, a post town, capital of Cattaraugus County, New York. It has three weekly Papers.

Elmira, a post town, capital of Chemung County, New York. The town was settled in 1788, and was then named *Newton.* In 1791 its name was changed to *Dewittsburgh;* "and finally "received its present title from some gentleman who named it "after his wife." It has three Newspapers.

Elyria, a post town, capital of Lorain County, Ohio. It has two weekly Papers.

Emmittsburgh, a post village of Frederick County, Maryland. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Erie, a port and post borough, capital of Erie County, Pennsylvania. It publishes five Newspapers.

Exeter, a post town, capital of Rockingham County, New Hampshire. The settlement of Exeter was begun in the year 1638. It contains Phillips' College, an eminent school; and has a weekly Newspaper.

Fairfax Courthouse is situated in Fairfax County, Virginia. Small as it is, it issues a weekly Paper.

Fairfield, a post village, capital of Jefferson County, Iowa. Two weekly Papers are published.

Fairmont, a post village, capital of Marion County, Virginia. It has a weekly Paper.

Fall River, a large trading port and post town in Bristol County, Massachusetts. Two weekly Papers are issued.

Farmington, a post town, capital of Franklin County, Maine. A weekly *Chronicle* is published.

Farmville, a post village of Prince Edward's County, Virginia. It has a weekly Paper.

Fayette, a post village, capital of Jefferson County, Mississippi. Two Newspapers are issued here.

Fayette, a post village, capital of Howard County, Missouri. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Fayetteville, a post village, capital of Lincoln County, Tennessee. *The Lincoln Journal* is issued weekly.

Fearn's Springs, a hamlet in Winslow County, Mississippi. It possesses a weekly Paper.

Fincastle, a post village, capital of Botetourt County, Virginia. It has two weekly Papers.

Finley, a post town and village, capital of Hancock County, Ohio. Three weekly Papers are published.

Fitchburgh, a township and post village of Worcester County, Massachusetts. It issues a weekly Newspaper.

Flemington, a post village, capital of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Two papers are published weekly.

Flint, a township and post village, capital of Genesee County, Michigan. It has two Newspapers.

Florence, a post village, capital of Lauderdale County, Alabama. It possesses a weekly *Gazette*.

Florence, a post village of Washington County, Pennsylvania. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Florida. Not more than eleven Newspapers are published within the State of Florida, all which are devoted to Politics.

Flushing, a township and post village of Queen's County, New York. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Fonda, a village, capital of Montgomery County, New York. A Newspaper called *The Fonda Sentinel* is issued weekly.

Fond du Lac, a post village, capital of its county, in Wisconsin. A weekly *Journal* is published.

Forsyth, a post village, capital of Monroe County, Georgia. A weekly Paper, *The Bee*, is published.

Fort Madison, a post village, capital of Lee County, Iowa. Two weekly Papers are published.

Fort Plain, a post village of Montgomery County, New York. Two Newspapers are issued weekly.

Fort Smith, a post village of Crawford County, Arkansas. A weekly Paper is published.

Fort Wayne, a large post village, capital of Allen County, Indiana. Two weekly Newspapers are issued.

Frankford, a post borough of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. It possessed a weekly Paper in 1810, and has one now.

Franklin, a post village, capital of Johnson County, Indiana. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Franklin, a post borough, capital of Venango County, Pennsylvania. Two weekly Papers are issued.

Franklin, a post village, capital of Williamson County, Tennessee. A Newspaper is published weekly.

Frederick City, a post village, capital of Frederick County, Maryland. Five weekly Papers are issued, three of which existed in 1810.

Fredonia, a post village, of Chautauque County, New York. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Freehold, a town and post village, capital of Monmouth County, New Jersey. It has three weekly Periodicals.

Freeport, a post village, capital of Stephenson County, Illinois. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Fruit Hills, a post village of Warren County, Ohio. *The Regenerator,* a monthly periodical, is published here.

Fulton, a post village, capital of Callaway County, Missouri. *The Missouri Telegraph* is published here weekly.

Fulton, a post village of Oswego County, New York. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Fultonville, a post village of Montgomery County, New York. *The Montgomery Whig* is published weekly.

Gainesville, a post village of Sumter County, Alabama. It has a weekly Paper.

Gainesville, a post village of Hancock County, Mississippi. *The Pine Knot* is published weekly.

Galena, a large post city, capital of Jo. Davies's County,

Illinois. It is the centre of a great Lead Mining district; and although only settled in the year 1826, is a place of vast trade. Two daily Newspapers are published.

Galensburgh, a post village of Knox County, Illinois. It has two weekly Papers.

Gallatin, a post village, capital of Copiah County, Mississippi. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Gallatin, a post village, capital of Sumner County, Tennessee. *The Tenth Legion* Newspaper appears weekly.

Gallipolis, a post village, capital of Gallia County, Ohio. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Gambier, a post village of Knox County, Ohio. It has an Episcopalian Theological Institution, named Kenyon College. Three Periodicals are published.

Gardiner, a township and post village of Kennebec County, Maine. *The Kennebec Transcript* is published twice a week.

Geneseo, a township and post village, capital of Livingstone County, New York. Two weekly Papers are published.

Geneva, a post village of Ontario County, New York. It now has three weekly Papers. In 1810 it had only a *Gazette*.

Geneva, a post village of Kane County, Illinois. *The Western Mercury* is issued weekly.

Georgetown, a post village, capital of Scott County, Kentucky. It has a College, belonging to the Baptists. A literary Magazine, *The Delphian Oracle*, is published monthly; and there is also a weekly Newspaper.

Georgetown, a post village and port, capital of Georgetown District, South Carolina. It has two Newspapers.

Germantown, a post village of Montgomery County, Ohio. It has a weekly Paper.

Gettysburgh, a post borough, capital of Adams County, Pennsylvania. It has three weekly Papers, and a monthly *Review*.

Glasgow, a post village of Howard County, Missouri. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Glenn's Falls, a post village of Warren County, New York. Two Newspapers appear weekly.

Gloucester, a post village and seaport town of Essex County, Massachusetts. Three Newspapers are published.

Goldsborough, a post village of Wayne County, North Carolina. It has two weekly Papers.

Goshen, a post village, capital of Elkhart County, Indiana. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Goshen, a township and post village of Orange County, New York. It had two weekly Papers in 1810; in 1850 it had four, and one quarterly *Journal*.

Grand Rapids, a post village, capital of Kent County, Michigan. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Granville, a township and post village of Licking County, Ohio. It has a weekly Paper.

Great Barrington, a township and post village of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Great Falls, a post village of Strafford County, New Hampshire. Two weekly Newspapers are issued.

Green Castle, a post village, capital of Putnam County, Indiana. It has a weekly Paper.

Green Castle, a post borough of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. *The Conecocheague Herald* is published weekly.

Greenfield, a post village, capital of Hancock County, Indiana. *The Spectator* is its weekly Paper.

Green Port, a post village of Suffolk County, New York. It has a weekly Paper.

Greensborough, a post village, capital of Guildford County, North Carolina. A weekly and a monthly Periodical are published.

Greensborough, a post village, capital of Decatur County, Indiana. *The Clarion*, a weekly Newspaper, is issued.

Greensburgh, a post borough, capital of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Three Newspapers are published.

Greenville, a post village, capital of Bond County, Illinois. It has one weekly and one bi-monthly Periodical.

Greenville, a township and post village, capital of Darke County, Ohio. It possesses two weekly Papers.

Greenville, a post village, capital of Greenville District, South Carolina. Two Newspapers are published.

Greenville, a post village, capital of Greene County, Tennessee. *The Greenville Spy* is published weekly.

Greenwich, a post town of Washington County, New York. *The Union Journal* is issued weekly.

Grenada, a post village, of Yallabusha County, Mississippi. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Hagerstown, a large post village, capital of Washington County, Maryland. It has no fewer than seven weekly Papers, three of which existed in 1810.

Halifax, a post village and port, capital of Halifax County, North Carolina. A Newspaper, called *The Roanoke Republican*, appears weekly.

Hamburgh, a post village of Edgefield District, South Carolina. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Hamilton, a township and post village of Madison County, New York. It contains the Madison University, a Baptist institution. One weekly Paper is published.

Hamilton, a post village, capital of Butler County, Ohio. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Hannibal, a post village of Marion County, Missouri. It sends forth two weekly Papers.

Hanover, a post borough of York County, Pennsylvania. It publishes two weekly Papers.

Harrisonburgh, a post village, capital of Rockingham County, Virginia. Two Newspapers are published.

Havanna, a post village of Chemung County, New York. Two weekly Papers are issued.

Haverhill, a township and post village, capital of Grafton County, New Hampshire. It has one weekly Paper.

Havre de Grace, a post village and port of Harford County, Maryland. It sends forth a weekly Newspaper.

Helena, a post village, capital of Philips County, Arkansas. It publishes three Newspapers.

Hempstead, a township and post village of Queen's County, New York. It has a weekly Paper.

Henderson, a post village, capital of Henderson County, Kentucky. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Henderson, a post village, capital of Rusk County, Texas. It is a considerable place, and has three Newspapers.

Herkimer, a township and post village, capital of Herkimer County, New York. It had two weekly Papers in 1810, and now has only one.

Hermann, a post village, capital of Gasconade County, Missouri. It has a weekly and a monthly Newspaper.

Hernando, a post village, capital of De Soto County, Mississippi. A weekly Paper is published.

Hickman, a post village, capital of Fulton County, Kentucky. It has a weekly *News-Letter*.

Hightstown, a post village, capital of Mercer's County, New Jersey. It has a weekly Newspaper, *The Village Record*.

Hillsborough, a post village, capital of Orange County, North Carolina. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Hillsborough, a post village, capital of Highland County, Ohio. It sends out two weekly Papers.

Hillsdale, a township and post village, capital of Hillsdale County, Michigan. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Holland, a township and village of Ottawa County, Michigan. *The Hollander* Newspaper is published weekly.

Hollidaysburgh, a post borough, capital of Blair County, Pennsylvania. It issues four weekly Papers.

Holly Springs, a post village, capital of Marshall County, Mississippi. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Holmesville, a post village, capital of Pike County, Mississippi. *The Temperance Banner* is issued weekly.

Holyoke, a township and post village of Hampden County, Massachusetts. *The Hampden Freeman* appears weekly.

Homer, a township and post village of Cortlandt County, New York. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Honesdale, a post borough of Wayne County, Pennsylvania. Two weekly Papers are published.

Hopkinsville, a post village, capital of Christian County, Kentucky. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Houston, a post village, capital of Harris County, Texas. It is a recent but thriving place, and has five Newspapers.

Houston, a post village, capital of Chickasaw County, Mississippi. Three Newspapers are published weekly.

Howell, a township and post village, capital of Livingston County, Michigan. *The Livingston Courier* appears weekly.

Hudson, a post city and port, capital of Columbia County, New York. It lies on the Hudson river, and has a large shipping trade. It had two Newspapers in 1810: seven are now published.

Hudson, a township and post village of Summit County, Ohio. It has two Newspapers.

Huntingdon, a post borough, capital of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. It had two weekly Papers in 1810, and has the same number now.

Huntington, a post village, capital of Huntington County, Indiana. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Huntington, a township and post village of Suffolk County, New York. Three Newspapers are published.

Huntsville, a post village, capital of Madison County, Alabama. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Huntsville, a post village, capital of Walker County, Texas. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Illinois. The whole number of Newspapers and other Periodicals published within this State is 116; of which 73 are Political, and 43 are chiefly devoted to Literature, Science, and Religion.

Indiana. The Periodical Publications of this State amount to 121; of which 79 are Political, and 42 are chiefly devoted to Religion, Literature, and Science.

Indiana, a post borough, capital of Indiana County, Pennsylvania. Three weekly Newspapers are printed.

Ionia, a township and post village, capital of its county, Michigan. It has one Newspaper.

Iowa. The State of Iowa sends forth 32 Newspapers and other Periodical publications; 24 are devoted to Politics, and 8 to Science, Literature, and Religion.

Ipswich, a township and post village, capital of Essex County, Massachusetts. It has one fortnightly Newspaper.

Irasburgh, a township and post village, capital of Orleans County, Vermont. *The Orleans Gazette* appears weekly.

Ironton, a post village of Lawrence County, Ohio. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Jacinto, a post village, capital of Tishemingo County, Mississippi. A weekly Paper is published.

Jackson, a post village of Hinds County, capital of the State of Mississippi. It has three weekly Papers.

Jackson, a post village, capital of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Jackson, a post village, capital of Jackson County, Ohio. Two weekly Papers are published.

Jacksonville, a post village, capital of Benson County, Alabama. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Jacksonville, a post village, capital of Morgan County, Illinois. It publishes *The Morgan Journal* thrice a week.

Jamaica, a township and post village of Queen's County, New York. Two weekly Papers are published.

Janesville, a township and post village of Rock County, Wisconsin. It has two weekly Papers.

Jefferson, a village of Chemung County, New York. Two Newspapers are published in it.

Jefferson City, the capital of Cole County, Missouri. It has two weekly Papers.

Jersey Shore, a post borough of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. A weekly Newspaper is issued.

Johnstown, a township and post village of Fulton County, New York. It had two weekly Papers in 1810.

Johnstown, a post borough of Cambria County, Pennsylvania. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Joliet, a post village, capital of Will County, Illinois. It has two weekly Papers.

Jonesville, a post village of Hillsdale County, Michigan. Two Newspapers are published.

Kalamazoo, a township and post village, capital of its county, Michigan. It has two weekly Papers.

Kalida, a post village, capital of Putnam County, Ohio. It supports a weekly Newspaper.

Kanesville, a post village, capital of Pottowattomee County, Iowa. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Keeneville, a post village of Essex County, New York. It supports a weekly Paper.

Kennebunk, a township and post village of York County, Maine. *The Weekly Visitor* was published in 1810.

Kenton, a post village, capital of Hardin County, Ohio. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

KENTUCKY. The whole number of periodicals published within this State is 64; of which 39 are devoted specially to Politics, and the remainder to Literature, &c.

Keokuk, a large post village of Lee County, Iowa, situated near the Lower Rapids of the Mississippi. It has four periodicals.

Keosauqua, a post village, capital of Van Buren County, Iowa. It supports a weekly paper.

Killingly, a township and post village of Windham County, Connecticut. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Kinderhook, a township and post village of Columbia County, New York. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Kingston, a township and flourishing post village, capital of Ulster County, New York. Two Newspapers were published in 1810: at present it issues three.

Kittaning, a post town, capital of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. It has two weekly Papers.

Knoxville, a post village, capital of Knox County, Illinois. A weekly *Journal* is published.

Kosciusko, a post village, capital of Attala County, Mississippi. Three weekly Papers are published.

Lacon, a post village, capital of Marshall County, Illinois. It has two weekly Newspapers.

La Fayette, a post village, capital of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. It is a place of great trade; and has three weekly Newspapers.

La Fayette City, the capital of Jefferson Parish, in Louisiana; it is in fact a continuation of the city of New Orleans. Four Newspapers are published in this suburb.

La Grange, a post village, capital of Troup County, Georgia. It supports a weekly Paper.

Lagro, a post village, capital of Wabash County, Indiana. *The Indian Eagle* is published here weekly.

Lake Providence, a post village in Carroll Parish, Louisiana. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Lambertsville, a township and post village of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. *The Delaware Valley Diarist*, a weekly Literary Journal, is published here.

Lancaster, a post village, capital of Garrard County, Kentucky. It had a weekly Newspaper in 1810.

Lancaster, a township and post village, capital of Coos County, New Hampshire. It has a weekly Paper.

Lancaster, a post village, capital of Fairfield County, Ohio. It has three daily and weekly Papers.

Lancaster, a township and post village, capital of Grant County, Wisconsin. It has one weekly Paper.

Lansingburgh, a township and post village of Rensselaer

County, New York. It had its *Weekly Gazette* in 1810. Three Newspapers are now published.

Lapeer, a township and post village, capital of Lapeer County, Michigan. It has a weekly Paper.

Laporte, a post village, capital of its county, Indiana. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Laurensville, a post village, capital of Laurens district, South Carolina. It has one weekly Paper.

Lawrence, a large manufacturing post village of Essex County, Massachusetts. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Lawrenceburg, a small modern city, capital of Dearborn County, Indiana. It has two weekly Papers.

Lawrenceburg, a post village, capital of Lawrence County, Tennessee. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Lawrenceville, a post village, capital of Lawrence County, Illinois. It has one weekly Paper.

Lebanon, a post village of St. Clair County, Illinois. *The Illinois Advocate*, a Methodist paper, appears weekly.

Lebanon, a township and post village of Grafton County, New Hampshire. *The Granite State Whig* appears weekly.

Lebanon, a post borough, capital of its county, Pennsylvania. Four Papers are published here weekly.

Lebanon, a post village, capital of Wilson County, Tennessee. It has two weekly Papers.

Leominster, a township and post village of Worcester County, Massachusetts. *The Political Recorder* Newspaper was printed here, by Salmon Wilder, in 1810.

Leonardtown, a post village, capital of St. Mary's County, Maryland. *The St. Mary's Beacon* is published weekly.

Le Roy, a township and post village of Genesee County, New York. It has two weekly Papers.

Lewisburg, a post borough of Union County, Pennsylvania. Three Newspapers are published, one in *German*.

Lewisburg, a post village, capital of Greenbrier County, Virginia. It has a weekly Paper.

Lewiston, a township and post village of Lincoln County, Maine. It supports a weekly Newspaper.

Lewistown, a post borough, capital of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. In 1810 it had one Paper; two are now published weekly.

Lexington, a post village, capital of Holmes County, Mississippi. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Lexington, a post village, capital of La Fayette County, Missouri. Two weekly Papers are published.

Liberty, a post village, capital of Amité County, Mississippi. This small place, of only 200 inhabitants, issues a weekly Paper.

Ligonier, a township and post village of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. *The Ligonier Free Press* appears weekly.

Lima, a post village of La Grange County, Indiana. It has a weekly Paper.

Lima, a post village, capital of Allen County, Ohio. *The Lima Argus* is published weekly.

Limerick, a township and post village of York County, Maine. *The Baptist Repository* is published weekly.

Lincolnton, a post village, capital of Lincoln County, North Carolina. It has two weekly Papers.

Linden, a post village, capital of Marengo County, Alabama. Two Papers are published weekly.

Lisbon, a village of —— County, Ohio. A weekly Paper, *The Ohio Patriot*, was published here in 1810.

Litchfield, a township and post borough, capital of its county, Connecticut. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Livingston, a post village, capital of Sumter County, Alabama. A Newspaper is published weekly.

Lockhaven, a post borough, capital of Clinton County, Pennsylvania. It has two weekly Papers.

Lockport, a post village, capital of Will County, Illinois. A weekly *Telegraph* is published.

Lockport, a township and post village, capital of Niagara County, New York. It is a place of great trade, and supports four weekly Papers.

Logan, a post village, capital of Hocking County, Ohio. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Logansport, a post village, capital of Cass County, Indiana. It has two weekly Papers.

London, a post village, capital of Madison County, Ohio. *The London Sentinel* is issued weekly.

Louisiana. The whole number of Newspapers and other Periodicals published in this State is 60; 34 of which are entirely

Political, and the others are devoted to Literature and miscellaneous subjects.

Louisiana, a post village of Pike County, Missouri. Two weekly Papers are published.

Louisville, a post village, capital of Jefferson County, Georgia. It had a weekly *Gazette* in 1810.

Louisville, a post village, capital of Winston County, Mississippi. It has a weekly Paper.

Lowville, a township and post village of Lewis County, New York. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Lynn, a city and port of Essex County, Massachusetts. It carries on a very extensive trade in the making of Ladies' Shoes. Two weekly Papers are published.

Lyons, a township and post village, capital of Wayne County, New York. It has two weekly Papers.

McArthurstown, a post village, capital of Vinton County, Ohio. It supports one Newspaper.

McConnellsburg, a post village of Fulton County, Pennsylvania. A weekly Newspaper is issued.

McConnellsville, a post village, capital of Morgan County, Ohio. It supports two weekly Papers.

McGrawville, a post village of Cortlandt County, New York. Three Newspapers are published.

Macon, a city, capital of Bibb County, Georgia. Five Newspapers are published.

Macon, a post village, capital of Noxubee County, Mississippi. *The Planter's Advocate* is published weekly.

Madison, a city, capital of Jefferson County, Indiana. Two Newspapers are issued.

Madison, a large post village, capital of Dana County, and of the State of Wisconsin. It is also the seat of the Wisconsin University. Three Newspapers are published.

Madrid, a township and post village of St. Lawrence County, New York. *The True Democrat* is its Paper.

Maine. The whole number of periodicals in this State is 55: of which 30 are Political, and the others chiefly devoted to Literature, Science, and Religion.

Malone, a township and post village, capital of Franklin County, New York. It has two weekly Papers.

Manchester, a post village of Coos County, New Hampshire. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Manchester, a large city, capital of Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. It is the seat of very extensive manufactures of cotton and wool. Five Newspapers are published.

Manheim, a township and post village of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. It issues a weekly Newspaper, *The Sentinel.*

Manlius, a post village of Onondaga County, New York. *The Times* weekly Paper was published in 1810.

Mansfield, a post village of De Soto parish, Iowa. It supports one weekly Paper.

Mansfield, a post village, capital of Richmond County, Ohio. No fewer than five Papers are issued from it.

Marietta, a post village, capital of Cobb County, Georgia. It publishes three Newspapers.

Marion, a post village, capital of Perry County, Alabama. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Marion, a post village, capital of Lauderdale County, Mississippi. A Newspaper is published weekly.

Marion, a post village, capital of its county, Ohio. It issues two Newspapers.

Marshall, a township and post village, capital of Calhoun County, Michigan. It has two weekly Papers.

Marshall, a post village, capital of Harrison County, Texas. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Martinsburg, a post village, capital of Berkeley County, Virginia. It has two weekly Papers.

Martinsville, a post village, capital of Morgan County, Indiana. It publishes a weekly *Gazette.*

Maryland. The whole number of periodicals published within this State is 68: of which 39 are Political, 20 Miscellaneous, 6 Religious, 1 Agricultural, 1 Musical, and 1 on Colonization.

Marysville, a city, the capital of Yuba County, California. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Marysville, a post village, capital of Union County, Ohio. A weekly Paper called *The Tribune* is published.

Massachusetts. The whole number of Newspapers and other Periodicals published within this State is 209: of which 70 are devoted to Politics, and 139 to Literature, Science, and Religion.

Massilon, a flourishing town of Stark County, Ohio. Three weekly Newspapers are published.

Matagorda, a post village, capital of its county, Texas. *The Colorado Tribune* is published weekly.

Maumee City, a post village, capital of Lucas County, Ohio. It issues a weekly *Times* Newspaper.

Maysville, a post village, capital of Chautauque County, New York. It has three Newspapers.

Medina, a post village of Orleans County, New York. It supports one weekly Paper.

Medina, a township and post village, capital of its county, Ohio. Two Newspapers are issued.

Mercer, a post borough, capital of its county, Pennsylvania. The town possesses four weekly Papers.

Meredith Bridge, a station in Belknap County, New Hampshire. Two weekly Papers are published in this small place.

Metropolis City, a post village, capital of Massac County, Illinois. This small place issues two weekly Papers.

Michigan. The whole number of Newspapers and other Periodicals published in this State is 67: of which 37 are devoted to Politics, and 30 to Literature, Science, and Religion.

Michigan City, a post village of La Porte County, Indiana. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Middletown, a township and post village of Monmouth County, New Jersey. A weekly Newspaper is issued.

Mifflintown, a post borough, capital of Juniata County, Pennsylvania. It has two weekly Papers.

Milan, a township and post village of Erie County, Ohio. It issues *The Tribune,* a weekly Paper.

Milford, a post village of Kent County, Delaware. It publishes one weekly Paper.

Milford, a township and post village of Worcester County, Massachusetts. A Periodical, entitled *The Practical Christian,* appears twice a month.

Milledgeville, a city of Baldwin County, Georgia. It was founded in 1802, and is the State capital. Five Periodicals are published.

Millersburg, a post village, capital of Holmes County, Ohio. Three Newspapers appear weekly.

Milton, a post borough of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. A Newspaper, called *The Miltonian*, is issued weekly.

Minden, a post village of Claiborne Parish, Louisiana. A Newspaper, *The Minden Herald*, is published weekly.

Minersville, a post borough of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. A weekly *Bulletin* is published.

Mississippi. The whole number of Newspapers and other Periodicals published in this State is 56: of which 27 are strictly Political, and the others are devoted to miscellaneous subjects.

Missouri. The whole number of Periodicals published within this State is 74: of which 33 are professedly Political, and 41 are devoted to general subjects.

Mobile, a city and seaport of the State of Alabama, lying at the mouth of the Mobile river. It is of very recent date. Four Newspapers are published.

Mohawk, a post village of Herkimer County, New York. One Paper, *The Mohawk Times*, is issued weekly.

Monmouth, a post village, capital of Warren County, Illinois. *The Monmouth Atlas* is published weekly.

Monongahela City, a post village of Washington County, Pennsylvania. A Newspaper is published at this place.

Monroe, a small city, the capital of its county, Michigan. Three Papers are published.

Monroe, a post village, capital of Greene County, Wisconsin. A literary *Journal* is published weekly.

Monticello, a post village, capital of White County, Indiana. A Newspaper, called *The Prairie Chieftain*, appears weekly.

Monticello, a post village, capital of Lawrence County, Mississippi. It has a weekly *Journal*.

Monticello, a post village, capital of Lewis County, Missouri. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Monticello, a post village, capital of Sullivan County, New York. Two Newspapers are issued weekly.

Montrose, a post borough, capital of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. It has two weekly Papers.

Morgantown, a post village, capital of Monongalla County, Virginia. Three Papers are published weekly.

Morris, a post village, capital of Grundy County, Illinois. It has a weekly Paper.

Morrisville, a post village, capital of Madison County, New York. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Moulton, a post village, capital of Lawrence County, Alabama. It has a weekly *Advertiser*.

Moundsville, a post village of Marshall County, Virginia. One Paper, *The Marshall Beacon*, is published weekly.

Mountain Cove, a post village of Fayette County, Virginia. The 'Spiritualists' have established a weekly Journal.

Mount Clemens, a post village, capital of Macomb County, Michigan. It has two weekly Papers.

Mount Holly, a post village, capital of Burlington County, New Jersey. Two Papers appear weekly.

Mount Morris, a post village of Ogle County, Illinois. It possesses a weekly *Gazette*.

Mount Pleasant, a post village, capital of Henry County, Iowa. It has two weekly Papers.

Mount Sterling, a post village, capital of Montgomery County, Kentucky. It issues a weekly Newspaper.

Mount Vernon, a post village, capital of Posey County, Indiana. A Newspaper is published weekly.

Mount Vernon, a post village, capital of Knox County, Ohio. It issues three weekly Papers.

Muncistown, a post village, capital of Delaware County, Indiana. Two Newspapers appear weekly.

Muncy, a post borough of Lynchburg County, Pennsylvania. It has a weekly Paper.

Murfreesboro', a post borough, capital of Rutherford County, Tennessee. It has two weekly Papers.

Murphy, a post village, capital of Cherokee County, North Carolina. A weekly Paper called *The Sentinel* is published.

Muscatine, a post village, capital of its county, Iowa. It was formerly called *Bloomingstown*, and is a place of great trade. It has two weekly Papers.

Myerstown, a post village of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. A weekly *Gazette* is published.

Naperville, a post village, capital of Du Page County, Illinois. Two Newspapers appear weekly.

Naples, a township and post village of Scott County, Illinois. It possesses a weekly Paper.

Napoleonville, a post village, capital of Assumption Parish, Louisiana. A French Newspaper appears weekly.

Natchitoches, a post village, capital of its parish, Louisiana. A weekly *Chronicle* is published.

New Albany, a city, the capital of Floyd County, Indiana. Two daily Newspapers are published.

Newark, a township and post village, capital of Licking County, Ohio. Three Newspapers are published weekly.

New Bedford, a city and seaport of Bristol County, Massachusetts. It is a place of very great trade. Two Newspapers were published here in 1810; and in 1850 it had two daily Papers, three weekly, and one monthly.

New Berlin, a township and post village, capital of Union County, Pennsylvania. It has five weekly Papers.

Newberry, a post village, capital of a district in South Carolina. A weekly Newspaper is published.

New Britain, a township and post borough of Hartford County, Connecticut. A weekly *Journal* is published.

New Brunswick, a city and seaport, capital of Middlesex County, New Jersey. In 1810 it had two weekly Papers; it now has three.

Newburg, a post village, capital of Warrick County, Indiana. A Newspaper is issued weekly.

Newburg, a township and post village of Orange County, New York. It was founded by Germans, in 1701. It had one weekly Paper in 1810; four are now published.

Newcastle, a township and post village of Lincoln County, Missouri. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Newcastle, a post borough, capital of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

New Hampshire. The whole number of Periodicals, including Newspapers, published within this State in 1850 was 41: of which 20 were professedly Political, and 21 devoted to miscellaneous Literature, &c.

New Jersey. The whole number of Periodicals published in this State in the year 1850 was 61: of which 42 were specially devoted to Politics, and 19 to miscellaneous subjects.

New Lisbon, a post village, capital of Columbiana County, Ohio. Four Newspapers are published weekly.

New Madrid, a post village, capital of its county, Missouri. It has two weekly Papers.

Newnan, a post village, capital of Coweta County, Georgia. A weekly Newspaper is published.

New Philadelphia, a post village, capital of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. It has two weekly Papers.

Newport, a post village, capital of Campbell County, Kentucky. A daily Paper is published.

Newport, a township and post village, capital of Sullivan County, New Hampshire. It has a weekly Paper.

Newton, a township and post village, capital of Sussex County, New Jersey. Two Newspapers appear weekly.

New York. The whole number of Newspapers and other Periodicals published within this State in the year 1850 was 458: of which 141 were Whig in Politics, 110 Democratic, and 207 neutral in Politics, and chiefly devoted to Literature, Art, Science, and Religion.

Niles, a township and post village of Berrion County, Michigan. Three Newspapers are published weekly.

Nobleville, a post village, capital of Hamilton County, Indiana. A weekly Newspaper is issued.

Norfolk, a post borough and seaport, capital of its county, Virginia. Four daily Newspapers are published.

Norristown, a post borough, capital of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. It had two weekly Papers in 1810.

North Carolina. The whole number of Periodicals, including Newspapers, published within this State in 1850 was 52: of which 33 were Political, and 19 were neutral in Politics, and devoted to miscellaneous subjects.

North White Creek, a post village of Washington County, New York. A weekly Paper is published here.

Norwalk, a township and post borough of Fairfield County, Connecticut. Two Newspapers appear weekly.

Norwalk, a township and post village, capital of Huron County, Ohio. It issues two weekly Papers.

Norway, a township and post village of Oxford County, Missouri. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Norwich, a township and post village, capital of Chenango County, New York. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Nunda, a township and post village of Livingston County, New York. A weekly Paper is published here.

Nyack, a post village of Rockland County, New York. Two Newspapers are issued weekly.

Oberlin, a post village of Lorain County, Ohio. It possesses a Literary College; and a religious Paper, *The Oberlin Evangelist*, is published once a fortnight.

Ocola, a post village, capital of Marion County, Florida. One Newspaper, *The Ocola Argus*, is published weekly.

Ogdensburg, a post village and port of St. Lawrence County, New York. Four Newspapers appear weekly.

Ohio. The whole number of Periodicals published in this State in 1850 was 302: of which 196 were professedly Political, and 106 devoted to general subjects.

Olney, a township and post village, capital of Richland County, Illinois. It possesses a weekly Paper.

Olympia, a post village and port in Lewis County, Oregon. Its first log hut was erected so lately as 1847; but it now publishes a weekly Newspaper.

Opelousas, a post village, capital of St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. It has a daily and a semi-weekly Newspaper.

Oquawka, a post village, capital of Henderson County, Illinois. A weekly Paper is published here.

Oregon City, a post village, capital of Clackamas County, Oregon. Two Newspapers are published here.

Oscola, a post village, capital of St. Clair County, Missouri. It has a weekly Paper.

Oshkosh, a post village, capital of Winnebago County, Wisconsin. Two Newspapers are published.

Oskaloosa, a post village, capital of Mahuska County, Iowa. It possesses a weekly Paper.

Oswego, an important city of the State of New York, lying on the Oswego river, near its entrance into Lake Ontario. Four Newspapers are published in it.

Otsego, a town in the county Otsego, New York. In 1810 a weekly *Herald* was published.

Ottawa, a post village, capital of La Salle County, Illinois. Two Newspapers are issued weekly.

Ouachita City, a post village of Union Parish, Louisiana. A weekly *Gazette* is published.

Owego, a township and post village, capital of Tioga County,

New York. It has now two weekly Papers: it had one in 1810.

Owensborough, a post village, capital of Daviess County, Kentucky. It issues a weekly Newspaper.

Oxford, a post village, capital of Lafayette County, Mississippi. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Oxford, a township and post village of Chenango County, New York. It has two Newspapers now: it had one in 1810.

Paducar, a post village, capital of McCracken County, Kentucky. A weekly *Journal* is published here.

Painsville, a township and post village, capital of Lake County, Ohio. It issues a weekly Newspaper.

Palmer Depôt, a post village of Hampden County, Massachusetts. It issues a weekly *Journal*.

Palmyra, a post village, capital of Marion County, Missouri. One Paper, *The Missouri Whig*, is published weekly.

Palmyra, a township and post village of Wayne County, New York. It has two weekly Papers.

Panola, a post village, capital of its county, Mississippi. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Paris, a post village, capital of Edgar County, Illinois. *The Prairie Beacon* is its weekly Paper.

Paris, a post village, capital of Bourbon County, Kentucky. A Paper, *The Western Citizen*, is published weekly.

Paris, a township and post village, capital of Oxford County, Maine. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Paris, a post village, capital of Henry County, Tennessee. A Paper called *The Republican* is published weekly.

Paris, a post village, capital of Lamar County, Texas. *The Western Star* is its weekly Newspaper.

Parkersburg, a post village, capital of Wood County, Virginia. It issues two weekly Papers.

Paterson, a city, the capital of Passaic County, New Jersey. It was founded in 1791, and contains several printing-offices. Two Newspapers appear weekly.

Paulding, a post village, capital of Jasper County, Mississippi. It possesses a weekly Paper.

Paw Paw, a post village, capital of Van Buren County,

Michigan. A Newspaper, entitled *The Paw Paw Free Press*, appears weekly.

Pawtuchet, a post village of Providence County, Rhode Island. A weekly *Gazette* is published.

Peacham, a township and post village of Caledonia County, Vermont. A Paper, *The Green Mountain Patriot*, was published in 1810.

Peekskill, a post village of Westchester County, New York. It had a weekly Newspaper in 1810.

Pekin, a post village of Tazewell County, Illinois. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Pendleton, a post village of Anderson District, South Carolina. It possesses a weekly Paper.

Pennsylvania. The whole number of Periodicals published in this State in 1850 was 328: of which 206 were devoted to party Politics, and the remainder were neutral and embraced miscellaneous subjects.

Penn Yan, a post village, capital of Yates County, New York. It issues two weekly Papers.

Pensacola, a city and seaport, capital of Escambia County, Florida. Two Newspapers are published.

Peoria, a post village, capital of its county, Illinois. It has two weekly Papers, and a religious Journal.

Perryopolis, a post village of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Perrysburg, a township and post village, capital of Wood County, Ohio. A Paper called *The Fort Meig's Reveille* is published weekly.

Perrysville, a post village of Vermillion County, Indiana. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Peru, a post village of La Salle County, Illinois. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Peru, a post village, capital of Miami County, Indiana. One Paper, *The Miami County Sentinel*, appears weekly.

Peterborough, a township and post village of Hillsboro' County, New Hampshire. A Newspaper called *The Contoocook Transcript* is published weekly.

Petersburg, a township and post village of Rensselaer County, New York. A weekly Paper was printed in 1810.

Pickens Court-house, a post village, capital of Pickens Dis-

trict, South Carolina. *The Keowee Courier* is published weekly.

Piketon, a post village, capital of Pike County, Ohio. A weekly *Journal* is published here.

Pine Bluff, a post village, capital of Jefferson County, Arkansas. A Newspaper, *The Arkansas Republican*, is published weekly.

Piqua, a post village of Miami County, Ohio. Three Newspapers appear every week.

Pittsfield, a post village, capital of Pike County, Illinois. It has two weekly Papers.

Pittsfield, a township and post village of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Two Newspapers were printed here in 1775; at present three are published weekly.

Placerville, a post village, capital of El Dorado County, California. A Newspaper, entitled *The Eldorada News*, is published weekly.

Plainfield, a township and post village of Essex County, New Jersey. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Plattsburg, a township, post village, and port, capital of Clinton County, New York. It had one weekly Paper in 1810; it now has two.

Plymouth, a post village and port, capital of Washington County, North Carolina. A weekly Newspaper is issued.

Point Coupee, a post village in a parish of the same name, in Louisiana. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Pomeroy, a post village, capital of Meig's County, Ohio. A weekly *Telegraph* is published.

Pontiac, a township and post village, capital of Oakland County, Michigan. It has two weekly Papers.

Pontotoc, a post village, capital of its county, Mississippi. Two Newspapers are issued weekly.

Port Gibson, a post village, capital of Claiborne County, Mississippi. It has a weekly Paper.

Port Huron, a township and post village of St. Clair County, Michigan. A Newspaper called *The Observer* is issued weekly.

Portsmouth, a post village, capital of Scioto County, Ohio. One weekly and two daily Papers are published.

Port Tobacco, a post village, capital of Charles County, Maryland. *The Times* is its weekly Paper.

Potosi, a township and post village of Grant County, Wisconsin. One Paper, *The Republican*, is published weekly.

Potsdam, a township and post village of St. Lawrence County, New York. It issues two weekly Papers.

Pottstown, a post borough of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Prattsville, a township and post village of Greene County. New York. A weekly *Advertiser* is published.

Presqu' Isle, a post village in some part of Pennsylvania. *The Mirror*, a weekly Newspaper, was published here in 1810. (Thomas.)

Princess Anne, a post village, capital of Somerset County, Maryland. A Newspaper, *The Somerset Herald*, appears weekly.

Princeton, a post village, capital of Bureau County, Illinois. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Pulaski, a post village of Oswego County, New York. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Quincy, a post village, capital of Adams County, Illinois. It has four weekly and two monthly Papers.

Quincy, a township and post village of Norfolk County, Massachusetts. *The Patriot* is its weekly Newspaper.

Racine, a township and post village, capital of its county, Wisconsin. It is a thriving place, and issues five Newspapers.

Rahway, a township and post village of Essex County, New Jersey. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Raleigh, a city, the capital of Wake County, North Carolina. It publishes no fewer than ten Newspapers.

Randolph, a township and post village of Orange County, Vermont. It had a weekly Paper in 1810.

Ravenna, a township and post village, capital of Portage County, Ohio. Three weekly Newspapers are published.

Rhode Island. The whole number of Periodicals published in this State in 1850 was 19: of which 8 were Whig, and 4 Democratic; 7 were neutral in Politics, and devoted to Art, Literature, Religion, &c.

Richmond, a post village of Wayne County, Indiana. It has two weekly Papers.

Richmond, a post village, capital of Madison County, Ken-

tucky. One Newspaper, *The Whig Chronicle*, is published weekly.

Richmond, a post village, capital of Madison Parish, Louisiana. One Paper, *The Madison Journal*, is published weekly.

Richmond, a post village of Jefferson County, Ohio. *The Richmond Clipper* is its weekly Paper.

Richmond, a considerable city, capital of the State of Virginia, pleasantly seated on the James River. A weekly Paper was printed here in 1810. Fifteen Newspapers and other Periodicals are now published.

Ridgeway, a township and post village, capital of Elk County, Pennsylvania. *The Elk County Advocate* is its Paper.

Ripley, a post village, capital of Tippah County, Mississippi. It possesses a weekly Newspaper.

Ripley, a post village of Brown County, Ohio. A Paper called *The Ripley Bee* is published weekly.

Rising Sun, a post village, capital of Ohio County, Indiana. It has two weekly Newspapers.

Riverhead, a township and village of Suffolk County, New York. *The Suffolk Gazette* is published weekly.

Rockford, a post village, capital of Winnebago County, Illinois. *The Rockford Forum* is its weekly Paper.

Rockingham, a township and post village of Windham County, Vermont. It has one weekly Newspaper.

Rock Island City, a post village, capital of Rock Island County, Illinois. It has a weekly *Advertiser*.

Rockland, a township and post village of Lincoln County, Missouri. *The Rock Gazette* is issued weekly.

Rockton, a post village of Herkimer County, New York. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Rockville, a post village of Parke County, Indiana. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Rockville, a post village, capital of Montgomery County, Maryland. *The Maryland Journal* appears here weekly.

Rockwell, a post village of Bond County, Illinois. The Baptists issue a monthly and a quarterly Periodical here.

Rogersville, a post village, capital of Hawkins County, Tennessee. It has a weekly Paper.

Rome, a post village, capital of Floyd County, Georgia. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Rome, a township and post village of Oneida County, New York. It issues two weekly Papers.

Romeo, a post village of Macomb County, Michigan. It has one weekly Newspaper.

Rondout, a post village of Ulster County, New York. *The Courier* is its weekly Paper.

Rossville, a post village of Butler County, Ohio. A Paper, named *The Miami Democrat*, is published weekly.

Rushville, a township and post village of Schuyler County, Illinois. *The Prairie Telegraph* appears weekly.

Rushville, a post village, capital of Rush County, Indiana. It issues two weekly Papers.

Russellville, a post village, capital of Logan County, Kentucky. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Rutherfordton, a post village, capital of Rutherford County, North Carolina. A Paper called *The Mountain Banner* appears weekly.

Rutland, a township and post village, capital of its county, Vermont. Two weekly Papers were published in 1810, and continued in 1850.

Sackett's Harbour, a post village and port on Lake Ontario, in Jefferson County, New York. It has one weekly Newspaper.

Sacramento City, formerly called *New Helvetia*, a rising town of California, on the Sacramento river, in the midst of the Gold mining district. It is of very recent growth; in April 1849 there were only four houses in the place. Its population now amounts to many thousands. It has four daily Papers.

Sag-harbour, a post village and port of Suffolk County, New York. It had a weekly Paper in 1810.

Saginaw, a township and post village, capital of its county, Michigan. It possesses a weekly Newspaper.

Saint Alban's, a township and post village, capital of Franklin County, Vermont. *The Champlain Reporter* was issued here in 1810. Two Papers are now published weekly.

Saint Augustine, a city and port, capital of St. John's County, Florida. *The Ancient City* is its weekly Paper.

Saint Charles, a post village of Kane County, Illinois. It has one weekly Paper.

Saint Charles, a township and post village, capital of its

county, Missouri. A Paper called *The St. Charles Chronotype* appears weekly.

Saint Geneviève, a post village, capital of its county, Missouri. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Saint Johnsbury, a township and post village of Caledonia County, Vermont. A Paper called *The Caledonian* is published weekly.

Saint Louis, a city and port on the Mississippi, capital of St. Louis County, Missouri. It is a place of great importance, and has many public literary Institutions. Its periodical press comprises no fewer than twenty-four daily or weekly Papers, and six monthly Journals.

Saint Mary's, a township and post village of Anglaize County, Ohio. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Salem, a township and post village, capital of Washington County, Indiana. It issues three weekly Papers.

Salem, a post village, capital of its county, New Jersey. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Salem, a post village of Columbiana County, Ohio. It sends forth two weekly Papers.

Salisbury, a post village, capital of Rowan County, North Carolina. A Paper called *The Carolina Watchman* appears weekly.

San Antonio, a post village, capital of Boxer County, Texas. A Newspaper, *The Western Texian*, is published weekly.

San Augustine, a post village, capital of its county, Texas. *The Red Sand Herald* is its weekly Paper.

Sandersville, a post village, capital of Washington County, Georgia. It has one weekly Newspaper.

Sandusky City, a post village and port, capital of Erie County, Ohio. Five Newspapers are published here.

Sandwich, a township and post village of Barnstable County, Massachusetts. It has a weekly Paper.

Sandy Hill, a post village, capital of Washington County, New York. Two weekly Newspapers are issued.

San Francisco, a city and seaport of California, of very recent origin, but lately increased to vast size and importance, since the profuse discoveries of Gold in its vicinity. Eight daily Papers were published in the city in 1850.

Santa Fé, a city, the capital of the Territory of New Mexico. Two Newspapers were published in 1850.

Sault de Ste. Marie, a township and post village, capital of Chippewa County, Michigan. *The Lake Superior Journal* is published weekly.

Schoharie, a township and post village, capital of its county, New York. Two weekly Newspapers were issued in 1810.

Schuylersville, a post village of Saratoga County, New York. *The Old Saratoga* is its weekly Paper.

Schuylkill Haven, a post village of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Selma, a post village of Dallas County, Alabama. It publishes a weekly Paper.

Seneca Falls, a township and post village of Seneca County, New York. Two weekly Papers appear; one of which, named *The Lily,* was edited by Mrs. Bloomer, the lady who gave its name to a remarkable variety of Female Costume.

Shelbyville, a post village, capital of Shelby County, Indiana. A Newspaper, *The National Volunteer,* is published weekly.

Shelbyville, a post village, capital of Shelby County, Kentucky. *The Shelby News* is its weekly Paper.

Shelbyville, a post village, capital of Bedford County, Tennessee. *The Expositor* Newspaper appears weekly.

Shepherdstown, a post village of Jefferson County, Virginia. Three Newspapers are issued weekly.

Sherborn, or *Sherburne,* a township and post village of Chenango County, New York. A weekly Newspaper was issued in 1810.

Shippensburg, a post borough of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. It has a weekly Paper.

Silver Creek, a post village of Chautauque County, New York. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Sing Sing, a post village of Westchester County, New York. It has a Newspaper, called *The Sing Sing Republican.*

Skaneateles, a township and post village of Onondaga County, New York. It issues three Newspapers.

Skowhegan, a township and post village of Somerset County, Maine. It has two weekly Papers.

Smyrna, a post village of Kent County, Delaware. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Snowhill, a post village, capital of Worcester County, Maryland. One Paper, *The Worcester Shield,* is published weekly.

Somers, a township and post village of Westchester County, New York. It had a weekly Paper in 1810.

Somerset, a post village, capital of Perry County, Ohio. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Somerville, a post village, capital of Somerset County, New Jersey. It has two weekly Papers.

South Bend, a post village, capital of St. Joseph County, Indiana. A weekly Newspaper is published.

South Carolina. The whole number of Periodicals published within this State in 1850 was 47: of which 22 were Democratic in Politics, and 25 Whig, or neutral, and devoted to Literature, Religion, &c.

Sparta, a post village of Randolph County, Illinois. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Sparta, a post village, capital of Buchanan County, Missouri. It possesses two weekly Papers.

Sparta, a post village, capital of White County, Tennessee. *The Sparta Times* is published weekly.

Spartanburg, a post village, capital of a district in South Carolina. *The Spartan* is its weekly Paper.

Springfield, a post village, capital of Sangamon County, Illinois. It has three Newspapers.

Springfield, a post village, capital of Green County, Missouri. It sends out two weekly Papers.

Springfield, a post city, capital of Clark County, Ohio. Four Newspapers are published in it.

Springville, a post village of Erie County, New York. It has a weekly Paper.

Stamford, a township and post village of Fairfield County, Connecticut. A Newspaper, called *The Advocate*, is published weekly.

Staunton, a post village, capital of Augusta County, Virginia. Three weekly Newspapers are issued.

Steubenville, a township and post village, capital of Jefferson County, Ohio. Three Newspapers appear weekly.

Stockton, a post village, capital of St. Joaquin County, California. Though first settled in 1844, and in 1849 only a canvas city, it is now become very considerable, and issues two Newspapers.

Stroudsburg, a post village, capital of Monroe County, Pennsylvania. t has two weekly Newspapers.

Suffolk, a post village, capital of Nansemond County, Virginia. Two Newspapers appear twice a week.

Sumterville, a post village, capital of Sumter District, South Carolina. It possesses two weekly Papers.

Sunbury, a post borough, capital of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. Two Newspapers appear weekly.

Talladega, a post village, capital of its county, Alabama. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Tallahassee, a modern city, capital of the State of Florida. It possesses two weekly Papers.

Tamaqua, a post borough of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. It has one weekly Newspaper.

Taunton, a township and post village of Bristol County, Massachusetts. Three Newspapers are published.

Tecumseh, a township and post village of Lenawee County, Michigan. It publishes a weekly *Herald*.

Tennessee. The whole number of Periodicals published in this State in 1850 was 61: of which 24 were Whig, and 17 Democratic in Politics; the remaining 20 were neutral, and devoted to Religion, Literature, &c.

Terre Haute, a post village, capital of Vigo County, Indiana. It has four printing-offices, and six weekly Newspapers.

Texas. The whole number of Periodicals published in this State in 1850 was 37: of which 3 were Whig, and 11 Democratic; the others were neutral in Politics, and devoted to Religion, Literature, and Science.

Thibodeaux, a post village, capital of La Fourche Parish, Louisiana. *The Minerva* is its weekly Paper.

Thomaston, a township and post village of Lincoln County, Maine. *The Lincoln Miscellany* is its only Newspaper.

Tiffin, a post village, capital of Seneca County, Ohio. It issues no fewer than four weekly Newspapers.

Tipton, a post village, capital of Cedar County, Iowa. Its only Paper, *The Tipton Times*, is published monthly.

Toledo, a city and port of Lucas County, Ohio. Two daily Newspapers are published.

Tonawanda, a township and post village of Erie County, New York. It possesses a weekly Paper.

Towanda, a township and post borough, capital of Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Three weekly Papers are published.

Trenton, a post village, capital of Gibson County, Tennessee. *The Star Spangled Banner* is its weekly Newspaper.

Troy, a post village, capital of Miami County, Ohio. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

Tuscumbia, a post village of Franklin County, Alabama. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Tuskegee, a post village, capital of Macon County, Alabama. It has two weekly Papers.

Ulster, a village in the township of Saugerties, in Ulster County, New York. *The Ulster Telegraph* is its weekly Paper.

Union, a post village of Franklin County, Missouri. It has one weekly Paper.

Union, a post village, capital of Monroe County, Virginia. It issues a weekly Newspaper.

Union Springs, a post village of Cayuga County, New York. A Paper, named *The Cayuga Telegraph*, is published here.

Uniontown, a post borough, capital of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. It issues three Newspapers weekly.

Upper Marlborough, a post village, capital of Prince George County, Maryland. It has a weekly *Gazette*.

Urbana, a township and post village, capital of Champaign County, Ohio. It issues two weekly Papers.

Valparaiso, a post village, capital of Porter County, Indiana. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Van Buren, a post village, capital of Crawford County, Arkansas. It issues a weekly Paper.

Vandalia, a post village, capital of Fayette County, Illinois. *The Fayette Yeoman* is its weekly Paper.

Van Wert, a post village, capital of its county, Ohio. Two Newspapers are published.

VERMONT. The whole number of Periodicals published in this State in 1850 was 36: of which 14 were Whig, 7 Democratic, and 15 neutral in Politics, and devoted to Art, Science, Literature, and Religion.

Versailles, a post village, capital of Ripley County, Indiana. Its Newspaper, *The Western Intelligencer*, is published weekly.

Vevay, a post village, capital of Switzerland County, Indiana. *The Palladium* is its weekly Newspaper.

Vicksburg, a city and port on the river Mississippi, capital of Warren County, Mississippi. It has two Newspapers.

Victoria, a post village, capital of its County, Texas. It has a weekly Paper, *The Texas Advocate.*

Vidella, a village, capital of Concordia Parish, Louisiana. It issues a weekly Newspaper.

Vincennes, a post village, capital of Knox County, Indiana. It has one Newspaper, *The Vincennes Gazette.*

VIRGINIA. The whole number of Periodicals published in Virginia in 1850 was 100: of which 31 were Whig, 22 Democratic, and 47 neutral in Politics, and devoted to Literature and general subjects.

Wabash, a post village, capital of its county, Indiana. It issues a weekly *Gazette.*

Wadesborough, a post village, capital of Anson County, North Carolina. It possesses two Newspapers.

Wapello, a post village, capital of Louisa County, Iowa. Its Newspaper, *The Louisa County Times*, is issued weekly.

Ware, a township and post village of Hampshire County, Massachusetts. *The Village Gazette* is its weekly Paper.

Warren, a post village, capital of Trumbull County, Ohio. Three Newspapers are published here.

Warren, a post borough, capital of its county, Pennsylvania. It possesses two Newspapers.

Warren, a township and post village of Bristol County, Rhode Island. It had two weekly Newspapers in 1810.

Warrenton, a post village, capital of Marshall County, Alabama. Its Paper, *The Southern Guard*, is issued weekly.

Warrenton, a post village, capital of Warren County, North Carolina. It has one weekly Newspaper.

Warrenton, a post village, capital of Fauquier County, Virginia. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Warsaw, a post village, capital of Kosciusko County, Indiana. It issues two weekly Papers.

Warsaw, a post village, capital of Benton County, Missouri. It has one weekly Newspaper.

Warsaw, a township and post village of Wyoming County, New York. One Newspaper is published weekly.

Warwick, a township and post village of Kent County, Rhode Island. A Newspaper, *The Kent County Atlas*, is issued weekly.

Washhoe, a village or station in the neighbourhood of Ophir city, California. A Newspaper, called *Old Picote*, is published at this place.

Washington, a post village, capital of Hempstead County, Arkansas. It issues a weekly Paper.

Washington, a post village, capital of Wilkes County, Georgia. It publishes a weekly *Gazette*.

Washington, a post village, capital of Daviess County, Indiana. It publishes a *Literary Journal*.

Washington, a post village and port, capital of Beaufort County, North Carolina. It has one weekly Newspaper.

Washington, a post village, capital of Mason County, Kentucky. Two weekly Papers were published in 1810.

Washington, a post village, capital of Fayette County, Ohio. It has a weekly Paper.

Washington, a post borough, capital of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Three Newspapers were published weekly in 1810, and the same number in 1850.

Washington, a post village, capital of its county, Texas. It issues two weekly Papers.

Waterbury, a post village of Washington County, Vermont. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Waterford, a township and post village of Saratoga County, New York. It has one Paper, *The Sentinel*. In 1810 it had a weekly *Gazette*.

Waterloo, a post village, capital of Monroe County, Illinois. It issues a weekly Newspaper.

Waterloo, a township and post village of Seneca County, New York. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Watertown, a township and post village of Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Two Newspapers are published.

Waterville, a township and post village of Kennebec County, Maine. It has a Baptist college, and issues two weekly Papers.

Waukegan, a post village and port, capital of Lake County, Illinois. It issues two weekly Papers.

Waukesha, a township and post village, capital of its county, Wisconsin. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Waynesborough, a post borough of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. A Newspaper, *The Village Record*, is issued weekly.

Waynesburg, a post borough, capital of Greene County, Pennsylvania. It has two weekly Papers.

Waynesville, a post village of Warren County, Ohio. It has a literary Paper, *The Miami Visitor*.

Weldon, a post village of Halifax County, North Carolina. It publishes a weekly *Herald*.

Wellsborough, a post borough, capital of Tioga County, Pennsylvania. It has one weekly Paper.

Westfield, a township and post village of Chautauque County, New York. It issues a weekly Paper.

Westfield, a township and post village of Hampden County, Massachusetts. It possesses two weekly Newspapers.

West Killingley, a post village of Windham County, Connecticut. A weekly Newspaper is published.

West Liberty, a post village of Logan County, Ohio. It has a weekly Paper.

Westminster, a post village, capital of Carroll County, Maryland. Two weekly Newspapers are issued.

Weston, a post village, capital of Platte County, Missouri. It issues two Papers weekly.

Weston, a post village, capital of Lewis County, Virginia. It has a weekly Newspaper.

Westport, a township and post village of Essex County, New York. Two Newspapers are published weekly.

West Troy, a post village of Albany County, New York. It has a weekly Paper.

West Union, a post village, capital of Adams County, Ohio. A weekly Newspaper is published.

West Unity, a post village of Williams County, Ohio. *The Equal Rights* is its weekly Paper.

Wetumpka, a post town of Coosa County, Alabama. It issues a weekly Newspaper.

Wheeling, a large trading city and port, capital of Ohio County, Virginia. It publishes two daily Papers, and a weekly one in German.

Whitehall, a township and post village of Washington County, New York. Two weekly Newspapers are published.

Williamsburg, a large handsome city of King's County, New York. Four daily Newspapers are published in it.

Williamsport, a post borough, capital of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. It has two weekly Papers.

Williamsport, a post village, capital of Warren County, Indiana. *The Wabash Commercial* is its Paper.

Willimantic, a post borough of Windham County, Connecticut. *The Public Medium* is its weekly Newspaper.

Wilmington, a post village, capital of Clinton County, Ohio. It issues two weekly Papers.

Wilmington, a township and post village of Windham County, Vermont. *The Green Mountain Eagle* is its Newspaper.

Winchester, a post village, capital of Franklin County, Tennessee. It has one weekly Newspaper.

Winchester, a township and post village of Cheshire County, New Hampshire. It has a weekly Paper.

Winchester, a post village, capital of Frederick County, Virginia. Two weekly Papers are published.

Winchester, a post village, capital of Randolph County, Indiana. It publishes one Newspaper.

Windham, a post village of Windham County, Connecticut. A Newspaper, called *The Windham Herald,* was published in 1810.

Winnsborough, a post village, capital of Fairfield County, South Carolina. It has one weekly and one monthly Paper.

Wisconsin. The whole number of Periodicals published in this State in the year 1850 was 49; of which 11 were Whig in Politics, 29 Democratic, and 9 neutral, or devoted to Literature, &c., &c.

Wolcott, a township and post village of Wayne County, New York. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Woodbury, a post village, capital of Gloucester County, New Jersey. *The Constitution* is its weekly Newspaper.

Woodsfield, a post village, capital of Monroe County, Ohio. *The Spirit of Democracy* is the name of its weekly Paper.

Woodstock, a post village, capital of Shenandoah County, Virginia. *The Tenth Legion* is its weekly Newspaper.

Woodville, a post village, capital of Wilkinson County, Mississippi. It has two weekly Papers.

Wooster, a township and post village, capital of Wayne County, Ohio. Two Democratic Papers are published.

Wytheville, a post village, capital of Wythe County, Virginia. One weekly Newspaper is published, which existed in 1810.

Xenia, a township and post village, capital of Greene County, Ohio. *The Xenia Torchlight* is its Newspaper.

Yarmouth-Port, a post village of Barnstable County, Massachusetts. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Yazoo, a city, capital of Yazoo County, Mississippi. Two weekly Papers are issued.

York, a post borough, capital of York County, Pennsylvania. It has four weekly Newspapers.

Yorkville, a post village, capital of York District, South Carolina. It sends out a weekly Paper.

Youngsville, a post village of Warren County, Pennsylvania. A weekly Newspaper is published.

Ypsilanti, a township and post village of Washtonaw County, Michigan. Two Papers are issued weekly.

Zanesville, a large post village, capital of Muskingum County, Ohio. No fewer than six Newspapers, besides an *Annual Register,* are published in this modern but rapidly rising town.

END OF THE UNITED STATES.

Voronetz, or *Woronesch,* a large town of Russia, the capital of a Government: it is situated on the river Voronej, near its junction with the Don. It contains eighteen Churches, a Bishop's Palace, two Monasteries, and many other Public Buildings. *A History of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem* was printed here in the year 1803.

Vouziers, a small town of France, in the Department of Ardennes, 30 miles S. of Mezières.—1852.

Upton-upon-Severn, a small market town of England, in Worcestershire, seated on the left bank of the river Severn. A volume of Poems, bearing the title of *The Uptonian,* was printed here in 1836.

**Uraniburgum.* The earliest publication of the famous astronomer Tycho Brahe which I have seen noticed is, *Olai Diarium*

Astrologicum, 1586, 4°, and the next, *De Mundi Ætherii recentioribus Phænomenis*, (giving an account of the Comet of 1577,) bearing for imprint, "Uranibergi, in Insulâ Hellesponti Danici Huennâ, Imprimebat Authoris Typographus Christopherus Weida, Anno Domini 1588, 4°." A copy of this is in the Bodleian. (It would seem, from Payne and Foss's Catalogue for 1828, that Brahe had previously published an account of that Comet, viz. in 1577.) Probably the latest of these curious and rare specimens of the private press of Uranienberg is *Instauratæ Astronomiæ Progymnasmata*, 4°, bearing "Typis inchoata Uranibergi Daniæ, absoluta Pragæ Bohemiæ, 1602." It is a volume of more than eight hundred pages; the whole of which was printed by the author himself, except the Title, Conclusion, Appendix, and twenty-eight pages of Lunar Observations, inserted after p. 112. These were added by his sons after their father's death, at Prague. This last book may be seen in the Diocesan Library of Cashel*.

**Urbs Vetus*. Typography was known earlier to Orvieto. Arminelli (Biblioth. Benedictino-Casinensis, I. p. 102) mentions a very rare work of A. Maltempi, executed there in the year 1545.

Usecht al Reus is *Utrecht*.

Utah, called by the Mormons *Deseret*, is the name of a vast territory in the Western part of North America, situated between Oregon, Nebraska, and California. A Settlement was formed here in July 1847, by a Colony of Mormons from the State of Illinois, under their leader and 'Prophet,' Brigham Young, the immediate successor of Joseph Smith, the founder of their Religious System. Having been driven out of Nauvoo, they travelled westwards more than twelve hundred miles, and taking refuge in Utah began to build a town, to which they gave the name of *Great Salt Lake City*. It appears that they carried with them the printing presses, &c. which they had formerly employed at Nauvoo and other places in the United States, and soon began to set them to work in their new abode. See further notices under *Salt Lake City*.

Utibingum. Vogt, in his "Catal. Libr. Rar.," cites *Lutheri*

* Where also is a fine *large paper copy of the second volume of Hevelius' Machina Cœlestis*, well known to be as rare as the fourth volume of *Rudbuch's Atlantica*, or the first of *Prynne's Records*; and for precisely the same reason.

Postilla, in Slavonicum Idioma Translata, Utibingi, 1595. But there is no such place. The imprint is "u Tibingen." The book was printed at *Tubingen*.

Utica, a small town of the United States, in Oneida County, New York, situated on the Mohawk river. It was settled in 1798. Two *Newspapers* were published in 1810. In 1819 a *New Testament* was printed here by William Williams, reprinted in 1821 and 1822, &c. In 1829 Williams printed an edition of the *Rhemish Testament*, in 18mo, which was frequently reissued. It bore the name of "The Devereux Testament." In 1850 no fewer than eighteen *Newspapers* and *Religious Periodicals* were published at Utica.

Uttoxeter, an ancient market town of England, in Staffordshire, situated on the bank of the river Dove. It is believed to have been a British Settlement previous to the invasion of Britain by the Romans.—1836. It appears that Michael Johnson, father of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, kept a bookseller's shop at *Uttoxeter* as well as at his usual residence, Lichfield, in the year 1687. (Hotten.)

Uxbridge, a well-built market town of England, in the county of Middlesex, on the bank of the river Colne. It is a part of the parish of Hillingdon—so called from the neighbouring eminence Heiling Down, on which are the remains of an ancient British camp.—1789.

W.

Wacowe: see *Vacia*. Several Illyrian and Slavonic books in the Szecheny Library bear the imprint "u Wacowe," in the years 1800, &c.

Wagga Wagga, a town of the Southern part of New South Wales, situated on the Murrembidgee river, due N. of the town of Goulburn. In 1858 it consisted of very few houses, had no church, hotel, bridge, &c. &c. In 1865 it has increased five times in population, and possesses all the necessary public buildings and institutions of a large town, including a printing-office and a *Newspaper*.

Waimate (*The*), or *Waitemate*, a British Settlement on the West coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand, 45 miles W. of the Bay of Islands. The English Missionaries established themselves here in 1830. A press was erected, which

bore the name of *The Bishop's Press.* In 1843, *Wilberforce's Tale, The Little Wanderers*, translated into the Maori language, was printed here; and in 1844, *The Calendar of St. John's College,* New Zealand.

Wakefield, a large market and borough town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, beautifully situated on an eminence sloping down to the river Calder. It contains some fine Churches, Schools, a Lunatic Asylum, Almshouses, and other Public Institutions. It is a very important Corn-market, is largely engaged in the Woollen trade, and has various other manufactures. Wakefield is said to be the birthplace of the learned critic Dr. Richard Bentley, Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe Library, &c. at Oxford, and the Rev. Joseph Bingham, author of "Origines Ecclesiasticæ." It possessed a printing-office in 1740. *The Life of Dr. John Sudbury, Dean of Durham*, was privately printed here in 1808. (Bodleian.)

Walckhorna, quære what place? Walcheren? Printing was exercised here, by Stephen Dolleysen, in 1617.

Waldsassium, Waldsassen, a small town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate. It possessed a press in 1730.

**Wales.* I believe that the earliest printed book in the Welsh Language is *Wm. Salesbury's Almanac*, printed at London in 1546. (His *English and Welsh Dictionary*, 4°, 1547, London, by John Waley, is in the Bodleian.) But another little volume disputes the priority, namely *The Lord's Prayer and The X Commandments,* published by sir John Price, in 1546.

Wallstadt, a small town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, situated on the river Maine. A book of the year 1596, in the Szecheny Library, bears this imprint; but perhaps it designates Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

Walsall, a large market and borough town of England, in Staffordshire, 8 miles N.W. of Birmingham. It is a place of great antiquity, and has a fine old Church, formerly belonging to an Abbey. Walsall has extensive Iron-works, and Manufactures of other kinds. A volume of *Poems, by Mrs. Dorwall,* was printed here in 1794.

Walsham (North), a small market town of England, in the county of Norfolk, 15 miles N.E. of Norwich. It possesses a handsome ancient Market-cross.—1827.

**Wandesburgum.* The Bodleian Library contains a very

curious and valuable volume, *Tycho Brahe's Astronomiæ Restauratæ Mechanica,* fol. 1598; bearing the imprint, "Impressum Wandesburgi, in arce Ranzovianâ prope Hamburgum sitâ propriâ Authoris Typographiâ, operâ Philippi de Ohr Chalcographi." All the plates are coloured, and several have illuminations also. Besides a great number of figures of astronomical instruments, the book contains plans, elevations, and descriptions of the Astronomer's Castle of *Uranienberg* (which see, *supra*). It was a presentation copy to the Doge of Venice, and contains a complimentary copy of verses written by Tycho Brahe's own hand. Bound up with it is another treatise of the same author, *in manuscript,* having a second copy of verses to the Doge. This extraordinary volume was presented to the University of Oxford by sir Henry Wotton, who has inserted in it a note testifying to its great value.

Wanganai, a Settlement founded by the British on the N.W. coast of the North Island of New Zealand in the year 1840. The settlers were from Wellington, from which it is distant 120 miles. In 1850 an English Newspaper was published here. (Thompson's New Zealand.)

Wangford, a village of England, in the county of Suffolk, near the town of Southwold. An edition of *Mrs. Glass's Cookery* bears this imprint.

Ware, a market town of England, in Hertfordshire, 21 miles N. of London. It is a very ancient place, and formerly had two large Monastic Establishments. At the present day its chief trade is the making of Malt.—1828.

Warminster, a considerable market town of England, in Wiltshire, situated near the edge of Salisbury Plain. It is a place of great antiquity. Near to it are some ancient Earthworks, and the remains of a Roman Villa have been discovered.—1803.

Warnungstadt, quære what place is meant? The imprint occurs in a book of the year 1738. (Brunet.)

Warrington, a large and thriving market and borough town of England, in Lancashire, situated on the river Mersey, midway between Manchester and Liverpool. It has manufactures of various kinds, and considerable trade. I know of no Warrington book earlier than 1763. Richie's *Doctrine of Revelation* was printed in 1766; Forster's *Catalogue of British Insects,* in 1770; Watson's *History of the Earls of Surrey,* in 1776 and

1782; and several works of Thomas Pennant the naturalist and tourist, in 1776, &c., all admirably executed by William Eyres.

Warsaw, a post village of the United States of America, in Hancock County, Illinois. While the Mormons were settled at the town of *Commerce*, (named by them *Nauvoo,* 'the beautiful city,') and were propagating their peculiar doctrines in two weekly Periodicals, another party established an opposition Paper, called *The Warsaw Signal,* about the year 1844.

Warstena, Warstein, a small town of Prussia, in the Province of Westphalia. A printing-press was introduced into it in the year 1647.

Warwick, a large market and borough town of England, capital of its county, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Avon. It is a place of great antiquity, contains some fine Churches, in which are numerous handsome and venerable monuments; an ancient Hospital, and other Public Institutions: but the chief object of attraction is its extensive and magnificent Castle, the seat of the Earl of Warwick. It appears that printing was carried on at Warwick so early as the middle of the seventeenth century. There is extant *A Sermon on the death of Lady Alice Lucie, by Thos. Du Gard, Rector of Barford;* which was "printed at Warwick by Wm. Dugard, in 1649," 4°, 54 and 7 pp. (Notes and Queries, 24th December, 1864.) With this single exception I have noticed no specimen of the Warwick press before the year 1784. But it is known that George Teonge was a *Bookseller* in that town in 1683. (Hotten.)

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, beautifully situated on the bank of the river Potomac, in a territory called 'The District of Columbia.' The city was founded on September 18, 1793, and became the seat of Government in 1800. Its population, which in 1800 was only 3,210, now amounts to considerably more than 40,000. I have not learned the exact time when the art of printing was introduced. Thomas mentions *Newspapers* published here in 1810.

Wasmer, a large village of Belgium, in the Province of Hainault, 6 miles W. of the town of Mons.—1846.

Watchett, a small market and seaport town of England, in Somersetshire, lying on the Bristol Channel. It contains a fine ancient Church.—1830.

Waterbury, a flourishing town of the United States of America, in New Haven County, Connecticut. It lies on the river Naugatock, and contains extensive Mills and Pin Manufactories. A *Newspaper* was published in 1850. *Cothren's History of Ancient Westbury in Connecticut* was printed here in 1854.

**Waterford*. In 1644 Thomas Bourke (see Series I.) printed here *The Propositions of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, presented to His Majesty in April* 1644, 4°, 80 pp. (Cashel Library.) In 1651 Peter de Pienne printed a tract by *John Cocke*, Chief Justice of Munster; and in 1652 an *Act for the Settlement* of *Ireland*. (Royal Dublin Soc.) In the year 1729 first appeared a *Newspaper*, under the title of *The Waterford Flying Post*. It was published twice a week, printed on a common sheet of writing paper; price a halfpenny, or a shilling a quarter. In 1765 *The Waterford Journal* was published by Esther Crawley; and in the same year *The Waterford Chronicle* was commenced by Ramsay; published twice a week, price a halfpenny. (Timperley.)

Watertown, a township and post village of the United States of America, the capital of Jefferson County, New York. It was first settled in the year 1800. In 1810 it had one *Newspaper;* in 1850 five. *Henry's Campaign against Quebec* was printed here in 1844.

Waterville, a township and post village of the United States of America, in Kennebec County, Maine. It contains a Baptist College, founded in 1820. A Newspaper, *The Waterville Mail*, is published here.

Watford, a market town of England, in Hertfordshire, 15 miles N.W. of London.—1828.

Wavre, or *Waver*, a town of Belgium, in the Province of Brabant, 15 miles S.E. of Brussels. W. J. Michel printed here in 1783.

Wednesbury, a large ancient market town of England, in Staffordshire, now famous for the excellence of its Iron Manufactures.—1813.

Weilburgum, Weilburg, a small town of Nassau, on the river Lahn, 28 miles N.W. of Frankfort.—1833.

Weissensee, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in the Government of Erfurt.—1834.

Wellingborough, an ancient market town of England, in

Northamptonshire. It has extensive manufactures of Leather. —1828. John Cole, the ingenious and diligent Bookseller and Printer of Northampton and of Scarborough, settled himself here about 1834, and for some years printed very limited impressions of various antiquarian and topographical works composed by himself. A list of these is given in "Notes and Queries," 3rd Series, I. p. 509.

Wellington, a large market town of England, in Shropshire. It contains extensive Iron Foundries and Manufactories.—1805. An edition of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* was printed here in 1811.

Wellington, the chief town of the British Settlement of Wellington, at the Southern part of the North island of New Zealand, lying on the harbour of Port Nicholson. In the language of the natives this town is called *Poneke*. It was founded in 1839, and in 1858 was made a Bishop's See. The first production of the press in this remote region was the second number of *The New Zealand Gazette*, printed on April 18th, 1840. (N°. I. had been printed in London.) In 1841 a Maori *Catechism* was published. In 1842 two *Newspapers* were started. In 1845 *The Cook's Straits Almanac* appeared. In 1848 an *English and Maori Vocabulary*. In 1850 *The New Zealand Magazine*. In 1851 *Robinson Crusoe*, in the Maori dialect; and *Archbishop Whately's Easy Lessons in Money Matters*, in the same language.

Wells, an ancient Episcopal city of England, in the county of Somerset, situated in a rich and fertile valley, at the foot of the Mendip Hills. It derived its name from a remarkably copious Spring, which rises close to the magnificent Cathedral, and supplies the town with abundance of excellent water. A *bookseller* named Brown was settled here in 1718 (Hotten), but I have seen no specimen of its *press* earlier than 1806.

Wellsburg, a post village of the United States of America, the capital of Brooke County, Virginia. It was laid out in the year 1789. It is seated on the river Ohio, and is a place of great trade. *Doddridge's Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania* was printed here in 1824.

Welshpool, an ancient market and borough town of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire, lying in the fertile valley of the

Severn. Near it is the fine old baronial structure, Powis Castle. —1827.

Wem, a small market town of England, in Shropshire. *Garbet's History of Wem* was printed here in 1818.

Wernigerod, a town of Prussian Saxony, capital of a County or District, lying in the Hartz Forest. It possesses several Public Institutions and Manufactures. M. A. Struck printed here in 1704.

Wertheim, a small town of Baden, capital of a county or Circle, lying at the confluence of the rivers Maine and Tauber. In 1735 a *German Bible* was printed here in 4°, every copy of which was suppressed by Public Authority. But typography was practised at Wertheim more than two centuries before that year. The rich library of Würtemberg contains a *Harmony of the Gospels* in German, printed there in 1524.

West Chester, a post town of the United States of America, capital of Chester County, Pennsylvania. It is said that a press was established in this town so far back as the year 1724. In 1850 five *Newspapers* were published there.

Westerham, a small market town of England, in the county of Kent, 14 miles N.W. of Tunbridge. Dr. Benjamin Hoadly and General Wolfe (who fell at the taking of Quebec) were natives of this place.—1833.

**Westminster* (North America). In 1781 Spooner and Green commenced a newspaper called *The Vermont Gazette, or Green Mountains Postboy*.

Weston-super-Mare, a seaport town of England, in Somersetshire, beautifully situated on the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the river Severn.—1857.

West Point, a post village of the United States of America, in Orange County, New York. It is the seat of the United States' Military Academy, which was erected in the year 1803. That Institution has a Lithographic printing establishment, at which books of instruction in engineering and other military studies are printed for the use of the students.

West Winstead, a post village of the United States of America, in Litchfield County, Connecticut. It has various branches of manufacture, and is rapidly rising in importance. It also possesses a Medical School or "Hygienic Institution."—1855.

Westzaandam, a village of Holland, in the Province of North

Holland, 5 miles W. of Amsterdam. In the year 1811 this, with its adjoining village Eastzaandam, was formed into the town of Zaandam, Zaardam, or Saardam. It was for some time the residence of the Czar Peter the Great, while he was studying the art of ship-building.—1801.

Wexford, an ancient seaport town and borough of the South of Ireland, chief town of its county. It was formerly colonized by the Danes, and was strongly fortified by them. The river Slaney here enters Wexford harbour. A printer named Taylor was established in 1810.

Wexio, called also Kronoberg, a small ancient town of Sweden, situated near to the lake Helga. It is the capital of a District, and a Bishop's See.—1801.

Weybridge, a large village of England, in the county of Surrey, situated at the junction of the river Wey with the Thames. —1811.

Weymouth, a large market and borough town of England, in Dorsetshire, situated on a beautiful bay, at the mouth of the river Wey. It was a place of some importance during the early periods of English history, but afterwards fell to decay, till in the latter part of the last century it began to gain a reputation as a delightful summer Bathing-place, a character which it still retains. J. Love was a printer here in 1790.

Whampoa, a town of China, situated on an island within 12 miles of Canton. It has a great shipping trade with European merchants. *A Treatise on Astronomy*, in Chinese, was printed here in 1850.

Whitburn, a large village of England, in the county of Durham, within 3 miles of the town of Sunderland. A printer was established here in 1797.

Whitburn, a village or small town of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow. The Rev. Archibald Bruce, minister of this parish, who died in 1816, had a private press within his manse; from which he sent forth several publications, chiefly upon Church matters.

Whitby, a large market and borough town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, situated at the mouth of the river Esk. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains the ruins of a magnificent Abbey, originally founded in the seventh century. The present extensive coasting trade of Whitby is chiefly due to

the discovery of some valuable mines of Alum, at the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—1792. *Shaw's Plans, &c. of Garden Hothouses* was printed here in 1794, in folio; and the Rev. George Young's *History of Whitby and Streoneshall Abbey*, in 1807; and other works by the same author in 1819, 1822, 1824.

Whitchurch, a large market town of England, in Shropshire, 20 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.—1822.

Whitechurch, quære, *which* of the several parishes of England and Ireland bearing this name?—1832.

Whitehall, a small hamlet of the United States, in Pennsylvania, situated 10 miles W. from Philadelphia. William Young printed here an 8° *Bible* in 1802, and a 12° *New Testament* in 1808.

Whitehaven, a large seaport and borough town of England, in the county of Cumberland. It has a very extensive trade in Ship-building, but its flourishing condition is chiefly owing to the vast Coal-mines worked in its neighbourhood. A press was established here before 1752, in which year *Weeks' Prospect of Workington and Whitehaven* was published. *A Bible in the Manx Language* was printed at Whitehaven in 1772. A Newspaper, called *The Cumberland Paquet*, began to be published here, by John Ware, in October 1774. (Andrews.)

Wiceburga, or *Wiceburgum*, quære if for Wirceburga, i. e. Wurtzburg? or Weissenburg, in Switzerland; or in Bavaria; or in Austria? The works of *Origen* and of *Tertullian*, published in 1780, bear this imprint.

Wick, a seaport town and a royal burgh of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, of which it is the capital. "John O'Groat's House," commonly supposed to be the most northerly residence in Great Britain, is situated within this parish. The Newspaper called *The John O'Groat's Journal and Caithness Monthly Miscellany* began to be printed at Wick, by Peter Reid, on the 3rd of February, 1836. (Andrews.)

Widdin, sometimes printed Widni, a large and strongly-fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, lying on the right bank of the Danube.—1857.

Wielkanock, quære Wielickska, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 7 miles S.E. of Cracow? This is one of the places in which Bandke states a press to have been erected before the year 1650.

Wigan, a large ancient borough and market town of England, in Lancashire, 17 miles N.W. of Manchester, lying on the river Douglas. It has several manufactures, and carries on a most extensive trade in Coals, raised in its immediate vicinity. W. Lyon was a printer here in 1800. *Martin's Petrifactions of Derbyshire*, 4°, was printed here in 1809; and *Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays*, and his *Poems*, in 1838 and 1840.

Wight (*Isle of*). Some works printed in the island in 1782, &c. &c., omitting the name of the town, bear merely the imprint "Isle of Wight." Perhaps they were issued either from *Cowes* or *Newport*. (Quære, Where was Mr. Utterson's private press in 1812, &c.?)

Wigton, a small ancient town and royal burgh of Scotland, capital of the county of Wigton.—1807.

Wildburga, perhaps Weilburg in Nassau; but more probably Wildberg, a walled town of Würtemberg, in the circle of Schwartzwald. Printing was carried on here by Joseph A. Streibig in 1703 and 1711. (Szecheny.)

Wilkesbarre, a post borough of the United States of America, the capital of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. It was first settled in the year 1773. In 1810 it had one *Newspaper*. In 1830 *Chapman's Sketch of the History of Wyoming* was printed here.

Willemstadt, a small fortified town of Holland, in the Province of North Brabant, 17 miles N.W. of Breda. It had a press in 1722.

Willermodorfium, *Wilhelmersdorfium*. Either Wilhermsdorf, in Bavaria; or Wilmersdorf, in Wurtemberg. The Jews had a press here in the year 1674. (Bodleian.)

Williamstown, a town of the United States of America, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. It possesses a College, founded in 1793.—1832.

Wilmington, a large trading seaport town of the United States, in Newcastle County, Delaware. Peter Brynberg printed a *New Testament* here in 1802. Bonsall and Niles were printers in 1804. A Newspaper, called *The Blue Hen's Chicken*, (the name of the Delaware regiment in the War of Independence,) was published here, with four other Papers, in 1850.

Wilton, a borough town of England, in the county of Wilts, within 3 miles of Salisbury. It is a place of great antiquity, and was of much importance under the Saxon and Norman

kings. Its excellent manufacture of Carpets is well known. Near to it is Wilton House, the splendid residence of the Earls of Pembroke. The tenth edition of the work *Ædes Pembrochianæ* was printed here in 1784.

**Winchester*. My conjecture in Series I. as to the improbability of a tract dated 1545 having been really printed here receives confirmation from the imprint of a contemporaneous little volume, *The Disclosing of the Canon of the Mass, with a Sermon by M. Luther*, 16° (no date or place), the colophon of which is, "Imprynted have at all Papistes, by me Hans Hitpricke." However this be, Winchester had a *bookseller* in 1682, and a *printer* in 1724.

Windermere, a picturesque village of England, in Westmoreland, overlooking the beautiful lake of that name. *Miss Harriet Martineau's Guide to the Lakes, &c.* was printed here about 1857, being one of the earliest productions of the Windermere press.

Windsor, a market and borough town of England, in Berkshire, lying on the river Thames, 23 miles S.W. of London. Its ancient and magnificent Castle is well known as the principal country residence of the Sovereigns of Great Britain. *The Windsor Guide* was printed here in 1783; and in 1793 *The Microcosm*, a periodical publication by some boys of Eton School.

Winterton, a small market town of England, in Lincolnshire. It is a place of great antiquity, having been occupied by the Roman army during its possession of the country.—1804.

Wirzburg probably denotes Würtzburg. (See *Herbipolis*.)

Wisbeach, or *Wisbich*, a large market town of England, in Cambridgeshire, situated in the Isle of Ely, on the bank of the river Ouse. It possesses a very ancient Church. P. Gibson was a *bookseller* here in 1721. In 1770 the Rev. Henry Burrough, vicar of Wisbeach, possessed a private press in his own house, from which he sent forth a volume of *Sermons*. As this book is not mentioned by Lowndes, and has escaped the notice of Mr. Martin in his "History of Privately Printed Books," the following brief description may not be unacceptable. Title, *Sermons on Several Subjects and Occasions, by Henry Burrough, LL.D., Vicar of Wisbich, Rector of Gransden, and Prebendary of Peterborough.* [Beneath is a neat etching of Wisbich Church.] "Wisbich, M.DCC.LXX." At the back of the title-page is the following note:—"The AUTHOR hopes the Reader

" will be candid enough to excuse many errors in the following " work, as it issues from his private press, and is the first of his " Typographical Attempts." The volume contains fourteen Sermons. It has no Dedication, Introduction, or Preface. The type is large and distinct, the paper strong and good, and the setting-up proves it to be the work of an experienced hand. But as the author's press could only print four pages in octavo, the signatures extend to z z z z, although the pages are only 364. I am not aware whether Mr. Burrough put forth any other specimens of his press. (H. C.)

Wisby, a small ancient town of Sweden, the capital of East Gothland, formerly a member of the Hanseatic League. It contains a venerable Cathedral, and another Church of great antiquity.—1800.

Witham, a very ancient town of England, in the county of Essex, 8 miles N.E. of Chelmsford. It was formerly a Roman Station.—1810.

Witney, a small market town of England, in the county of Oxford, long noted for its excellent manufacture of Blankets.—1822.

Woburn, a market town of England, in Bedfordshire, the inhabitants of which find their chief employment in Straw-plaiting and Lace-making. It has a curious old Church, with a detached bell-tower.—1818.

Woburn Abbey, a large and handsome residence of the Dukes of Bedford, situated within one mile of the town of Woburn. At a private press within the Abbey forty copies of a *Memoir of Lord William Russell* were struck off in the year —— (?).

Wokingham, a small market town of England, in Berkshire, 7 miles S.E. of Reading.—1843.

Wolgast, a town of Prussia, in the Province of Pomerania and Government of Stralsund.—1839.

Wolstein, a small town of Prussia, in the Province of Posen. The Jews have a Synagogue here.—1840.

Wolverhampton, a very large and populous market town and borough of England, in Staffordshire, pleasantly seated on an eminence in the centre of the great mining district of England. It is a place of great antiquity, and possesses a large and fine Collegiate Church. The manufacture of Iron is carried on here in almost all its branches, and Wolverhampton has long been

celebrated throughout Europe for the variety and excellence of its *Locks*. Printing was carried on in 1755. *The Charter of the Corporation of Walsall* was printed here in 1774.

Woodbridge, a market town of England, in the county of Suffolk, 7½ miles N.E. of Ipswich, situated on a slope above the river Deben. It contains a fine ancient Church. R. Loder was a printer here in 1771. In the year 1782 he published a curious work, *The Journal of W. Dowsing, Parliamentary Visitor for demolishing Superstitious Pictures and Ornaments in Churches within the County of Suffolk*; and some pieces relating to the history of Woodbridge, in 1785, 1787, 1792, &c. At a more recent period the press of Woodbridge has sent forth a *Grammar of the Malagasy Language*, composed by the Rev. D. Griffiths, a missionary for nearly twenty years in the island of Madagascar. Mr. Griffiths was joined with the Rev. T. W. Meller, rector of Woodbridge, in editing the Scriptures in various languages for the British and Foreign Bible Society. His *Grammar* appeared in the year 1854.

Woodbury, a large village of England, in Devonshire, lying on the river Exe, 3 miles S.E. of Topsham. Near it is an ancient earthwork called Woodbury Castle.—1811.

Woodstock, a small market and borough town of England, in Oxfordshire. It is a very ancient place, and formerly possessed a Royal Palace. It has long been celebrated for its manufacture of Gloves. In its immediate neighbourhood is the fine national mansion and park of Blenheim, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough.—1789.

Woodstock, a pleasant post town of the United States of America, capital of Windsor County, Vermont. R. Colton and G. W. Seeley printed a *Bible* here in 1830. In 1850 two *Newspapers* were published.

Woolwich, a populous market town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the river Thames, 8 miles below London Bridge. It contains the chief Naval Arsenal of the British Empire.—1842.

Worcum, or *Workum*. Two small towns in Holland bear this name. One (alias *Waldrichem*) in the province of Friesland; the other (*Wondrichem*) in the province of North Brabant.—1810.

Workington, a seaport and market town of England, in the

county of Cumberland, situated at the mouth of the river Derwent. The works of *John Stagg*, a blind poet, were printed here in 1805: and a *History of the Irish Rebellion of* 1798, in 1806.

Worthing, a seaport town of England, in the county of Sussex, 12 miles W. of Brighton. It is handsomely built, and has become a very fashionable Watering-place.—1814.

Wotton-under-Edge, a small market town of England, in the county of Gloucester, distant from that city 17 miles. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of Woollen Cloths. John Exell carried on the business of a printer here in the year 1704.

Wraclavia, or *Wroclavia*, or *Wroclaw*, *Wraklawek*, a small town of Russian Poland, lying on the banks of the Vistula, 90 miles N.W. of Warsaw. It had a press in 1804. A fine edition of *Count Roczynski's Travels in Turkey* bears for imprint, "w Wroclawik, Grass i Barth, 1821;" and a *Polish Bible* of 1836 bears "Wroclawid."

Wrexham, (in *Welsh* books printed NGWRECSAM,) a large and handsome borough and market town of Wales, in Denbighshire, situated on an eminence overlooking the 'Royal Vale' of Cheshire. It possesses a fine ancient Church, with a magnificent tower. *Dr. Powell's Visitation Sermon*, printed in 1742, and *Hossing's Miners' Dictionary*, 1747, are the earliest specimens which I have noticed. R. Marsh was a printer here in 1764. *Yorke's Tribes of Powys* was printed at Wrexham in 1795; and his *Royal Tribes of Wales* in 1799.

Wrotoslaw. A *New Testament* in the dialect of Lusatia, dated 1856, professes to be printed at *Wrotoslawje*, which probably designates Breslau.

Wycombe (*High*), an ancient borough and market town of England, in Buckinghamshire. It contains a fine old Church. The manufacture of Lace was extensively carried on here during the last century.—1791.

Wycombe (*West*), a village of England, in Buckinghamshire, the country seat of Lord Le Despenser, 2 miles distant from the town of High Wycombe. Martin cites *An Abridgment of the Prayer-book*, made by Sir Francis Dashwood, bart., and printed here at the expense of Lord Le Despenser, in 1773, 8°.

Wyddgrug, the Welsh name of the town of *Mold*, q. v. *A Welsh New Testament* of 1835 bears this imprint.

Wytissteny, or *Wyttisstiny*, quære if Wittestein near Vienna, or perhaps Vienna itself? A *Bohemian New Testament*, of the year 1596, bears this imprint.

X.

Xanten, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, in the Government of Dusseldorff, situated near the left bank of the Rhine. Adjoining it once stood the Castle of the Niebelungen. Two works by *Philip Houben*, printed here in 1839, are in the Bodleian Library.

Y.

Yarmouth (*Great*), a large ancient seaport and borough town of England, in the county of Norfolk. It possesses a handsome Parish Church, is a place of very extensive Shipping Trade, and has a Quay said to be one of the finest in Europe. There was a printing establishment here in 1757. In one or two *Latin* books this town is called *Yermutha*.

Yarmouth (*South*), a small seaport and borough town of England, in the Isle of Wight.—1808.

Yass, a town of New South Wales, situated in a valley of the same name, in the counties of King and Murray, separated by the river Yass, which flows through the middle of the town. It is distant 46 miles S.W. from Goulburn, and 179 miles from Sydney. The printing-press has been introduced. A Newspaper, *The Yass Courier*, was established in the year 1857, and continues to be published twice a week.

Yeovil, a market town of England, in the county of Somerset, 33 miles S.W. of Bath. It has a considerable manufacture of Leathern Gloves. R. Goadly and Company were settled here as printers in 1748.

Ynsprugg is *Innspruck*, which see under *Œnipons* in Series I.

Yokuhama, a large and populous village of Japan, situated on the Bay of Yedo, about 9 miles from the city of Yedo. Since the late opening of Japan to European intercourse two *English Newspapers* have been published in this city, *The Japan Herald* and *The Japan Commercial News*; both began in 1863.

York Factory, or *Fort York*, a station of the Hudson's Bay Company, in British North America, now included in the diocese

of Rupert's Land. The Church Missionary Society and the Society for Propagation of the Gospel have exerted themselves in providing religious instruction for the natives; *The Gospel of St. John*, translated into the language of the Cree Indians, by Wesleyan Missionaries, was printed at this remote spot in 1852. (Bible Soc.)

Youghal, a seaport and borough town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, lying at the mouth of the river Blackwater. It has a fine Collegiate Church, in which is a handsome monument erected by the first Earl of Cork, father of the illustrious Robert Boyle. There is here an ancient house, formerly belonging to Sir Walter Ralegh; in the garden of which, potatoes, introduced by him from America, were first planted in Ireland.

So far as is now known, a printer named Cox first settled at Youghal in or about the year 1770. He was succeeded by Thomas Lord (quære, from Cork?), who compiled and published the first *book* known to have been printed in this town, namely, *A History of the Town of Youghal*, 1784, 12°. This little volume, of no great merit as a composition, has become very scarce. Shortly after its publication, Lord quitted Youghal, and went to reside at Roscrea; and for many years Youghal was left without a printer. In 1824 John Wesley Lindsay (who had served his time as an apprentice at Fermoy), commenced the business of a printer here, in a very humble way; having purchased at Cork an old wooden press, which had formerly belonged to James Blow, a well-known printer of *Belfast* in 1696, and is believed to have been the very press at which *the first Bible* printed in Ireland (8°, *Belfast*, 1704) was struck off. Blow sold it to a Cork printer, who used it in publishing a small *Newspaper*, and in his office it remained until Lindsay purchased it in 1824. It is still in being. Lindsay's first printed *book* was *A Funeral Sermon*, by *the Rev. Henry Rogers*, 8°, 1827. The business is now carried on most creditably by Mr. John Lindsay, son of the preceding. (Rev. S. Hayman, Youghal.)

Yvetot, an ancient town of France, in the Department of Seine Inferieure, 20 miles S.W. of Rouen.—1762.

Z.

Zablagen. The only information which I possess respecting

the typography of this place is derived from the following announcement in *The Dublin Express* Newspaper of November 25, 1858:—

"A Silent Printing-Office.—In the town of Zablagen, Wir-
"temberg, there has been lately opened a new printing establish-
"ment, by M. Theodore Helgerad. All the compositors and
"pressmen are deaf and dumb, to the number of 160. Eleven
"of the former are women. They have all been educated, at
"Mr. Helgerad's own cost, to the employment they are now
"engaged in. The king has conferred on him a large gold medal
"for this great reclamation from the social waste."

Zablutow, a small town of Russian Lithuania. Bandke affirms that it possessed a printing-office in 1650.

Zacatecas, a large and populous town of Mexico, capital of a Department. It stands on an elevated plain, in the middle of a Mining district. *Frege's History of the Conquest of Mexico* was printed here, by A. Willagrassan, in 1837 or 1838. (Ternaux Compans.)

**Zagrabia*. Typography was in use at Zagrab so early as the year 1700; and it has continued to be practised from that time without intermission.

Zakluczym, a small town of Austrian Galicia, in the Circle of Bochnia, on the river Dunujec. It possessed a press so early as the year 1650. Bandke.

Zalt-Bommel, or simply *Bommel* (see *Bomelia*, p. 25), a town of Holland, in the Province of Guelderland, 6 miles from Nimeguen. I ought not to omit mentioning that it is stated in "Bibliophile Belge" that Rodolphe Loeffs, a printer of Louvain in the XVth century, executed *here* four books, in or about the year 1491. But their names are not mentioned; and it appears very doubtful whether they were printed at *Bommel* or at *Louvain*. I have not observed any Bommel book earlier than 1806.

Zanzibar, a large and populous town, the chief of an island of the same name, lying off the Eastern coast of Africa, in latitude 6.10 S. It is the residence of the Sultan of Muscat, has a very mixed population, and is a place of considerable trade. Some British Missionaries have obtained a footing here, and have introduced the press as a powerful auxiliary to their Christian labours. Dr. Tozer, the British Missionary Bishop of Central Africa, writing from Zanzibar on May 31, 1865, says,—"I

" mean to enclose in this letter the first few sheets of a *Suaheli* " *Vocabulary*, which Dr. Steere has printed.....Dr. Steere is " writing to you for some more additions to his printing mate- " rials."

Zara, an ancient and strongly-fortified town, the capital of Dalmatia. It contains a venerable Cathedral, and some remains of a Roman Temple. (Memoirs for a History of Dalmatia, 1809.)

Zena, quære Genoa? A work in the Genoese dialect, by *Steyva di Franchi*, bearing " Zena, 1772," was in the library of the late Dr. Hawtrey of Eton.

Zolkieu, a small town of Austria, in Galicia, the capital of a Circle. It has a fine old Church, and a High School. It possessed a press so early as 1650. (Bandke.)

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

MADE DURING THE PRINTING.

Aalborg, or *Aelborg*, a large and populous seaport town of Denmark, formerly the capital of the Island of Jutland. It contains a Cathedral, and many other Public Buildings and Institutions. It also possesses a Dockyard, and is a place of extensive trade. A Danish version of *Cicero de Senectute* was printed here in 1808. (Journ. Litt. Etrang.)

Abergavenny, (p.1). *A History of the Christian Religion,* printed here so early as 1677, is quoted by Hotten.

Abertawy, (p. 1). Insert—1818.

Abingdon (p. 2). For 1831, read 1814.

Adorf, a small town of Saxony, in the Circle of Zwickau, situated near the frontiers of Bavaria and Bohemia.—1835.

Adowa, a large town of Abyssinia, capital of the Province of Tigré, and latterly the residence of the Emperor. Printing here is mentioned under the year 1802 (in Journal de la Litt. Etrangère).

Agra (p. 3, l. 2). Insert—1835.

Ahmedabad, a large ancient city of Hindustan, capital of a District in the Province of Goojerat. It came into possession of the British in the year 1819. It was formerly a place of great opulence and importance, but a great portion of it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1819. In 1832 the Society for Propagation of the Gospel established a Mission in this place.—1862.

Akureiri is the name of some town or village in Iceland. The "Athenæum" of June 24, 1865, states that a *Newspaper* is now published there.

Alcester, a small town of England, in Warwickshire, built on the site of a Roman Station. It has an ancient endowed Grammar School.—1803.

**Ambiani.* Brunet cites an edition of the "Coutumes" of Amiens and its neighbourhood, printed here by Nicholas le Caron about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Amboise, a small town of France, in the Department Indre et Loire, 12 miles E. of Tours. It is a very ancient place, and contains some stone-works said to have been executed for Julius Cæsar. Amboise is the place where the French Protestants first received the name of *Huguenots.* It was early possessed of a press; and in 1560 a work relating to the disputed question of the majority of Francis II. was printed here.

Amherst (p. 7, l. 11). Insert—1820.

Analakely, a Missionary Station in the Island of Madagascar, situated in the district of Ankova. The London Missionary Society employed a lithographic press at this place, for printing *Scripture Extracts, &c.* for the use of the natives, in 1834. (Grey.)

Anclamia (p. 7). For 1838 read 1833.

Aneiteum, one of the group of islands called The New Hebrides, lying in the South Pacific Ocean. It has been diligently visited by European Missionaries belonging to different Societies; and it is said with such success, that the whole of the natives have become Christians. A press has been introduced, and the Rev. John Geddie, a Missionary, has printed, in the language of the natives, a *Spelling-book,* a *Catechism,* a *Hymn-book,* and a small volume of *Scripture Extracts,* in 1849, 50, and 51. (Grey.)

Ankobar, a town of Abyssinia, capital of the Kingdom of Shoa. A press has been introduced by the European Missionaries, who have printed here *The Gospel of St. Matthew,* in the Galla dialect, which bears on its title-page, "Ankobari, regni Shoanorum Capitalis, 1841." (Bible Society.)

Aokitika, a town, which has recently started into notice in one of the gold-mining districts of New Zealand, and appears to be rapidly extending itself. It is said to contain at this time fifty-five hotels, and has one printing-office. (New Zealand Examiner.)

Aorchfygoyma, quære what? This is given as the imprint of *G. Roberts' Analysis of Welsh Grammar,* dated 1567, a copy of which is said to be in the Grenville Library. (Brunet.)

Aranjuez, a handsome town of Spain, in New Castile, 28 miles S. of Madrid. It is of small extent, and depends chiefly on the

Royal Palace situated within it, which is occasionally the residence of the Sovereign of Spain.—1793.

Arundel, a small market and borough town of England, in the county of Sussex, 10 miles E. of the city of Chichester. It has a considerable shipping trade. Immediately adjoining the town is the fine ancient Castle, long the property and the residence of the Dukes of Norfolk.—1756.

Aschendorff, Monasterium Guestphalorum (?). Brunet cites a work of *Johannes Scotus Erigena*, printed in 1838.

Ashford, a small town of England, in the county of Kent. It possesses an ancient Free Grammar School.—1858.

Assam, an immense country of India beyond the Ganges, which since the year 1825 has been in possession of the British. A *New Testament*, translated into the language of the natives, bears for imprint, "Assam, 1849."

Auckland, in the Maori language, is called *Akerana*.

Augustobona Tricassium is Troyes. (See *Trecæ*.)

Austell (*St.*), a considerable market town of England, in the county of Cornwall, 13 miles N.E. of Truro. J. H. Drew printed in 1820.

Awryk, quære if *Aurich*, a small town of Hanover? or Bourges (Lat. *Avaricum*), a city of France? or possibly *Utrecht*, which is found spelled *Utrick*. Herbert (iii. p. 1833) mentions a work, *On the Defence of Priests' Marriages*, by James Sawtrey, "printed at Awryk by Jan Froost," 1541, 16°.

Banbury (p. 15). George Thorpe was a *bookseller* here so early as 1706. (Hotten.)

Bangalore (p. 15). The press was at work here some few years earlier than I had mentioned. *A Scripture History*, translated into Canarese by B. Rice, was printed in 1844.

Bangkok (p. 15). Insert, *Mrs. Davenport's Collection of Siamese Words and Phrases, for the Use of Schools*, was printed here in 1840: and *The Gospel of St. John*, in Siamese, in 1842. (Bible Society.)

Bangor (p. 15). For 1846 read 1816.

Barbuda, a very small island in the West Indies, distant 27 miles N. from the Isle of Antigua. It is the property of an English family. A *Newspaper* was first published in the year 1800. (J. L. E.)

Barmen (p. 16). For 1845 read 1834.

Bath (p. 17). We find a *bookseller,* T. Salmon, established at Bath at a much earlier period, namely 1673. (Hotten.)

Bath, a township and post village of the United States of America, the capital of Steuben County, New York. *Hubbard's Sketches of Border History, in the Life and Times of Major Moses Van Campen,* 1842. In 1850 no less than three *Newspapers* were published in this village.

Beaujeu. This town enjoyed a press ten years earlier than I was aware of when page 18 was printed. A work, entitled *Le Blazon des Danses,* by G. Paradin, was printed here by Justinian and Philip Garils, in 1556. (Brunet.)

Beerseba, a Missionary Station in the country of the Basutos, in Cape Colony, South Africa. The Missionary Society of Paris sent out a press to this spot, which was erected in 1841; and its first production was the first number of a Periodical, containing *Extracts from Scripture, &c.,* which appeared on October 8, 1841. On the title is a woodcut of a printing-press, with the motto, "A press is a well which pours forth knowledge on the earth." Then follows a notice, beginning thus: "To-day we have put up "the press sent out by Christians of the nation of Frenchmen, "to print the Bible and other books in the language of the "Basuto," &c. (Grey, i. p. 132.)

Belfast, a post city and seaport of the United States of America, the capital of Waldo County, Maine. *White's History of Belfast* was printed here in 1827. In 1850 the town had two *Newspapers.*

Bellary, the chief town of a District of British India, in the Presidency of Madras. British Missionaries have established themselves here; and a *New Testament* in the Canaree language was executed at Bellary in the year 1820, and the whole *Bible* in 1831.

Belleville, a town of Canada West, situated on the Bay of Quinté, 50 miles W. of Kingston.—1865.

Bellevue, a district or suburb of the city of Constance (or Konstanz), in the territory of Baden. *A German Grammar, by Grimm,* dated 1843, bears this imprint. (Trübner.)

Bel Oeil, a small town of Belgium, in the Province of Hainaut. Near it is an ancient Castle, the residence of the Princes de Ligne. In this castle Prince Charles erected a private press

about the year 1780, at which he struck off several small works, chiefly his own compositions, both in prose and poetry, and bestowed them upon some few of his private friends. The impressions were very limited, and all the volumes are extremely rare. So far as is known, the following is a list of these scarce pieces :—

1. *Coup d'œil de Bel Oeil,* 8°. 150 pp. "A Bel Oeil, de l'Imprimerie du Prince Charles de Ligne." 1781.
2. *Recueil de Poesies, par le Chevalier de* * * *; 8°. 24 pp. 1782.
3. *Poesies du Chevalier de Lisle;* 8°. 96 pp. 1782.
4. *Recueil de Poesies légéres du Marechal Prince de Ligne;* 3 vols. 12°. 168, 229, 82 pp. 1782.
5. *Mélanges de Litterature;* 18°. 2 Tom. 162 and 147 pp. *A Philosopolis.* 1783.
6. An enlarged edition of No. 1; 8°. 204 pp. 1786.
7. *Instruction Sécréte dérobée a S. M. le Roi de Prussie;* a work translated by the Prince from the German: 12°. vi. and 125 pp. 1788.—Several of these pieces had no regular title-pages. Of some of them only one or two copies are known to exist. (Bibl. Belge.)

Bennington, a township and post village of the United States of America, the capital of Bennington County, Vermont. *Haswell's Memoirs and Adventures of Captain Matthew Phelps* was printed in 1802; *The Green-mountain Farmer,* in 1810: and in 1850 two weekly *Newspapers* were published.

**Bergen-op-Zoom.* J. Canin had a press here in 1603, when he printed a work by *J. Badelius,* entitled *De Oppugnatione Bergopzomii;* of which the "Bibliophile Belge" declares that only two copies are known to exist.

Berleburg (p. 20). *A German Bible* was printed here in 1726.

Bermondsey, a large and populous town of England, in the county of Surrey, situated on the bank of the river Thames. An edition of *The New Testament, in Spanish,* was printed here by the British and Foreign Bible Society, in 1813; and in *Dutch,* in 1814.

Bethel, a Missionary Station near the Settlement of Cameroons, in West Africa. A *History of the Old Testament,* put into verse in the language of the Kafirs, by the Rev. J. Döhne, of the Berlin Mission, bears "I-Beteli, 1843;" and *The Gospel of*

St. Matthew, in the Dualla language, bears "Bethel, Cameroons, printed at the Devonport press, 1848." (Grey.)

Bethelsdorp, a Station of the London Missionary Society, in some part of the Cape Colony. A *Catechism* in the Hottentot language, composed by the Rev. Dr. Van der Kemp and J. Read, Missionaries, was printed at Bethelsdorp in 1805 or 1806. (Grey.)

Bettice, a populous village of Belgium, in the Province of Liège, within 2 miles of the town of Herve. A printing-press was first set up about the year 1790.

Bimbia (p. 22). The Missionaries opened their press in 1843; and *St. John's Gospel*, in the Isubu dialect, was printed by them in 1845. (Bodleian.)

Binondoc, quære if the name of some town in one of the Philippine Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean? A work in the Chinese language, by *T. Mayer*, printed in 1606, bears "Binondoc, en las Philippinas." (Brunet.)

Birkenhead, a large market town and port of England, in the county of Chester, situated on the broad river Mersey, opposite the town of Liverpool. It is a place of recent growth, and has rapidly risen to importance through its capacious docks and its vast shipping-trade.—1864.

Blasenburg, quære *Blasendorf*, a small town of Transylvania, 39 miles N.W. of Hermanstadt? It is a Bishop's See. The *Old* and *New Testament*, *Canticles*, and *The Four Gospels*, in the Wallachian language, were printed here about the year 1803. (Journ. Litt. Etrang.)

Blasu. Quære what place is meant by this word? Two works of the same author, *Tim Cipariu*, *Elements of the Rouman Dialect*, and a *Chrestomathia*, or *Literary Collections*, in the same language, printed in 1853 and 1858, bear this imprint. (Trübner.)

Bognor, a small market town of England, in the county of Sussex, lying on the sea-coast 6 miles S.E. of the city of Chichester. For some years past it has become a fashionable summer Watering-place.—1815.

Bolsanum (p. 25). For 1678 read 1661.

Bona, a maritime city of Algeria, in the Province of Constantine. It lies within one mile of the ruins of the ancient royal city of Hippo, the residence of the Numidian Kings, and the See of the great St. Augustine. Since this country came into pos-

session of the French, European printing has been introduced, and a *Newspaper*, called *The Seybouse*, is now regularly published at Bona.

Bona Spes. Bonne Esperance, an Abbey of the Præmonstratensian Order in Belgium, situated near the town of Binche in the Province of Hainault. The monks printed at their own press a work entitled *Chronicum beatæ Mariæ Virginis Bonæ Spei ordinis Præmonstratensis*, 4°, 1704: which Brunet pronounces to be a volume of the greatest rarity.

Boroughbridge, a small market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 17 miles N.W. of the city of York.—1846.

Boulogne (p. 27). Brunet cites a work, *The Customs of the Town of Calais*, as printed here by P. Battut, in 1583. (Perhaps this date ought to have been 1683.)

Brattleborough (p. 28, l. 16). Insert—1807.

Brechin, a town and royal burgh of Scotland, in the county of Forfar, situated on the bank of the river Esk, 23 miles N.W. of the town of Dundee. It is a Bishop's See. Near to the Cathedral stands an ancient Round Tower, similar to those which are found in many parts of Ireland, and whose ages and specific purposes have long exercised the thoughts and speculations of Irish antiquaries. Besides the Cathedral, the town contains seven or eight other places of Public Worship; and it possesses Schools of a high character. The old Castle adjoins the town, and forms a conspicuous feature. Printing was first introduced into Brechin in the year 1829: up to which time the inhabitants were forced to resort either to Forfar or Montrose. Perhaps one of its earliest *books* is *Black's History of Brechin*, 12°, 1839.

Brecon (p. 28, l. 20). Insert—1781.

Brekerfeld, a small town of Prussia, in the Province of Westphalia, 32 miles N.E. of Cologne.—1805.

Bridgewater (p. 28). For 1826 read 1817.

Bridport (p. 28). For 1850 read 1815.

Brighthelmstone (p. 29). For 1817 read 1812.

Brill, a village of England, in Buckinghamshire. *Knight's History of the Dorton Chalybeate Spring* was printed here in 1833.

Brunswick, a township and post village of the United States of America, in Cumberland County, Maine. It possesses a Col-

lege, founded in 1794. A volume of *Letters from Europe, Egypt, and Palestine*, by *T. C. Upham*, one of the Professors of the College, was printed here in 1855.

Brzegu Slaskim is *Brigæ Silesianorum*, Brieg, which see in Series I. A *Polish New Testament* of the year 1708 bears the above imprint.

Buchan, a small town of Würtemberg, in the Circle of the Danube. The Jews, who are very numerous, have a Synagogue here. It had a press in 1819.

Buckingham (p. 30). For 1777 read 1752.

Burder's Point, a Missionary Station on the Island of Tahiti, or Otaheite. The London Missionary Society established a press at this place in or before the year 1823. *A Grammar* in the dialect of the natives was printed in 1823: and in 1825 *A Fiji Alphabet*, being the first publication issued in the Fiji language. (Grey.)

Burdigala (p. 31, l. 37). Before the word *Burdegale* insert (an omitted line), "bearing for imprint, *Impressum est hoc opus et completum.*"

Burgos de Osma, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the Province of Soria. It is a Bishop's See. Fernandez de Corduba had a printing-office in 1570.

Burlington, a post city of the United States of America, capital of Des Moines County, Iowa. It was laid out in 1833, and formerly was the State Capital of Iowa. *Newhall's Glimpse of Iowa in* 1846, *or the Emigrant's Guide and Directory*, was printed in 1846. In 1850 three *Newspapers* were published.

Burlington, a post city of the United States of America, the capital of Chittenden County, Vermont. It is situated on a bay in Lake Champlain, and contains the State University. *Williams' History of Vermont* was printed here in 1809. In 1810 it had one Newspaper, *The Vermont Sentinel*, and in 1850 three were published.

Burton-on-Trent (p. 32). For 1828 read 1813.

**Cadurcum*. The art was practised at Cahors in the XVIth century. In 1586 a work on the History of the Town, by *F. de Ronaldes*, was printed here by — Rousseau. (Brunet.)

Caernarvon (p. 33). For 1806 read 1798.

Calne (p. 34). For 1832 read 1828.

Camden, a post city of the United States of America, the capital of Camden County, New Jersey. It lies on the Delaware river, opposite to the city of Philadelphia. Its population is upwards of 10,000, and it contains several fine Public Buildings. *Mulford's History of New Jersey* was printed here in 1848. In 1850 Camden had three *Newspapers*.

Cameracum (addition to p. 34). Brunet announces that the first book printed at Cambrai is *Rudimenta Grammatices ad Instituendos pueros non parum conducentia*, executed in the year 1518 by an unnamed printer. It is of extreme rarity. Bonaventura Brassart printed here in 1520 and 1523.

**Camerinum* (p. 34). Brunet has discovered that the first book printed at Camerino was a work of *P. Maximus*, executed by Benedictus de Benedictis in 1522.

Cameroons (p. 34). An earlier production of the Missionary press was *The Gospel of St. Matthew*, in the Dualla language, printed in 1848.

Capell-unter-Rodek. Quære, a village near the river and town of Rodeck, in Saxe Coburg? The imprint is found in 1736.

Capetown (p. 36). This place appears under various names in books of different languages. In French it is *Ville du Cap;* in Dutch, *Kaape;* in Kafir, *Botwe;* in the Sesuto dialect, *Kapa*, or *Motsengoa Kapa;* and in the language of the Dyaks of the Isle of Borneo, *Kapstad*.

Cariboo, a mining district in the colony of British Columbia, N.W. America. It is known that some gold-diggers have recently penetrated to this spot, and have carried with them a printing press, from which they now publish a Newspaper, called *The Cariboo Sentinel*, on a sheet 22 inches by 16.—1865.

Carlstadt, a small town of Sweden, in the District of the same name, situated on an island in the Lake Wenern. It is a Bishop's See.—1800.

Carvill, a town or village of the United States of America, in New York? *Paulding's Cruise of the Schooner "Dolphin"* is named in "Trübner's Bibliogr. Guide" as printed at "Carvill, New York," in 1831.

Cashel. Since page 40 of this work was worked off, I have seen a notice of printing in Cashel, contained in "The Cashel Gazette" of August 26, 1865, and copied into "Power's Irish Literary Inquirer," No. 2. Several particulars are given there in

addition to those stated by me; but I can affirm, from a copy in my own possession, that "The Psalter of Cashel" was not printed *here*, but at Clonmel; and that the "Memoir" spoken of was not an account of the Roman Catholic Bishop *James* Butler, who died in 1791, but of *Christopher* Butler, who was Roman Catholic Archbishop from 1712 to 1757.

Casleddu, quære if Cagliari? A *Swedish and Italian Dictionary*, by *V. Rortu*, 1832, bears this imprint.

Castleton (p. 40). The date of Hedinger's tract is 1760.

Cawnpore (p. 42). For 1833 read 1832.

Cellerina, quære if a village in Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons? G. N. Gadina was a printer here in 1765. About the same time he had a press at *Schuol*.

**Charité* (*La*). I had not met with any book printed at this town earlier than 1711. But Brunet adduces a work, *Coutumes du Pays et Comté de Nyvernois*, executed at La Charité in the year 1535.

Charlottesville, a post village of the United States of America, the capital of Albemarle County, Virginia. It derives some importance from being the site of the University of the State of Virginia. *The Memoirs and Correspondence of President Jefferson* was printed here in 1829. In 1850 the village had three *Newspapers*.

Chart-Detroit. See *Detroit*, in Series I.

Chaskoi is the name of one of the suburbs of Constantinople; in which for a short time was worked the press which afterwards was permanently settled at *Scutari*.

Chatham (p. 43). For 1840 read 1813.

Chelmsford (p. 43, l. 27). For *Cotter* read *Cotton*.

Chelsea (p. 437). For 1772 read 1745.

Chelwood, a small village of England, in Somersetshire. A work, entitled *The Diary of a Retired Country Parson*, is said to have been privately printed at this place in 1848. (Hotten.)

Chester-le-Street, a large and populous village of England, in the county of Durham. It lies upon an ancient Roman Road, from whence it derives its distinctive name. It contains a handsome Church, with a very tall and elegant spire.—1825.

Chiatauni (?). Brunet mentions a *New Testament* in the *Romaunch* dialect, bearing "Chiatauni da Chiamyatch," printed by Stevan Zorkch, 1560.

Chippenham (p. 44). Robert Warne printed here, in 1721, *Mr. Johnson's Sermon on King Charles.* (Hotten.)

Chorley, a market town of England, in Lancashire, 20 miles N.W. of Manchester. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the spinning and weaving of Cotton.—1821.

Christchurch, a market and borough town of England, in Hampshire, situated near the sea-coast at the confluence of the rivers Stour and Avon.—1792.

Christianstadt, a town of the Danish West Indies, capital of the Island of St. Croix. It possessed a press and published a Newspaper, *The Royal Danish American Gazette*, in the year 1800.

Chumie, a Missionary Station in British Caffraria, South Africa. The Free-Church Missions of Glasgow introduced a press here in 1824, being the first press established in Kafirland, and in that year printed *An Alphabet*, which was the first sheet of an intended *Spelling-Book*, and was struck off on the first day of January. Several other sheets shortly followed, and in April the first Kafir *book* was finished, a *Reading and Spelling-Book*, prepared by the Missionaries of the London and Glasgow Societies. It contains 24 pages in 24°, "Printed at the press of those sent from Glasgow." In the same year appeared a *Catechism* in Kafir, "Printed at the Glasgow Mission Press, Chumie." (Sir G. Grey.)

Cienfuegos, a small town of the Island of Cuba, in the West Indies.—1846.

Clarence, a British town and Settlement on the North coast of the island of Fernando Po, in the Bight of Biafra, West Africa. A press was introduced by the Missionaries, for the religious instruction of the Natives. A *First Class-book in the Isubu Language*, dated 1844, and a *First Class-book in the Language of Fernando Po*, printed in the same year, are in the library of Sir George Grey. Both bear the imprint, "Clarence, Fernando Po."

**Claromontium*. Brunet has announced that the earliest *Clermont* book is *Statuta Synodalia Diœcesis Claromontanæ*, printed by Nicolas Petit in 1537.

Clavenna, Chiavenna, a town of Northern Italy, in the Government of Milan, 38 miles N.W. of Bergamo. It is beautifully situated at the junction of two passes over the Alps. Chiavenna possessed a press so early as 1550.

Clermont Oise, a small town of France, in the Department of Oise, 17 miles S.E. of Beauvais.—1839.

Cockermouth (p. 47). For 1821 read 1819.

Coldstream (p. 47). For 1847 read 1846.

Colle ameno probably designates the town of *Colle* in Tuscany; which see in Series I.

Columbus, a large handsome city of the United States of America, the capital of the State of Ohio. It is daily increasing in population and rising in importance. In 1822 it had one Newspaper, *The Columbus Monitor*. In 1850 no fewer than ten were published in the city.

Concord (p. 48). This town had a press in 1819.

Constantine, a strongly-fortified city of Algeria, the capital of a Province. It is built on the site of ancient *Cirta*, the royal city of the kings of Numidia.

Since the French obtained possession of Algeria, the European method of printing has been introduced. A Journal, called *L'Africain*, is now published at Constantine.

Cork (p. 49, l. 34). After 'Sermons' insert *preached in* 1653.

Coschobusge (p. 52.) This word *does* denote *Cottbus*.

Cossitolah, quære if a district, or suburb, of the city of Calcutta? A *Catechism in Arabic and Hindostanee*, for the use of Students in the College of Fort William, bears for imprint, "Cossitolah." (Trübner's Ling. Cat.)

Crefeld (p. 52). For 1833 read 1809.

Crocsoswalt (p. 53), is a misprint for *Croesoswalt*.

Croydon (p. 53). It appears that a printing-office was conducted here by W. Glover so early as 1704. (Hotten.)

Curaçoa, a small island, belonging to the Dutch West Indies, lying off the coast of Venezuela, in the Caribbean Sea. It produces large quantities of the finest Salt, and the well-known Liqueur which bears its name. *The Gospel of St. Matthew*, translated into the language of the natives, was printed (probably at *Wilhelmstadt*, the capital) in 1844.

Dacca, a very large and populous city of Hindostan, in the province of Bengal, capital of the district of Dacca, 150 miles N.E. of Calcutta. It is a pleasant and healthy place; and formerly was of greater extent and more importance than at the present day. The Missionaries of Serampore have a station

here, and there is a large College for the instruction of the natives.—1861.

Dakar, a Missionary Station of the French 'Congregation du Saint Esprit,' &c., situated in a district of the same name in Middle Western Africa. A *Catechism* in the Woloff language was printed here ('Ndakaru') at the Mission Press, in 1852 and 1855; and a *Woloff and French Dictionary* in 1855-6. (Grey.)

Dalkeith, a considerable and handsome town of Scotland, situated within 6 miles of the city of Edinburgh. In its immediate neighbourhood is Dalkeith Palace, the princely residence of the Duke of Buccleugh. The United Presbyterian Missionary Society of Scotland, having taken a warm interest in the Christian instruction of the natives of Western Africa, caused elementary books to be printed for their use in the native dialects. Among these were, *The Gospel of St. John,* and *The Book of Jonah,* translated into the *Efik* language, which is spoken on the banks of the Old Calabar river. These were printed at *Dalkeith,* by David Jerdan, in 1850 and 1852. (Grey.)

Danville, a town of the United States of America, in Boyle County, Kentucky. A periodical, *The Danville Review,* is published here.

Darton, a large village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 15 miles S. of the town of Leeds.—1807.

Daventry (p. 55). For 1843 read 1755; and indeed this town had a *bookseller,* Obed Smith, so early as 1685. (Hotten.)

Delhi (p. 56). In 1798 a weekly Paper, called *The Persian Akbar,* was published at Delhi, being at that time the only Newspaper in the dominions of the Great Mogul.

Demerara (p. 56). For 1805 read 1801.

Demmin, a trading and manufacturing town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburgh and government of Stettin. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and formerly was of more importance than it is at the present day.—1832.

Denbigh (p. 56). For 1818 read 1813.

Deniliquin, quære a town, district, or mining-station, in the Southern part of the British colony of New South Wales? A Newspaper is published, bearing the name of *The Deniliquin Chronicle.*

Denis (St.), a considerable town, capital of the Isle of Bourbon,

lying off the East coast of Africa. A *Newspaper* was first published here in the year 1794.

Derby (p. 57). It has been shewn (Notes and Queries, 3rd Ser. ix. p. 164), that *The Derby Postman* was first published on Dec. 1, 1719: and revived, under the name of *The British Spy and Derby Postman*, on May 11, 1726.

Deretend, or *Deritend*, a township lying within the borough of Birmingham, of which vast town it may be considered a suburban district.—1791.

Devon, a post village of the United States of America, in Henry County, Indiana.—1835.

Dieppe (p. 58). So early as 1565 Stephen Martin printed some works of *F. de St. Paul* bearing the imprint of Dieppe; but Brunet is of opinion that they were really executed at *Rouen*.

Diest, a strongly-fortified town of Belgium, in the province of South Brabant. It formerly was a feudal barony, belonging to the Princes of Orange.—1797.

Dinant, a considerable town of Belgium, in the province of Namur, situated on the bank of the river Meuse. It is a place of great antiquity, has a Citadel perched upon a high and commanding rock; and contains the Palace of the former Princes of Liége. A printer named Philip Wirkay was established here in the year 1719. (Bibl. Belge.)

Dison, a large and well-built village of Belgium, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Liége.—1843.

Dobberan, or *Doberan*, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 9 miles N.W. of Rostock. It is agreeably situated within view of the Baltic Sea, contains a Palace of the Grand Duke, and is much resorted to on account of its extensive and excellent Bathing establishment.—1809.

Donaueschinga (p. 60). For 1825 read 1809.

Dorchester (p. 60). Printing was carried on in 1713 by R. Gayland. And Wm. Churchill was a *bookseller* so early as 1664. (Hotten.)

Dover, a township and post village of the United States of America, in Norfolk County, Massachusetts. A periodical, *The Freewill Baptists' Quarterly*, is published here.

Dover, a post borough in the United States of America, the State Capital of Delaware. S. Kimvey was a printer here in 1838.

Dromore, a small ancient city of Ireland, in the county of Down. It is a Bishop's See. In its Cathedral Church are interred the remains of its eminent bishop, Jeremy Taylor. *W. Cunningham's Poems*, printed in 1808, is the earliest Dromore book which I have noticed.

Dundalk (p. 64). A printer named Parks was established here in the year 1810.

D'Urban, a seaport town, capital of a district in the colony of Natal, South Africa. It was founded in 1835. A press has been introduced by the British colonists. In 1850 J. Cullingworth called himself "Commercial Printer." (Grey.)

Eaton, a village of England, in Nottinghamshire.—1828.

Edina, a Missionary Station in the Republic of Liberia, in Western Africa. The English Baptist Missionaries introduced a press, at which they printed several works in the Bassa language: among them were, *The Bassa Reader*, in 1842; a *Grammar*, and *The Gospels of St. Matthew* and *St. John*, in 1844, &c. (Grey.)

Ehrenbreitstein, a town of Rhenish Prussia, situated under the remarkable and strong fortress of that name, on the bank of the Rhine, opposite to the town of Coblentz.—1806.

Eimbeck, an old town of Hanover, the capital of a bailiwick in the Government of Hildesheim. Three centuries ago it was a place of considerable importance, but latterly has fallen into decay.—1809.

Ekukanyeni, or *Bishopstown*, in the British colony of Natal, South Africa, a Missionary Station of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, established in the year 1857. A press was introduced by the English Church Missionary Society, and it was worked by the native boys of the Industrial Training Institution. Several *Religious Tracts*, and *portions* of *The New Testament*, printed by them in 1858, are in the library of Sir George Grey. A short *Grammar of the Zulu Language*, drawn up by Bishop Colenso, was published here in 1859.

Ennis (p. 70). The press was established at Ennis earlier than I was aware of. John Busteed and George Trinder printed a little volume, *John Lloyd's Tour, or a Description of the County of Clare*, in the year 1780. A printer named Parsons carried on business here in 1810.

Evansville, a post city of the United States of America, the capital of Vanderburgh County, Indiana. It is a populous and thriving place. *Casselberry's Description of Fossil Bones found near Evansville* was printed in 1845: and in 1850 six *Newspapers* were published.

Eulenburg, quære if the same place as *Eilenburg*, a town of Prussian Saxony? q. v. Heyne Vogler printed here about the year 1588.

Eustache (*St.*), a town of Lower Canada, 21 miles W. of Montreal. A *Newspaper* was published in 1800.

**Exeter*. Hotten cites an earlier Exeter specimen than I had met with, viz. a quarto pamphlet, *The Law Customs of Exeter during the Civil War*, dated 1648.

Fair Haven, a Station of the English Church Missionary Society, near Cape Palmas, in West Africa. A printing press for the use of the Mission having been introduced and set up at a place called *Fair Haven*, *A Grebo Liturgy* (taken from the Book of Common Prayer), also *A Liturgy for the Use of Sunday Schools*, were printed at "The Messenger Press" at Fair Haven in 1850: also, in 1856, a *Grebo Primer* and *First Reading Book*. (Grey.)

Fair Hope, a Missionary Station of the American Board of Foreign Missions, situated near Cape Palmas in the Republic of Liberia, West Africa. Having introduced a press, the Missionaries printed numerous elementary works for the use of the natives; among them, *A First Reading Book of the Grebo Language*, in 1837 and 1838; and *A Spelling-Book* and *Hymn-Book*, in Bassa, in 1840 or 1841. (Grey.)

Falun, (the chief town of?) a district or county of Sweden, formerly known by the name of Dalecarlia. A *Newspaper* was published in 1800.

Fauratium, quære what place in Savoy? A *Missale Cartusiani Ordinis* of the year 1679 bears for imprint, "Fauratii in Sabaudiâ."

Fernando (*San*), a town of the Republic of Venezuela, in South America, situated on the river Apuré. A *Newspaper* was commenced here on the 25th of January, 1820. (J. L. E.)

Fort Beaufort, in the Kafir language *Nqyenqeni*, or *Esinqenqeni*, a Military Station of the British in Kaffraria, South Africa. *A*

Proclamation by the Governor of the Cape Colony, dated 1853, appears to have been printed at this place. (Grey.)

Francisco, San (p. 77). The press was introduced about 1846.

Freetown, the capital or chief Settlement of the British Colony of Sierra Leone, in West Africa. It contains at present about 6000 inhabitants, has two Churches, and a Missionary College. The Catalogue of Sir George Grey's Library describes a *Catechism in Susu* (the language of the natives about Rio Pongas), written by Mr. Macauley, and printed for the Sierra Leone children in Freetown, while he was in 'the Colony.' This was before the year 1801.

Fuh Chow, or *Foo Choo,* one of the largest and most populous cities of China, capital of the Province of Fo Kien. It is one of the five seaports opened by treaty to British commerce. *An Universal Geography,* by *Seu-Kee-Yu,* Governor of the Province of Fo Kien, was printed at *The Native Press* of *Fuh-Chow* in 1848.

Gateshead (p. 81). For 1824 read 1816.

Gefle, a seaport town of Sweden, the capital of a county of the same name, situated on the Gulf of Bothnia. It has a very considerable amount of shipping trade. It had a *Newspaper* in 1800.

Georgiensk, a small town of Russia, in the Province of the Caucasus. The Scottish Mission to the Caucasus printed several tracts in the Tartar language at its press in this place, in 1809, &c. (J. L. E.)

Gippesvicum (p. 84). It is asserted that *The Ipswich Journal* was first started in 1723.

Glarus, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Canton of Glarus. Placed in the midst of romantic scenery, it has considerable trade and manufactures of several kinds.—1842.

Gnezna, Gnezno, Gniezno, or *Gnesen,* a town of Prussian Poland, in the Circle of Posen. It is the See of an Archbishop, who formerly was the Primate of Poland.—1847.

Godthaab, the site of a Danish colony on the West coast of Greenland. It was settled in the year 1771, by Hans Egede. It contains a Missionary Establishment and a Seminary or College for the instruction of the natives. A press has been erected, and several publications in the language of the Eskimos have been printed, in 1857, &c. (Trübner.)

Goudhurst, a considerable village of England, in the county of Kent. A little work, *Village Lines, by a Country Schoolmaster*, was printed here in the year 1836. (Hotten.)

Guama, a Missionary Station in Nengona, one of the Loyalty Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. The library of Sir George Grey contains an interesting specimen of printing executed at this place, being a *Version of the Lord's Prayer* into the language of the natives of Nengona, by the Rev. Wm. Nihill, a Missionary of the London Society, "Who was the first European "who resided in the Loyalty Islands, and had no European com- "panion with him during the period to which his journal relates, "[viz. from June 18 to Oct. 20, 1852]. He subsequently re- "turned to Nengone with Mrs. Nihill, and died there, in the "discharge of his missionary labours, in 1855." The *Lord's Prayer* has no printer's name, place, or date, but was struck off on July 18, 1852. In September of the same year Mr. Nihill printed here some *Extracts* from *The Gospel of St. John*, of *St. Luke*, and *The Acts of the Apostles*, in the same language, and without name, place, or date. (Grey's Catalogue, vol. ii. part ii. pp. 7, 8.)

Guanajay, a town of the Isle of Cuba, in the West Indies: quære if *Guines*, a town situated 45 miles E. of Havana, the capital?—1862.

Haddington, a royal burgh and market town of Scotland, the capital of its county. It is situated on the river Tyne, 17 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, and is a place of very extensive trade in Corn.—1832.

Hamilton, a thriving town of Upper Canada, the capital of Gore District, situated on Burlington Bay, Lake Ontario. It is a place of considerable and increasing trade. *The Canadian Christian Advocate* is published in this town.

Hanley (p. 91). This town possessed a press in 1801.

Harborough, Market (p. 91). Hotten names five tracts printed in this town for Wm. Thompson, a bookseller, in 1661.

Hart Hill, a small village of England, in Cheshire, within a few miles of Manchester. *Dr. T. Percival's Tales, Fables, &c.* was printed here in 1796. (Hotten.)

Haslina, Haselünne, a town of Hanover, capital of a bailiwick in the Government of Osnabruck. It had a press in 1734.

Haslingden, a market town of England, in Lancashire, 16 miles N. of Manchester. It is chiefly engaged in the manufacture of Cotton goods.—1823.

Hastings (p. 92). For 1839 read 1797.

Heiligenstadt, a small town of Prussia, in Saxony, in the Government of Erfurt.—1797.

Hexham, a market town of England, in the county of Northumberland, situated on the river Tyne. It is a very ancient place. A monastery was founded here in the seventh century: and soon afterwards a Bishop's See was established, which subsequently was united to Lindisfarne, or Holy Island.—1850.

Hobart Town (p. 96). For 1804 read 1824.

Hokianga, a British Settlement on the West coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand, situated on the bank of a river of the same name. The Wesleyan Missionaries erected a press here. *The Book of Job*, in the Maori language, was printed by them (about 1853 to 1858). (Grey.)

Hokotika is the name of a gold-digging station recently formed in the Western district of New South Wales. It boasts a Newspaper, entitled *The Hokotika Leader*.

Hornsey, a large and populous village of England, now forming one of the suburbs of London. It is stated that a weekly Periodical has been recently started in this village, under the rather unamiable name of *The Hornsey Hornet*.

Howden (p. 98). This town had a press in 1796.

Hull (p. 99). Hull possessed a printing-office in 1740.

Huntingdon (p. 99). J. Ellington was a printer in this town in 1763. (Hotten.)

Jaffna (p. 100). There was a printing-office here in 1841.

Jersey City, a post city and port of entry of the United States of America, in Hudson County, New Jersey. It is situated on the Hudson river, immediately opposite the city of New York, of which it may almost be said to form a portion.

Ingouville, a populous town of France, in the Department of Seine Inferieure, forming a suburb of the town of Havre.—1845.

Ismid, or *Izmid*, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, lying on a bay of the Sea of Marmora, called the Gulf of Ismail. *An Armenian Newspaper* is published here twice in a month.

Kaluga, a large walled town of Russia, the capital of the Government of Kaluga, situated 98 miles S.W. of Moscow. It occupies a large space of ground, contains twenty-three Churches, and is considered to be one of the most important manufacturing towns in Russia. A Newspaper, named *Urania,* was published in 1804.

Kamptee, a British Military Station in Hindostan, situated about 10 miles N.E. of Nagpoor, in the Presidency of Madras. The following anecdote of a transitory press employed here by the garrison appeared in a Newspaper of October, 1865:—"The "Scots Greys have been holding an Industrial Exhibition at "Kamptee, in Central India, at which one rather unusual article "was exhibited. This was a *Regimental Newspaper,* written and "printed by the Mess, and said to be very well done."

Kanagawa, or *Kanawaga* (mentioned at p. 106), is a large and populous town of Japan, seated on the Bay of Yedo.

Kankakee. A Newspaper, called *The Kankakee Gazette,* was published during the late civil war in the United States of America. Kankakee is the name of a *river* in the State of Illinois; but I do not know whether there is a town or village of the same name.

Kauffbeyren, or *Kaufbeuren,* a small town of Bavaria, capital of a District in the Circle of Swabia. It possessed a press in 1740.

Kemperli (p. 107). For *Quimper* read *Quimperley.*

Keszthely, a market town of Hungary, in the county of Thither Danube, 37 miles S.W. of Weszprim. *The Magyar Helikon,* a journal containing pieces in prose and poetry, was printed here in 1818.

Khidirapoor, quære if *Khyrpoor,* a town of Hindostan, situated on the bank of the river Sutlej? or *Khyerpoor,* a large town of Scinde, the chief residence of the Ameers? or *Khizurpoor,* near Calcutta; which see in Series I.—1815. (Trübner.)

Khyerpoor, Khyrpoor, or *Khidirapur,* a populous but poorly-built town of British India, in the territory of Scinde. It is the capital of a district, and the chief residence of the Ameers of Northern Scinde. The *Viramitrodaya,* a treatise on Hindu Law, was printed here in the year 1815. (Trübner's Or. Record.)

Korphoi (p. 112). Two *Newspapers* were published at Corfu in the year 1802.

Kulmbach (p. 113). For 1827 read 1809.

Kysschu (p. 114), probably is *Kotbus*, or *Cotbus* (q. v.), which is sometimes written *Chuschubiesa* or *Choschobusa*.

Leeds (p. 118). An earlier printer is found here, namely, James Bowling, in 1710. (Hotten.)

Leek, a considerable market town of England, in Staffordshire, 28 miles S.E. of Manchester. It has manufactures of Silk, Ribbons, &c. *Sleigh's History of the Ancient Parish of Leek* was excellently printed here by Robert Nall, in 1862.

Leicester (p. 119, l. 9). For 1724 read 1705.

Leominster (p. 120). A much earlier specimen of the press of this town is mentioned in "Notes and Queries" of December 2, 1865; namely, *A Version of the Psalms of David, by William Lewelyn, Minister of the Gospel at Leominster*. Printed by B. Davis and E. Harris, Leominster, 1786, 12°., pages viii. and 392. I have never met with this little book, and had not heard of it before.

Leorna, quære if *Livorno?* A book of the year 1751 bears "Leorna en la prenta de Juan Pablos de Fontuha et Compania." (Bodl. Ann. Cat. 1860.)

Lewes (p. 120). For 1790 read 1775.

Limerick (p. 129, l. 35). For 1752 read 1730.

Lisburn, a market and borough town of the North of Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Belfast. In its Church, which is the modern Cathedral of the Dioceses of Down and Connor, is a monument to the memory of the good bishop Dr. Jeremy Taylor, who died here. Lisburn is a principal seat of the Linen Manufacture of Ireland, and some of the finest sorts are produced by its skilled workmen.—1847.

Llandrindod, a village of South Wales, in Radnorshire, noted of old for the virtue of its Mineral Springs, and at this day a place of fashionable resort. *R. Williams' Analysis of the Medicinal Waters* was printed here in 1817. (Hotten.)

Lobenstein, a small town of Germany, in the Principality of Reuss-Lobenstein, 42 miles S.W. of Gotha.—1806.

London Bridge. It is well known that many booksellers kept shops upon old London Bridge during the time when it was covered with houses. Books appear with that imprint from the year 1629 to about 1760. But although *sold* there, it may be

doubted whether any were *printed* on the bridge. See "Chronicles of London Bridge," 8°, 1827.

Lostwithiel, a small market town of England, in the County of Cornwall, lying on the bank of the river Fowey.—1832.

Lubben, a town of Prussia, in the Province of Brandenburg, the capital of a Circle in the Government of Frankfort.—1803.

Lubbenau, a small town of Prussia, lying on the river Spree, 41 miles S.W. of Frankfort.—1808.

Lutterworth, a small market town of England, in Leicestershire, situated near the borders of Northamptonshire and Warwickshire. The reformer John Wicliffe was rector of Lutterworth. He died and was buried here in the year 1385.—1833.

Mailand is the *German* name of *Milan*.

Malvern (p. 132). For 1856 read 1845.

Manchester (England). Ephraim Johnson was established as a *bookseller* here so early as 1697. (Hotten.)

Mann, Isle of (p. 133, l. 22). After "language" insert "at Lunnyng (i. e. London)," 1785.

Margate (p. 134). For 1790 read 1785.

Maribo, a small town of Denmark, situated in the centre of the island of Laland. A printing-office was established here in the year 1806. (J. L. E.)

Maryborough, a town of the British Colony of Victoria, distant 45 miles from Ballarat. It is the centre of a gold-digging district. A Newspaper, *The Maryborough Chronicle*, is published in this place.

Mathura, a large and populous town of Hindostan, in the Province of Agra. It is situated on the left bank of the river Jumna, and is reputed a place of great sanctity.—1854.

Matlock, a village of England, in Derbyshire, beautifully situated in a rich valley on the banks of the river Derwent. It has long been a favourite place of resort, on account of its Mineral Springs and its romantic Scenery.—1827.

Mechelen is *Malines*.

Melbourne (p. 136). The earliest Newspaper published in this colony was *The Melbourne Advertiser*, a weekly Paper, which first appeared on January 1, 1838. The first nine numbers were issued *in manuscript:* but a press and some types having been procured, the following numbers were printed in the usual way.

In October of the same year a second Paper was started, under the name of *The Port Phillip Gazette.* Upon this, the *Advertizer* changed its name to *The Port Phillip Patriot.* One of those early numbers is printed in "Westgarth's Colony of Victoria."—1864.

Middleborough, a township and post village of the United States of America, in Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of Iron.—1865.

Mietau is *Mittau*, which see in Series I.

Mignè, a village or small town of France, in the Department of Vienne, 4 miles N. of Poictiers.—1864.

Miguelete; quære if a suburb of Montevideo in South America; or a village in the neighbourhood of that town? Trübner's "Literary Record" cites *The Poetical Works of Enrique de Arrascaeta,* bearing this imprint, 1850.

Monaro is the name of a District in the Southern part of New South Wales. A Newspaper, called *The Monaro Mercury,* is in circulation. I have not seen it. Probably it is printed at *Cooma,* the principal town of that district.

Morpeth, a considerable market and borough town of England, in the county of Northumberland, 14 miles N.W. of Newcastle. It is the birthplace of Dr. Morrison, the laborious and learned Chinese Missionary and scholar.—1840.

Morrissania, a post village of the United States of America, in Westchester County, New York. Situated within 10 miles of the City Hall of New York, it is being rapidly built on, and appears likely to become a suburb of that great metropolis.—1865.

Mysore, a large town of Hindostan, the capital of the Province of Mysore, in the Presidency of Madras. In the fort or citadel is the Palace of the Rajah: and at the distance of about 5 miles is the British Residency. *An Almanac* in the Canarese dialect was printed here in 1854.

Nantwich (p. 148). *A Sermon*, by *J. Smyth,* was printed here in 1780. J. A. Thourston was a *bookseller* at Nantwich so early as the year 1684.

Neots, St. (p. 151). For 1815 read 1780.

Neustettin, a town of Prussia, capital of a Circle in the Government of Pomerania.—1858.

Nicolaieff, a large and important town of Russia, in the Government of Kherson. It is strongly fortified, and has been made the principal Station of the Russian Navy in the Black Sea.—1803.

Northwich (p. 159). For 1840 read 1826.

Oamaru, mentioned at p. 160, is a seaport town of Canterbury Settlement in New Zealand, situated a few miles from its Southern border.

Orebro (p. 162). For 1824 read 1809.

Ottendorf, a small town of Hanover, 30 miles N.W. of Stale. It had a press in 1754.

Oxford (p. 165, l. 2 from bottom). For *signature a*, read *signature n*.

Oxford (p. 166). Since that page was printed off, a second copy of this tract has made its appearance in London, in the collection of the late Mr. Thompson, and has been purchased for the Bodleian Library. It is described as a complete, sound, uncut copy, with broad margins, and has the additional recommendation of containing on a fly-leaf the following MS. memorandum in a contemporary hand: "1483. Frater Joannes "Grene emit hunc librum Oxonie de eleemosinis amicorum "suorum." This, I think, goes far to confirm my opinion that the book is from the Oxford press. At the end, in red letters, is the colophon, "Wlgaria Terencii expliciūt feliciter."

—Since p. 167 was printed, I have found that another of these *Indulgences*, granted by De Gigliis and his colleague, has been found, and is printed by the Camden Society, among the Trevelyan Papers, part ii. p. 419. The Grantee there is *Johannes Pampyng*, and the Indulgence appears to be in the same words, with exception of the date of the month and day. The editor states that the instrument is "printed on parchment in a small sharp black-letter type, probably from a Roman press." But I adhere to my opinion, that it is an *Oxford* production.

Parana, a town of the Republic of La Plata, in South America: [probably situated on the great river of that name.]—1858.

Penig, a town of Saxony, situated on the river Mulda, in the Circle of Leipsic.—1802.

Peterborough (p. 177). This city possessed a press in 1759.

Petworth (p. 177). For 1864 read 1839.

Pless, a small town of Polish Prussia, in the Government of Oppeln.—1808.

Plock, a walled town of Russian Poland, 60 miles N.W. of Warsaw. It is an ancient place, and the See of a Roman Catholic Bishop.—1807.

Polocz, or *Polotzk*, a town of Russia, in the Government of Vitepsk, seated on the right bank of the river Dwina. The Jesuits had a College here, and possessed a press. (J. L. E.)

Portland, a village of England, in Dorsetshire.—1807.

Port Phillip (p. 182). The name of Port Phillip as a village or town is now merged in that of *Melbourne*, the present capital of the Colony of Victoria (formerly called Australia Felix), and is used only to designate the harbour, on the shore of which Melbourne stands.

Portsea (p. 182). For 1824 read 1797.

Poughnill (p. 183). George Nicholson was settled as a printer here in 1799, but about the year 1808 he removed his establishment to *Stourport*.

Preston (p. 183). *A Funeral Sermon*, by *S. Bushell*, was printed here for Philip Burton, a *bookseller*, so early as 1678. (Hotten.)

Quera is *Coire*.

Ramsay (p. 187, l. 2). For "published in the Manx language" read "published on the island in that language."

Reading (p. 188). A tract by *Mary Sandilands*, a Quakeress, was printed at Reading so early as 1696. (Hotten.)

Recife (p. 188). For 1864 read 1860.

Rimnik, quære what place in Transylvania? The "Journal de la Litt. Etrang." states that books of devotion, in Arabic, were printed here before 1803.

Rivenhall, a village of England, in the county of Essex. *The Funeral Sermon of W. Blackbone, Esq.*, was printed here in 1831.

Rochdale (p. 192). This town had a *bookseller* (quære a printer?) in 1713. (Hotten.)

Rosario de Santa Fé, a town of the Province of Santa Fé, in the Argentine Republic, or La Plata, South America.—1864.

Rotherham (p. 193). For 1825 read 1816.

Royston (p. 194). Quære about the date of 1669. Royston certainly had a press in 1825.

Runcorn, a considerable market town of England, in Cheshire, 12 miles S.E. of Liverpool, situated on the river Mersey. It has an extensive Shipping trade.—1834.

Rustchuk, a large walled town of Bulgaria, situated on the Danube, opposite the fortress and port of Giurgevo. It is the capital of the Pachalic of Silistria. *The Tounah*, a weekly Newspaper, in *Turkish* and *Bulgarian*, is published at this place.

Sandhurst, a village of England, in Berkshire, situated within 5 miles S.E. of the town of Wokingham. It has been brought into notice by the erection of its large and handsome Royal Military College —1845.

Schoningen, a small town of Brunswick, 20 miles S.E. of the city of Brunswick.—1809.

Schwelm, a small town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles S.W. of Arnsberg.—1806.

Scutari. (See *Chrysopolis*, in Series I.) A detailed account of this press, with a list of the works printed from the year 1728 to 1812, is given in "Journal de la Litterature Etrangére" for 1813, p. 155, &c.

Senonia (p. 203, l. 33). Dele the word "or."

Sevenoaks (p. 204). Add, B. Holland was a *bookseller* at Sevenoaks in 1753.

Smythesdale, a town or station of gold-diggers in the Colony of Victoria, situated within 12 miles of the town of Ballarat. A Newspaper called *The Grenville Advocate* is published.—1865.

Szephalom, Szepfalu, or *Szeredin*, a large village of Hungary, in the District of Thither Theiss, and County of Temeswar. Some *Polish Translations*, by *C. Kasinczy*, were printed here in 1808. (J. L. E.)

Tamworth. Quære in what part of the Colony of New South Wales? A Newspaper is published here, bearing the name of *The Tamworth Herald*.

Teschin (p. 224). For 1852 read 1810.

Van, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, lying on the shore of the lake Van, on the confines of Armenia and Kurdistan. It contains two Armenian Churches, and a citadel in a dilapidated condition. A monthly *Newspaper* in the Armenian language is published here.

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OMISSA.

Page 3. *Ahmednuggur*, a large city of British India, capital of a district in the province of Aurungabad and Presidency of Bombay; situated 27 miles S.W. of Aurungabad. It came into possession of the English in 1803, and is now an important civil and military station. Its fortress, formerly the palace of the Sultans, is a place of great strength.—1833.

P. 32. *Bury*. The earliest Newspaper was *not* "The Bury Post," but *The Suffolk Mercury*, or *St. Edmund's Bury Post*, of which the 43rd Number is dated Feb. 13, 1717. [Notes and Queries, Second Series, vol. v. p. 127.]

P. 33. *Calcutta*. Add, In the year 1791 ten weekly Papers were published in this city.

Pp. 70 and 333. *Ennis*. Add, A Newspaper, called *The Clare Journal*, was established here in March, 1778.

P. 76. *Fleetwood*. A small seaport town of England, in Lancashire, situated at the entrance of the river Wyre into Lancaster Bay, distant 18 miles from the town of Preston. It has greatly increased within the last thirty years, and is now much frequented as a summer watering-place. Near to it is Rossall School, an establishment for general education, founded in the year 1844, and already containing nearly 400 pupils. W. Porter had a printing-office at Fleetwood in 1862.

P. 94. *Headingly*, a large village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated within 2½ miles of the town of Leeds. Mr. W. Boyne printed here, for private circulation, *A List of Tokens issued in Yorkshire, together with the Seals of the Corporations in that County*, in the year 1858.

P. 124. *Londonderry*. *The Londonderry Journal* was first published in the year 1772.

P. 230. *Tralee*. *The Kerry Evening Post* newspaper began to be published in the year 1774.

PRINTING IN SWANSEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CAMBRIAN."

SIR,—A subject which has on several occasions interested me has again been revived by a question from a student in the British Museum:—

"When was the first Printing Press worked in Swansea. Was it earlier than 1811—and by whom?"

For the honour of my Town, I felt a flush glow upon me! Why, of course, I said; for *The Cambrian* was printed and published here in 1804, of which I obtained not only a complete series for the Royal Institution Library, but I also possess an impression of the prospectus, printed (curiously enough), by one J. Timbs, of Worcester.

But putting this digression aside, will your readers kindly assist me in answering the question:—

When was printing *first* executed in Swansea, and by *whom?*

My references on this point are as follows:—

T. Goodere	1784.
J. Williams	1794.
D. Evans	1794.
Voss and Morris	1798.
W. Turton, M.D.	1803.
T. Jenkins	1804.
J. Voss	1806.
D. Jenkin	1813.
J. Webber	1816.
W. Mathews	1816.
J. Harris	1817.
J. M. Voss	1818.
H. Griffiths	1823.
Murray and Rees	1826.
F. Fagg	1826.
M. Mathews	1830.
E. Griffiths	1841.
T. R. Davies	1842.
Etc., Etc.	

I may remark that these dates can all be verified in the Collection of Works relating to Wales at the Institution. Many of the earlier dates are from the titles of trade rules and such like publications, but it is a curious fact that no earlier specimen of dated Swansea printing was found by the late Mr. Dillwyn or myself, when we examined the mass of Old Corporation papers in 1840.

Old broadsides and pamphlets must often turn up at sales and book-shops, and persons engaged in them would add an obligation if they would kindly supply such to

Yours obediently,

GEO. GRANT FRANCIS, F.S.A.

Cae Bailey, 20th Dec., 1867.

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